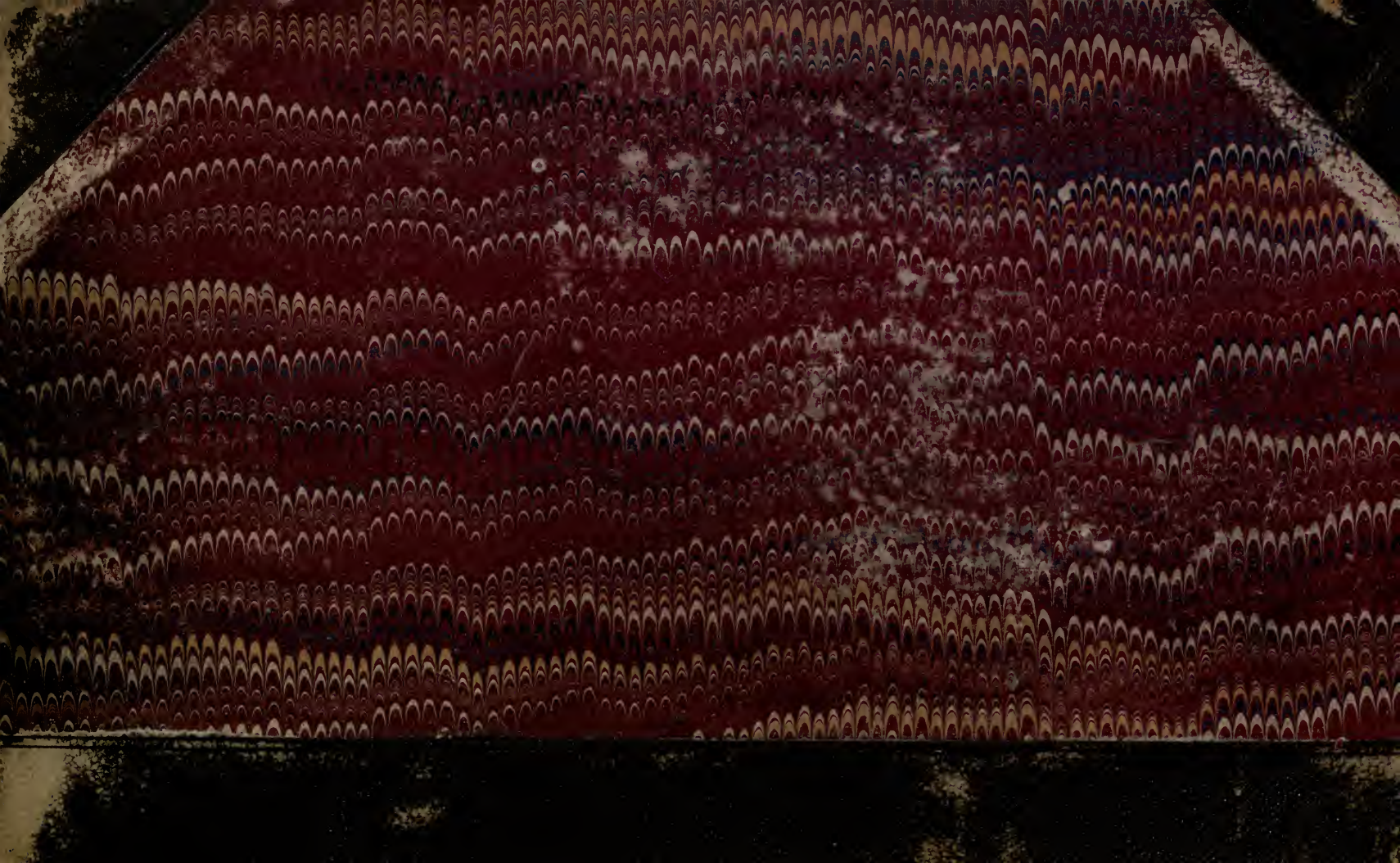

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

YEAR 1876.

WASHINGTON:
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REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in accordance with law, the annual report of the Indian Office, accompanied by the reports of its superintendents and agents. These reports give detailed statements of the condition of the Indian tribes, and the progress which has been made during the past year, and indicate that the condition of this branch of the public service is steadily becoming more efficient and satisfactory.

The management of Indian affairs is always attended with much of difficulty and embarrassment. In every other department of the public service, the officers of the Government conduct business mainly with civilized and intelligent men. The Indian Office, in representing the Government, has to deal mainly with an uncivilized and unintelligent people, whose ignorance, superstition, and suspicion materially increase the difficulty both of controlling and assisting them.

The traditionary belief, which largely prevails, that the Indian service, throughout its whole history, has been tainted with fraud, arises, I apprehend, not only from the fact that frauds have been committed, but also because, from the nature of the service itself, peculiar opportunities for fraud may be found. The agencies are usually located in distant, and, in some cases, almost inaccessible places. They are, in many instances, so far from the accustomed abodes of our people as to be rarely visited by any civilized men except the agent and his employés and persons furnishing supplies. It thus happens that the business of the agency is conducted without the restraints which generally surround public officers. The agent is too remote to be under the immediate and constant surveillance of the central office. He is in a great degree free from the espionage of an intelligent public, and those near him who are competent to detect frauds or criticise official conduct may be influenced by or be in collusion with him. The Indians to whom he distributes supplies are too ignorant to protect themselves from imposition, or, in case dishonesty is suspected, to bring the fact to the knowledge of this office. Thus it happens that the fact that frauds are known to have been committed, oined to the knowledge that abundant opportunities for frauds exist, excites in the minds of a suspicious public a readiness to believe every rumor affecting the integrity of an Indian agent or the honesty of the Indian service.

INCREASED SALARIES FOR AGENTS.

The most important duties in the conduct of our Indian affairs are, and of necessity must be, performed by the agent. Not only are com-

mitted to him the conduct of the agency business proper, the erection and care of buildings, the supervision of farming and mechanical operations, the purchase and care of stock, the proper receipt and distribution of supplies, the management of schools, the keeping of accurate and complicated financial accounts, and the furnishing of information and advice as a basis of action by this office, but upon his skill, tact, and ability to influence and control his Indians, success in the administration of Indian affairs wholly depends. No man, who is not possessed of talents of a high order and great variety, can be completely successful as an Indian agent. A distinguished military officer, after long experience with Indians, states that to successfully manage one of the most important Indian agencies requires as high an order of capacity as to command an army.

The great want of the Indian service has always been thoroughly competent agents. The President has sought to secure proper persons for these important offices by inviting the several religious organizations, through their constituted authorities, to nominate to him men for whose ability, character, and conduct they are willing to vouch. I believe the churches have endeavored to perform this duty faithfully, and to a fair degree have succeeded; but they experience great difficulty in inducing persons possessed of the requisite qualifications to accept these positions. When it is considered that these men must take their families far into the wilderness, cut themselves off from civilization with its comforts and attractions, deprive their children of the advantages of education, live lives of anxiety and toil, give bonds for great sums of money, be held responsible in some instances for the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, and subject themselves to ever-ready suspicion, detraction, and calumny, for a compensation less than that paid to a third-class clerk in Washington, or to a village postmaster, it is not strange that able, upright, thoroughly competent men hesitate, and decline to accept the position of an Indian agent, or if they accept, resign the position after a short trial. In my judgment the welfare of the public service imperatively requires that the compensation offered an Indian agent should be somewhat in proportion to the capacity required in the office, and to the responsibility and labor of the duties to be performed.

I respectfully recommend that this subject be brought to the attention of Congress, and that that body be requested to appropriate not less than $30,000, to be distributed as additional compensation to Indian agents having the most important and difficult agencies; the salary of no agent to amount to more than $3,000. While fully aware of the great reluctance of Congress to increase salaries, I believe the increase suggested is most urgently needed, and would result in a large saving to the Treasury, and be of incalculable benefit to the Indians and to the service.

INADEQUATE AND DELAYED APPROPRIATIONS.

During the past year the office has been seriously embarrassed by inadequate and delayed appropriations. In January last the agents at Spotted Tail and Red Cloud reported that their supplies of beef and flour would be exhausted by March 1. This information was transmitted to Congress, with the recommendation that the emergency be met by special appropriation. No appropriation being made, the attention of Congress was again urgently called to the subject in Executive message of February 28. On the 6th of April a deficiency bill appropri-

ating $150,000 was passed; but relief had been so long delayed that, though the utmost expedition was used, supplies failed to reach the agencies until the Indians were in almost a starving condition, and until the apparent purpose of the Government to abandon them to starvation at their agencies had induced large numbers to go north and join the hostile bands under Sitting Bull.

In July last, through the failure of Congress to pass the annual appropriation bill, supplies at several Sioux agencies again became nearly exhausted, and though a temporary appropriation of $150,000 was made, many Indians, rendered excited and suspicious by the war in the north, abandoned their agencies to take part in hostilities. Congress still failing to pass the annual appropriation bill, a similar emergency existed in August, which was again met by a temporary relief bill, but produced a like effect on the Indians.

The above facts are not recited for the purpose of criticism or fault-finding, but to vindicate this bureau from the charge made at the time, that the deficiency in supplies was owing to inefficiency and neglect on the part of the office.

My predecessor submitted, through the Secretary of the Interior, to Congress in December last, a full history of the facts relative to the removal of the Pawnees from Nebraska to the Indian Territory, and asked for an appropriation of $300,000 to defray the expense of said removal, and to establish the tribe in their new home; the same to be reimbursed to the Treasury from proceeds of the sale of their Nebraska reservation. The bill, however, was not passed until April; not until the attention of Congress had been repeatedly called to it, and not until hundreds of Pawnees had been compelled to abandon their agency, to live by begging or stealing in Southern Kansas. In numerous other instances, notwithstanding the passage of several relief bills, the funds at the disposal of this office have been so limited as to make it a matter of the utmost difficulty to keep Indians from suffering with hunger.

ANNUITY PURCHASES.

The failure to pass the annual appropriation bill before the 15th of August last, has made the duty of purchasing supplies and transporting them to the agencies unusually arduous. Immediately on the passage of the act, advertisements for proposals for beef, flour, and other supplies, and for transportation, were issued, to be opened in Saint Louis on the 6th of September; and for dry goods, groceries, hardware, &c., to be opened in New York on the 14th of September.

In Saint Louis bids were opened in the presence of a committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners and of Col. L. P. Luckey, representing the Secretary of the Interior; in New York, in the presence of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior and the full Board of Indian Commissioners. A large number of proposals were received, and most of the awards, with the exception of transportation and beef, were made on terms more favorable to the Government than usual.

Owing to the lateness of the season, transportation rates over several routes are higher than last year. Up the Missouri River, for instance, goods must be transported at a low stage of water, with a liability of the river closing with ice, thus increasing the distance over which they must be hauled by wagon over roads impeded with snow. The increase in the price of beef at some points is due in part to the lateness of the season, but more particularly to the greater stringency in the terms of the contract as to the quality of the beef to be received.

Notwithstanding every effort has been made to expedite the shipments of supplies, it is probable that a portion of those for the more remote agencies will fail to reach their destination this fall.

It is very important that the appropriation for Indian supplies should be made early in the year, to enable the office to take advantage of the most favorable season for purchase and transportation, and to perform this important service with due deliberation and care.

THE POLICY TO BE PURSUED.

In order to form any wise opinion as to the best method of dealing hereafter with our Indians, a clear conception of their actual condition, and of ur present relations with them, is necessary.

From he first settlement of the country by white men until a comparatively recent period, the Indians have been constantly driven westward from the Atlantic. A zigzag, ever-varying line, more or less definitely marked, extending from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and always slowly moving west, has been known as the "frontier" or "border." Along this border has been an almost incessant struggle, the Indians to retain and the whites to get possession; the war being broken by periods of occasional and temporary peace, which usually followed treaties whereby the Indians agreed to surrender large tracts of their lands. This peace would continue until the lands surrendered had been occupied by whites, when the pressure of emigration would again break over the border, and the Indian, by force or treaty, be compelled to surrender another portion of his cherished hunting-grounds.

So long as the illimitable West offered to the Indian fresh hunting-grounds, he was unwilling to exchange his wild freedom and indolent existence for the restraints and toil of the rude and imperfect civilization to which it was possible for him in only one life-time to attain. If any tribe of Indians in this country had made the effort to abandon their savage mode of life and undertake self-support by labor, it is at least doubtful whether for many years the change would not have rendered them more miserable and wretched. Their lack of means, of knowledge, and of previous training would, in all probability, have made such an attempt a conspicuous failure. If individual Indians had succeeded in acquiring property, they would probably have been swindled out of it by unscrupulous white men. The natural and the easiest course was to remove west and continue to hunt.

Toward the close of the first half of this century the tide of emigration and adventure swept even the frontier away and rushed across the continent. Throughout the vast regions of the West the adventurous, grasping Anglo-Saxon race is dominant and in possession of the fairest and richest portions of the land. Except in the Indian Territory and perhaps Dakota, the white exceeds the Indian population. No new hunting-grounds remain, and the civilization or the utter destruction of the Indians is inevitable. The next twenty-five years are to determine the fate of a race. If they cannot be taught, and taught very soon, to accept the necessities of their situation and begin in earnest to provide for their own wants by labor in civilized pursuits, they are destined to speedy extinction.

From the fact that for so long a period Indian civilization has been retarded, it must not be concluded that some inherent characteristic in the race disqualifies it for civilized life. It may well be doubted whether this be true of any race of men. Surely it cannot be true of a race, any portion of which has made the actual progress realized by some of our Indians. They can and do learn to labor; they can and do learn to

read. Many thousands to-day are engaged in civilized occupations. But the road out of barbarism is a long and difficult one. Even in enlightened Europe there are millions of people whose ancestors a few generations ago were as ignorant and poor and degraded as our most advanced Indian tribes now are. Civilization is a vague, indefinite, comparative term. Our children's grandchildren may look upon our civilization as very rude and imperfect. It is not my wish to give any rose-colored view of the present condition of our Indians. Many of them are as miserable and degraded as men can be; but it cannot be denied that others are making reasonably satisfactory progress.

Within a few years the Government has undertaken somewhat systematically to bring them into civilized life. The "peace policy" has sought to throw around them healthful associations; to place at the several agencies agents and employés of good moral and Christian character and of active sympathies; and an earnest effort has been made to teach Indians to labor and to read. It is too soon, perhaps, to assert that this effort has proved a success, but the accompanying reports of agents abundantly show that, notwithstanding all surrounding difficulties, much has been accomplished toward establishing and maintaining peace, toward protecting Indians from evil influences, and toward awakening in them the desire for a better mode of life. The success of some of our agents, who have labored under reasonably favorable circumstances, deserves all praise, and has fully equaled the fondest hopes of the friends of the peace policy. Certainly enough improvement has been made to justify the continuance of the present benevolent efforts.

In considering whether modifications of existing methods may not be desirable, I have arrived at the conviction that the welfare and progress of the Indians require the adoption of three principles of policy:

First. Concentration of all Indians on a few reservations.

Second. Allotment to them of lands in severalty.

Third. Extension over them of United States law and the jurisdiction of United States courts.

CONSOLIDATION OF RESERVATIONS.

The reservations upon which, in my opinion, the Indians should be consolidated, are the Indian Territory, the White Earth reservation in Northern Minnesota, and a reservation in the southern part of Washington Territory, probably the Yakama reservation. If it should be found impracticable to remove the Indians of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona, to the Indian Territory, they might be concentrated on some suitable reservation either in Colorado or Arizona.

I am well aware that it will take a long time, much patient effort, and considerable expense, to effect this proposed consolidation; but after consulting with many gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with Indian questions and Indian character, I am satisfied that the undertaking can be accomplished. If legislation were secured giving the President authority to remove any tribe or band, or any portion of a tribe or band, whenever in his judgment it was practicable, to any one of the reservations named, and if Congress would appropriate, from year to year, a sum sufficient to enable him to take advantage of every favorable opportunity to make such removals, I am confident that a few years' trial would conclusively demonstrate the entire feasibility of the plan. I believe that all the Indians in Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota, and a part at least of those in Wyoming and Montana, could be induced to remove to the Indian Territory. There is also ground for the belief

that the Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico Indians, and a part if not all of those in Nevada, could also be taken to that Territory.

Many of these Indians are now located on lands utterly unfit for cultivation, where starvation or perpetual support by the Government are the only alternatives. It is doubtful whether even white people could cultivate profitably the greater part of the Sioux reservation in Dakota. In the Indian Territory, on the other hand, are fertile land, a genial climate, and room for more Indians than there are in the whole Union.

That the Indian sentiment is opposed to such removal is true. Difficulties were experienced in bringing to the Territory its present inhabitants from east of the Mississippi; but the obstacles were overcome, and experience shows that there the race can thrive. With a fair degree of persistence the removal thither of other Indians can also be secured. The Pawnees have recently gone there, and seem content with their new home. The Poncas, and even the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Sioux, give evidence that they are ready for the change; and if Congress will make a liberal appropriatian to effect the removal of these Sioux, it is quite likely that within a year or two, other bands now on the Missouri River may also be induced to remove. If the Sioux are given a suitable reservation in that Territory for a permanent home, and are aided by the Government for a few years in their efforts at agriculture and stock-raising, I know of no reason why they may not, in one generation, become as far advanced as are the Cherokees and Choctaws now.

It is to be regretted that all the Indians in the United States cannot be removed to the Indian Territory; but it is doubtful whether, at least for many years, it will be best to attempt to remove Indians thither from the region of the great lakes or from the Pacific coast. I would therefore suggest that, for the tribes of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the wandering Pembinas in Dakota, the White Earth reservation is best adapted as a permanent home. Containing thirty-six townships of well-watered timber and wheat lands, it offers far better agricultural facilities than do other reservations in those States, and is in about the same latitude with them.

My information in regard to the proper reservation for the Indians on the Pacific coast is less definite, and I have suggested the Yakama reservation, mainly because it is well known that the Indians there, under the direction of Agent Wilbur, have made remarkable progress. A commission now visiting the Indians in that region has been requested to make such suggestions on the subject as they may deem wise.

The importance of reducing the number of reservations is shown by the following considerations:

Many of the present reserves are almost worthless for agricultural purposes; others are rich in soil, mineral wealth, and timber. Nearly all are too small to subsist the Indians by hunting, and too large for them to occupy in agricultural and civilized pursuits. Many are so remote and difficult of access, that needed supplies can be furnished only at great expense. Nearly all are surrounded by white settlers, more or less numerous. Wherever an Indian reservation has on it good land, or timber, or minerals, the cupidity of the white man is excited, and a constant struggle is inaugurated to dispossess the Indian, in which the avarice and determination of the white man usually prevails. The length of the boundary-line between the reservations and the contiguous white settlements amounts in the aggregate to thousands of miles, every mile being a point of contact and difficulty. This aggregate boundary is so extensive as to render almost impossible the prevention of illicit trade in arms and whisky. As now constituted, these reservations are

a refuge to the most lawless and desperate white men in America. There the vagabonds, the outcasts, the criminals, the most immoral and licentious of the population of the western portion of the country take up their abode, because there they are practically beyond the reach and operation of law, and can live lives of crime and debauchery with impunity and without reproach. Such men seriously obstruct, if they do not render nugatory, every effort to give assistance to the Indians.

By the concentration of Indians on a few reservations, it is obvious that much of the difficulty now surrounding the Indian question will vanish. Many agencies now conducted at large expense could be abolished. The aggregate boundary-lines between the reservations and country occupied by white people would be greatly reduced, and the danger of violence, bloodshed, and mutual wrong materially lessened. The sale of liquors and arms could be more effectually prevented; bad white men could more easily be kept out of the Indian country; necessary supplies could be more cheaply furnished; a far smaller military force would be required to keep the peace; and generally, the Indians, being more compact, could be more efficiently aided and controlled by the officers of the Government. Moreover, large bodies of land would be thrown open to settlement, proceeds of whose sale would be ample to defray all expense of the removals.

ALLOTMENTS IN SEVERALTY.

It is doubtful whether any high degree of civilization is possible without individual ownership of land. The records of the past and the experience of the present testify that the soil should be made secure to the individual by all the guarantees which law can devise, and that nothing less will induce men to put forth their best exertions. No general law exists which provides that Indians shall select allotments in severalty, and it seems to me a matter of great moment that provision should be made not only permitting, but requiring, the head of each Indian family, to accept the allotment of a reasonable amount of land, to be the property of himself and his lawful heirs, in lieu of any interest in any common tribal possession. Such allotments should be inalienable for at least twenty, perhaps fifty years, and if situated in a permanent Indian reservation, should be transferable only among Indians.

I am not unaware that this proposition will meet with strenuous opposition from the Indians themselves. Like the whites, they have ambitious men, who will resist to the utmost of their power any change tending to reduce the authority which they have acquired by personal effort or by inheritance; but it is essential that these men and their claims should be pushed aside and that each individual should feel that his home is his own; that he owes no allegiance to any great man or to any faction; that he has a direct personal interest in the soil on which he lives, and that that interest will be faithfully protected for him and for his children by the Government.

LAW FOR INDIANS.

My predecessors have frequently called attention to the startling fact that we have within our midst 275,000 people, the least intelligent portion of our population, for whom we provide no law, either for their protection or for the punishment of crime committed among themselves. Civilization even among white men could not long exist without the guarantees which law alone affords; yet our Indians are remitted by a

great civilized government to the control, if control it can be called, of the rude regulations of petty, ignorant tribes. Year after year we expend millions of dollars for these people in the faint hope that, without law, we can civilize them. That hope has been, to a great degree, a long disappointment; and year after year we repeat the folly of the past. That the benevolent efforts and purposes of the Government have proved so largely fruitless, is, in my judgment, due more to its failure to make these people amenable to our laws than to any other cause, or to all other causes combined.

I believe it to be the duty of Congress at once to extend over Indian reservations the jurisdiction of United States courts, and to declare that each Indian in the United States shall occupy the same relation to law that a white man does. An Indian should be given to understand that no ancient custom, no tribal regulation, will shield him from just punishment for crime; and also that he will be effectually protected, by the authority and power of the Government, in his life, liberty, property, and character, as certainly as if he were a white man. There can be no doubt of the power of Congress to do this, and surely the intelligent Committees on Indian Affairs of the Senate and House can readily propose legislation which will accomplish this most desirable result. I regard this suggestion as by far the most important which I have to make in this report.

Since our Government was organized two questions, or rather two classes of questions, have transcended all others in importance and difficulty, viz, the relations of the Government and the white people to the negroes and to the Indians. The negro question has doubtless absorbed more of public attention, aroused more intense feeling, and cost our people more blood and treasure than any other question, if not all others combined. That question, it is to be hoped, is settled forever in the only way in which its settlement was possible—by the full admission of the negro to all the rights and privileges of citizenship. Next in importance comes the Indian question, and there can be no doubt that our Indian wars have cost us more than all the foreign wars in which our Government has been engaged. It is time that some solution of this whole Indian problem, decisive, satisfactory, just, and final, should be found. In my judgment it can be reached only by a process similar to that pursued with the negroes.

In the three propositions above stated, will, I believe, be found the true and final settlement of this perplexing subject. However efficient may be the administration of the Indian Office, and however faithful the labors of its agents and their subordinates, I have little hope of any marked degree of success until the above suggestions are substantially adopted as a permanent Indian policy. If Congress concludes to act on these suggestions, laws should be passed at the coming session to extend the jurisdiction of the courts over all Indians, and to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty in the Indian Territory, and on such other reservations as may be selected as permanent; and an appropriation should be made with which to begin the removal of Indians to their permanent homes.

I trust I may be pardoned for stating that it appears to me that the fundamental difficulty in our relations hitherto with Indians has been the want of a well-defined, clearly-understood, persistent purpose on the part of the Government. Indian affairs have heretofore been managed largely by the application of mere temporary expedients in a fragmentary and disjointed manner. For a hundred years the United States has been wrestling with the "Indian question," but has never had an

Indian policy. The only thing yet done by the Government in regard to the Indians which seems to have been permanent and far-reaching in its scope and purpose, is the dedication of the Indian Territory as the final home for the race. Surely it is time that a policy should be determined on, which shall be fully understood by the Government, the people, and the Indians. We cannot afford to allow this race to perish without making an honest effort to save it. We cannot afford to keep them in our midst as vagabonds and paupers.

I appeal to the statesmen of the country to give to this subject their earnest attention; the sooner it is settled on some wise and comprehensive principle the better for all concerned. We have despoiled the Indians of their rich hunting-grounds, thereby depriving them of their ancient means of support. Ought we not and shall we not give them at least a secure home, and the cheap but priceless benefit of just and equitable laws?

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Affairs in the Indian Territory are both complicated and embarrassing. By treaty the Government has ceded to the so-called civilized tribes, the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, a section of country altogether disproportionate in amount to their needs. The Cherokees number about 13,000, and own 5,031,351 acres, or 279½ acres to each person. The 16,000 Choctaws have an average of 418 acres to each person; the 6,000 Chickasaws, an average of 775 acres; the 13,000 Creeks, an average of 247 acres, and the 2,438 Seminoles, an average of 82 acres. In the aggregate, for a population of 55,438 persons there are set apart 20,784,309 acres, or an average of 375 acres for each individual—an area nearly equal to the area of the State of Indiana for a population not much greater than that of many agricultural counties in the Eastern or Middle States.

No doubt a considerable portion of land in each reservation is unsuitable for tillage, but most of it is valuable for grazing, and the amount susceptible of cultivation must be many fold greater than can ever be cultivated by the labor of the Indians. But the Indians claim, it is understood, that they hold their lands by sanctions so solemn that it would be a gross breach of faith on the part of the Government to take away any portion thereof without their consent; and that consent they apparently propose to withhold. The question is thus directly raised whether an extensive section of fertile country is to be allowed to remain for an indefinite period practically an uncultivated waste, or whether the Government shall determine to reduce the size of the reservations.

The question is plainly a difficult one, and should be considered with calmness, and a full purpose to do no injustice to the Indians. Any opinion thereon is ventured with hesitancy on my part; but I cannot but believe that public policy will soon require the disposal of a large portion of these lands to the Government, for the occupancy either of other tribes of Indians or of white people. There is a very general and growing opinion that observance of the strict letter of treaties with Indians is in many cases at variance both with their own best interests and with sound public policy. Public necessity must ultimately become supreme law; and in my opinion their highest good will require these people to take ample allotments of lands in severalty, (to be inalienable for at least twenty years, and then only among Indians,) and to surrender the remainder of their lands to the United States Government for a fair equivalent. Upon the lands thus surrendered, other Indians should be located as rapidly as possible, and should be given allotments under the same restrictions.

From the recommendation above made, it must not be understood to be either the policy or purpose of this office to in any way encourage the spirit of rapacity which demands the throwing open of the Indian Territory to white settlement. That country was set apart, half a century ago, as the home of the Indians. The eastern and better portion contains sufficient room for all the Indians now there, and all who will ever remove thither. The true way to secure its perpetual occupancy by Indians is to fill it up with other Indians, to give them lands in severalty, and to provide a government strong and intelligent enough to protect them effectually from any and all encroachments on the part of the whites.

GOVERNMENT FOR THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The anomalous form of government, if government it can be called, at present existing in the Indian Territory must soon be changed. In some shape or other those Indians must be brought under law and the jurisdiction of the courts. The idea that that Territory is to consist forever of a collection of little independent or semi-independent nationalities is preposterous. If thirty or fifty thousand white men remove and settle in any part of the West, the United States extends over them its laws and establishes a territorial government, preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State; and it can be neither a hardship nor an injustice to the tribes in the Indian Territory, if, recognizing their right to ample compensation for the surrender of lands which they do not need, we place them on a par with white men before the law.

Any such change would undoubtedly be resisted by many among the Indians themselves. In the so-called "nations" are a number of educated, intelligent, ambitious men, who under the present system are leaders of their people, controlling their affairs and the expenditure of their revenue. They very naturally deprecate any change which will endanger such power. They argue with great earnestness that the adoption of a territorial form of government would be followed by an influx of white men into the Territory, and that the ultimate result to the Indians would be dispossession of homes, and pauperism. Such a possibility could, however, be averted by an allotment of land to each Indian, made inalienable to white men, and by providing that no white man should become a citizen of the Territory, or own or lease any real estate therein.

As to the particular form of government for the Indian Territory, I am inclined to think that no better system can be devised than that suggested by my predecessor in the last annual report of this office, as follows:

"The need of this Territory to-day is a government of the simplest form possible; and, in my judgment, a government similar to that provided for 'the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio,' (Stat. at L., vol. 1, page 51,) preliminary to the organization of a general assembly, would, I think, be the best adapted for the Indian Territory at present, both on account of its simplicity and of its economy. It consisted of a governor, a secretary, and judges, who had power to adopt and publish in the Territory such laws of the United States, criminal and civil, as were found necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the Territory, said laws to be reported to Congress from time to time, and to be in force in said Territory unless disapproved by that body; the governor also to have power to appoint magistrates and other necessary civil officers.

"The anomalous state of social and political affairs in this Territory

renders some such form of government as above set forth much better adapted to the circumstances and necessities of the case than an elective and representative government could possibly be for several years. Of the seventy-one thousand, all but seven thousand have attained to such a degree of civilization as to be capable of appreciating and profiting by a government of this character, and the remainder being the wilder and wholly uneducated tribes could be readily brought to feel its force in restraint and education. On the other hand an elective government for these people would bring together representatives from thirty-five different tribes, and any legislation or any discussion to be made intelligible must be translated into as many different tongues. But a more serious and I think more fatal objection would be found in the sectional and tribal jealousies, which have their strength in proportion to the ignorance of a people, and among these thirty-five tribes would render most if not all the enactments of such a representative body practically of no avail to govern its people or enforce its laws.

"I believe the simple form of government above suggested can be made strong and effective, and will prevent the experiment of a confederated self-government, for which the Indians are not prepared, and which would be sure to result in anarchy and strife.

"Great care should be taken, however, that this government be so restricted in its powers that its sole function shall be to make and administer law for the prevention of intrusion, the protection of the rights and interests of the Indians as against all outside parties, and to define the rights and enforce the obligations of the Indians as among themselves; and this government should be strictly prohibited from any attempt to confer rights or privileges upon any corporation whatever, or upon any individual other than the lawful members of the Indian tribes. By this method I deem it entirely feasible by appropriate legislation to provide an efficient government for the Territory, to the great benefit of the people governed, without encroaching upon the rights and privileges of individuals.

"If, however, it shall be deemed inexpedient to provide such a government on account of treaty stipulations that each separate tribe shall govern itself, then I would respectfully recommend the establishment of a United States court within the boundary of the Territory, with such a force of marshals as shall be sufficient for the execution of the process of court without calling for troops to act as posse.

"These Indians occupy a most interesting and important position in the history of the country. They ought not to be left the prey of the worst influence which can be brought to them in the life and example of the meanest white men. They deserve such guardianship and care on the part of the United States as will secure for them the powerful aid to elevation which comes from the presence of law."

I recommend this subject to the consideration of the honorable Secretary, with the hope that he will invite the serious attention of Congress to the grave questions involved.

DEFICIENCIES.

Owing to inadequate appropriations, deficiencies have occurred annually for four years past, the largest being in 1873–'74. Of this aggregate deficiency $456,375.92 has never been covered by appropriation. An estimate for this amount (incorporated in H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 151) failed to receive action by Congress at its last session. This sum is composed mainly of small amounts due to a large number of individuals for services

as employés, or for supplies actually furnished to Indians. The accounts upon examination are found to be correct and just, and recommendation is made that legislation be urged in behalf of the claimants, who are suffering both hardship and injustice by prolonged delay in payment.

The deficiencies created during the year by inadequate appropriations for the Sioux and Apaches were met by appropriations by Congress at its last session, and so far as I can now judge there will be no deficiency to be reported for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, except an amount of $3,184.55, being a balance due on contract for the construction of a saw and grist mill in Oregon, which item is embraced in the annual estimate of appropriations required for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

THE SIOUX WAR.

For several years past a camp of Sioux on the Yellowstone River have been known as the northern, or hostile, or non-treaty Sioux, or more commonly as Sitting Bull's band. They are in no sense a recognized band or branch of the great Sioux Nation, but consist of representatives from all the bands, who have rallied around one as their leader who claims never to have been party to any treaty with the United States, and who styles himself chief of the followers whom his personal power and avowed hostility to civilization and the United States Government have attracted around him. This camp at last became a rallying-point for malcontents from the various agencies; a paradise for those who, tired of Government beef and restless under agency restraint, were venturesome enough to resort again to their old life by the chase; a field of glory for the young braves whose reputation for prowess was yet to be made; and an asylum for outlaws among the Indians themselves, who, fleeing thither, might escape retribution for crime.

Having their headquarters in the center of the buffalo-country, surrounded by abundance of game, independent of the aid of the Government, scorning its authority, defying its power, and deriding its Army, these desperadoes have skillfully and successfully evaded the frontier-garrisons and roamed at will over the plains of Western Dakota and portions of Montana and Wyoming, not only plundering, robbing, and frequently taking the lives of settlers, but extending their hostilities to every tribe of Indians in their vicinity friendly to the United States.

That the Crows, the Shoshones, Bannacks, Arickarees, Mandans, Utes, and the Blackfeet Nation have braved all threats and resisted all inducements offered by these adventurers, and, in spite of repeated losses by depredation, have steadfastly adhered to their friendship to the Government, has sufficiently proved their loyalty; but their pathway to civilization has been seriously obstructed. An Indian cannot be taught to work with hoe in one hand and gun in the other; and repeated examples of unpunished marauding beget restlessness and want of confidence in the Government and increased reluctance to adopt the white man's ways.

The number of this so-called band was estimated last winter to be not over 3,000. From this number not more than six or eight hundred warriors could have been mustered. Recognizing not only the irreparable damage to settlements caused by these desperadoes, but also their disastrous influence in retarding civilization among the friendly tribes, and the demoralizing effect of their proximity in promoting an uneasy feeling among the reservation Sioux, and in affording a refuge for criminals, the Department, in December last, decided to make a final attempt to induce

these Indians to come into their agencies, and issued an order requiring them to go upon their reservations by the 31st of January last, or be regarded as hostile and turned over to the military.

To this order, communicated by couriers from the several agencies, no regard was paid. The General and Lieutenant-General of the Army were of opinion that a movement against the "hostiles" undertaken in the winter would be entirely practicable, for which none but the regular troops stationed in that part of the country would be needed; and on the 1st of February these Indians were accordingly turned over to the War Department for appropriate action by the Army.

The increase in the number of Sitting Bull's retainers by accessions from the agency Sioux, already alluded to, and the terrible slaughter of our forces under General Custer, the details of which are familiar to the public, have extended throughout the year what was expected be a campaign of but few weeks' duration. It is hoped that the coming winter-campaign, for which extensive preparations are now in progress, will result in the unconditional surrender and entire submission of these Sioux, and that this will be known hereafter as the last Indian war.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

In the last Indian appropriation act, $20,000 was appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President, for the purpose of securing from the Sioux Indians the relinquishment of "all right and claim to any country outside of the boundaries of the permanent reservation established by the treaty of 1868 for said Indians, and also so much of their said permanent reservation as lies west of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude," and to secure "a grant of convenient and accessible way over said reservation to the country thus ceded, for wagon and other roads, from points on the Missouri River, in all not more than three in number." The act further provides that the Indians hereafter shall receive their supplies at such places on their said reservation in the vicinity of the Missouri River as the President may designate; and also, that "no further appropriation for said Sioux Indians for subsistence shall hereafter be made until some stipulation, agreement, or arrangement shall have been entered into by said Indians with the President of the United States which is calculated and designed to enable said Indians to become self-supporting."

In pursuance of the provisions referred to, a commission was appointed in August last, consisting of Hon. George W. Manypenny, Bishop H. B. Whipple, Hon. A. S. Gaylord, Hon. H. C. Bulis, Hon. Newton Edmunds, Col. A. G. Boone, and Dr. J. W. Daniels, who proceeded immediately to the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, for the purpose of securing from the Indians the agreement contemplated in the above-named act. The commission have not yet submitted their report, but it is understood that their mission has been successful.

For the purpose of providing some suitable location to enable said Indians to become self-supporting, the commission were instructed to consider the propriety of securing the assent of the Indians to their removal to the Indian Territory. Having indicated a willingness to consider the question of removal, a delegation of Sioux are now *en route* to the Indian Territory to examine the country and make report.

The report of the commission, as soon as received by this office, will be forwarded to the honorable Secretary, to be submitted to Congress for its action.

CLAIMS OF THE SIOUX FOR THE RELINQUISHMENT OF NEUTRAL TERRITORY IN NEBRASKA.

It will be remembered that the visit of a delegation of Sioux to Washington, in May, 1875, resulted in an agreement whereby, in consideration of the sum of $25,000 appropriated by Congress, they surrendered their treaty-privilege of hunting in Nebraska. They were also induced to relinquish such claim as they possessed to that portion of Nebraska lying south of the south divide of the Niobrara River, which, by the terms of the treaty of 1868, "should be held and considered unceded Indian territory, and no white person or persons should be permitted to settle upon or occupy any portion of the same, or without the consent of the Indians first had and obtained, should pass through the same."

The Sioux, never having made a clear distinction between the territory described by the treaty of 1868 as neutral and that designated as their permanent reservation, were very unwilling to accede to the wishes of the Department, and consented to the cession of their rights in the above-described territory only on receiving the pledge, given by the Secretary of the Interior, that their request for an additional $25,000 in consideration of such cession should be presented to Congress.

This claim failed to be considered by Congress at its last session. The Indian mind seems incapable of discriminating between a promise to present a claim to Congress and a promise to pay the amount of the claim, and the commission recently charged with obtaining further concessions from the Sioux were met at every agency with complaints of the failure of the Government to fulfill what the Indians consider its solemn pledge. In view of the above, and of the importance of the negotiations now pending, I trust that Congress will give this matter favorable consideration at its next session. The expenditure, at their own request, of the $25,000 already received in the purchase of cows, horses, harness, and wagons for the Sioux is a guarantee that the amount hereafter to be appropriated will be of direct assistance to the Government in carrying out its purposes for their civilization, as indicated by the effort now being made to secure their settlement in the Indian Territory.

NEZ PERCÉ COMMISSION.

A commission consisting of D. H. Jerome, esq., of Michigan; Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.; Maj. H. Clay Wood, A. A. G., U. S. A.; William Stickney, esq., of Washington, and A. C. Barstow, esq., of Rhode Island, has been appointed during the present month by the Secretary of the Interior, to inquire into the status and claims of the so-called non-treaty Nez Percés, and to effect a settlement on a permanent basis of the difficulties existing between them and settlers. These difficulties have arisen mainly from intrusion by settlers upon the Wallowa Valley, Oregon, which the Nez Percé chief, Joseph, claims as unceded Indian territory, and have been aggravated by the recent murder by white men of one of Joseph's band.

The commission is also authorized to visit roving bands in Idaho and Washington Territories, with a view to placing them upon reservations; and have been requested to take into careful consideration the subject of reducing by consolidation the number of reservations in Idaho and Washington Territories and Oregon.

REMOVAL OF THE PONCAS.

Steps are being taken for the removal of the Poncas from their present location in the southeastern corner of Dakota to the Indian Territory.

Their exposure to raids from the Sioux, whose hostility arises from the fact that the Poncas are on lands claimed originally by the Sioux and included in their permanent reservation, has hitherto been a serious obstacle in the way of the progress in civilized life which they seem disposed to make. It is believed that when the necessity of giving a large share of attention to self-defense is removed they will readily come into a condition of self-support by agriculture.

The proposed removal will not only benefit the Poncas, but the reserve thus vacated will offer a suitable home for some of the wild bands of Sioux, where, with a set of agency-buildings, 100 Indian houses, and 500 acres of improved land to start with, the experiment of their civilization may be tried to advantage.

For this removal, conditioned on the consent of the Poncas, Congress at its last session appropriated $25,000. If the efforts now being made to gain such consent are successful, the move will be commenced early in the spring. The above-named sum will not, however, defray the expenses of their removal, and purchase from other tribes the land on which they shall be located, and provide for the outlay necessary to establish them in such a way as fairly to reimburse them for improvements surrendered; and I most earnestly hope that such additional provision will be made as will enable the office to give them a fair start in their new location.

REMOVAL OF THE CHIRICAHUA APACHES.

It is with gratification that I am able to report the abolition of the Chiricahua reservation in Southeastern Arizona and the removal of a majority of the Indians belonging thereto to the San Carlos reserve. That this move, though undertaken with grave apprehension, was accomplished without difficulty is due in large measure to the hearty support and co-operation afforded the office by the governor of Arizona and the general commanding the department.

Up to April last, the Chiricahua Apaches kept the pledge made by their chief, Cochise, to General Howard in 1872, so far as regards the citizens of the United States. It is reported, however, that raids, more or less frequent, in which the Chiricahuas have been assisted by "visitors" from other reservations, and by renegades, have been made over the border into Mexico, especially in the State of Sonora. The fastnesses of the mountains which constituted the Chiricahua reserve afforded special facilities for successful marauding, and the reports of losses by citizens of Mexico from Indian incursions are confirmed by report of Special Commissioner Williams.

In March last a quarrel, resulting in the death of two men and a grandchild of old Cochise, caused a separation in what is known as Cochise's band of Chiricahuas. Most of them under Taza, son and successor of Cochise, came into the agency; the others, under the leadership of Skinya, remained in the Dragoon Mountains. On the 7th of April, a few of Skinya's followers, while under the influence of liquor, murdered Messrs. Rogers and Spence, station-keepers at Sulphur Springs, twenty-six miles from the agency, and proceeded to San Pedro River settlement, fifteen miles above Tres Alamos, where they killed one ranchman and wounded another, stole four horses, and then fled to the San José Mountains, fifteen miles north of the Mexican line, where the band took a strong position, from which, on the following day, a detachment of United States cavalry was unable to dislodge them. The attacking party were met by a furious fire from an unseen foe, and were obliged to retreat with the loss of one man.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Chiricahuas had repeatedly refused

to listen to any proposition looking toward removal, had never been disarmed, and could easily, as in years past, find almost impregnable positions in their mountain-home, it was decided to attempt a permanent settlement of all difficulties by abolishing their reservation and removing the Indians elsewhere.

On receipt of the intelligence of the outbreak at Chiricahua, a force of 233 Indians, who expressed their willingness to co-operate with the military or civil authorities in an expedition against the Chiricahuas, was organized by the San Carlos agent from the various bands at his agency. To assist Agent Clum, who was charged with this undertaking, the commanding general furnished arms for 300 Indian scouts and police from San Carlos and detailed twelve companies of United States cavalry; but before any of them had reached the agency, Taza, had led his band against the outlaws, who were endeavoring to induce him to join them in hostilities, and had killed their leader and six others. The next day, June 5, a council was held, in which Taza and two other principal men consented to remove, and on the 12th of June Agent Clum conveyed to San Carlos, under the escort of his Indian police, 325 Indians, most of whom belonged to what was the Cochise band proper. They are located on the Gila River, a few miles below old Camp Goodwin, where they remain quiet and apparently contented. Taza died recently while on a visit to Washington.

On the 13th of June the supervision of the Chiricahua reservation was transferred to General Kautz, with a request to treat as hostile all Indians found thereon.

Three leading men of the Southern Chiricahuas, who agreed to remove on condition that they be allowed twelve days in which to bring in their families, were allowed four days for that purpose, which they improved in making good their escape, probably into Sonora. They were followed by troops, but without success.

It is believed that the number of Indians belonging to the Chiricahua agency has hitherto been overestimated, and that not more than 300 failed to be removed to San Carlos. Of this number, 162 are reported by the agent for the Southern Apaches to have removed on their own account to the Hot Springs reservation in New Mexico, where they have friends and relatives, and will be allowed to remain.

It is a matter of regret that Pionsenay, the murderer of Messrs. Rogers and Spence, is still at large. He was wounded in the fight with Taza, but succeeded in getting away, and was afterward brought in with 38 others, mostly women and children, by the San Carlos police. On the 13th of June he was turned over to the civil authorities, from whom in nine hours he made his escape.

OSAGES.

In this tribe are 3,000 Indians. The experiment of insisting on a labor-equivalent for all supplies issued has been tried with marked success for three years past. Previous to 1874 the Osages lived mainly upon buffalo-meat and the proceeds of the sales of robes. In 1874, the breaking out of hostilities between the Cheyennes and other plains-Indians and the Government obliged the Osages to forego their hunt and threw them upon the Government for their entire support, all crops having been destroyed by grasshoppers. By authority from Congress, to make liberal use of their invested fund, the office was fortunately able to meet the emergency, and also, by issuing only in return for labor performed for themselves or for the tribe, was able to take advantage of this enforced abandonment of the chase to awaken such an interest in civilized pursuits as is incompatible with the life of a hunter.

Fields were cultivated, new land broken, houses built, farming-implements and stock purchased, and converts to the labor-system multiplied rapidly. In spite of many adverse circumstances the interest has steadily increased. Owing to the exhaustion of the sum authorized to be expended by Congress, the Osages last winter were obliged to resort to the buffalo-country, but returned without success in a destitute condition, more ready than ever to learn the lesson of dependence for subsistence on the cultivation of the soil. Unfortunately, want of funds prevented the agent from giving the needed assistance in seeds, plowing, and planting, while an unprecedented flood destroyed the larger portion of such crops as were raised. The following extract from the report of Agent Beede sets forth clearly the present situation of Osage affairs:

The leaders have manifested a disposition to co-operate with the agent in the civilization of the tribe, and this season, probably to an extent never before, have restrained their young warriors from committing depredations. They have done so on short allowance, in the hope that relief would come with the opening of the present year, and they cannot understand why the Government should fail to respond to their earnest petition for their own invested funds, already accumulated in the United States Treasury, to advance them in civilization and subsist them in their transition-state from barbarism to self-support. They appealed to Congress for this aid, informing the Department, through their agent, of their necessities, the impossibility to live, even, without the hunt, unless aided for the time being, and of their utter failure in last winter's attempt for buffalo, and thus their absolute dependence, and of their crowning misfortune by an almost unprecedented flood in the latter part of Sixthmonth last, which carried away their fences and destroyed by far the greater part of the crops raised by and for many members of the tribe.

They ask nothing gratuitously at the hands of the Government; they only ask a portion of their own, made necessary by an extension of time granted by Congress to settlers on their lands in Kansas in which to pay for the same; and it should be remembered that this extension was granted without consultation with or consent of the Osages; and, had these lands been promptly paid for, as the commissioners treating for them represented they would be, their annual interest on the proceeds of the same would be sufficient for their necessities. A failure on the part of the Government to render them simple justice at a time of pressing necessity may prove a costly experiment and be productive of grave results. In view of the circumstances herein set forth, I would recommend, if in accordance with existing law, that the entire appropriation, or so much thereof as may be necessary, amounting to $57,000, be expended for the benefit of these Indians during the first half of the fiscal year, and that Congress be asked at an early stage of its next session to provide by deficiency-bill for the last half, and that a liberal appropriation be made from their invested funds for their support and civilization during the next fiscal year. I make this recommendation in the hope that the loss of the present year may be partially overcome before entire confidence in the Government and its agents is gone.

Superintendent Nicholson also says:

The industrial boarding-school was continued during the last fiscal year with an enrollment of 94. The last two months of its continuance the salaries of teachers and others engaged in conducting it were paid by donations from the agent, his employés, traders, and others, on account of the failure of funds applicable to its support. A large addition to the school-buildings was completed last year by late agent Gibson, and there is now room for the accommodation of 200 pupils; but the usefulness of the institution will be sadly crippled this year by the failure of the appropriation asked for by the Osages.

The damage to crops by flood will render necessary a larger supply of food from other sources, and, owing to the failure of the expected appropriation, it will be a most difficult problem to keep these Indians quiet upon their reservation. For two years past Congress has appropriated, at the request of the Osages, an ample amount of their own tribal funds, and thus they have been subsisted and aided in settling themselves upon their new reservation. This aid should have been continued for the same purpose, so far as needful, and thereby all necessity taken away for them to leave the reservation in search of food and clothing. They do not need, neither do they ask, the bounty of the Government. The funds are their own, and the Government is their guardian. I recommend immediate action by Congress at its next session.

A statement of the necessities of the Osages was laid before Congress at its last session by communication from the Secretary of the Interior to the Speaker of the House, under date of May 24; but

authority to use funds belonging to the Osages for their benefit failed to be given. I most earnestly hope that such authority will be granted by Congress at an early stage in the coming session, the funds thus placed at the disposal of the office to be expended in the purchase of supplies to be issued only in return for labor, in the continuance of the manual-labor boarding-school, and in giving assistance in agricultural pursuits.

PAWNEES.

The removal of the Pawnees from Nebraska to the Indian Territory, begun in the winter of 1873, has been completed during the year, and the whole tribe are now upon a valuable reservation in the forks of the Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers, on land ceded to the United States by the Cherokees for Indian occupation.

They are well pleased with their new home and have made praiseworthy efforts to establish themselves therein on a civilized basis. The exigency which led to the removal of the main body of the tribe in the fall of 1874, the failure of the Forty-third Congress, in the hurry of its closing hours, to pass a bill authorizing the sale of the Nebraska reservation, and appropriating funds (to be reimbursed from the proceeds of such sale) to defray expenses of removal and establishment, and the consequent necessity laid upon the Department to proceed, with the approval of the President, but at great disadvantage, to furnish supplies, obtain employés, erect agency-buildings, and open farms, trusting to the next Congress to provide for the payment of the indebtedness thus incurred, were fully reported to Congress in January last, in H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 80. As already stated, action thereon was delayed until April, and in the mean time the full amount of indebtedness authorized by the President having been incurred, employés were discharged, the work stopped, and the Pawnees were compelled by hunger to leave their reservation and seek among border-settlements such scanty subsistence as they were able to pick up.

Notwithstanding all drawbacks and discouragements, sixteen agency-buildings and twelve Indian houses have been erected during the year. Three hundred and fifty acres have been under cultivation. Two day-schools have met with exceptional success in securing a regular attendance of 100 pupils. Indian labor has been largely and effectively used. The cultivation of the agency-farm in Nebraska during the past season under contract will yield some revenue to the tribe.

The act of April 10, 1876, provides for the appraisement and sale of the Nebraska lands and for an advancement of funds (to be reimbursed to the Treasury from the proceeds of such sale) to carry on the work of putting the Pawnees into a condition in which they may reasonably be expected to support themselves by their own labor in civilized pursuits

WILD TRIBES OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

I take pleasure in inviting attention to the reports of the agents for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and the Kiowas and Comanches.

With the exception of the Arapahoes and a portion of the Kiowas, these are the Indians who last year surrendered unconditionally, after eleven months' hostilities; who were dismounted and disarmed; and whose ring leaders were sent to Saint Augustine, Fla., for imprisonment under military guard. Their complete humiliation has resulted not only in quiet and orderly behavior, but in the manifestation of a decided disposition to enter upon a civilized mode of life.

The boarding-schools at each agency have been crowded and the number of applicants for admission has far exceeded the number that could be accommodated. One chief offered a pony for the privilege of

placing his child in school, but for want of room his request was refused. Other chiefs have rendered personal and valuable assistance to the teachers in bringing under the necessary discipline and restraint of school-life the 184 children in their charge. The marked success attending the year's effort is shown by the following extracts:

Last year the Arapaho school-boys (the Cheyennes had not yet sent their children to school) raised quite a quantity of corn, which was converted by the school-superintendent into clothing and cattle. This spring Big Horse, White Shield, Bull Bear, and other Cheyenne chiefs placed their children in school, and with them gave robes to the superintendent to be exchanged for cattle, to place them on an equal footing with Arapaho boys, which was promptly done; and as a result we have a mission-herd, the property of the individuals who labor, amounting to over 25 head, to be kept at the mission until the boys are sufficiently intelligent and enlightened to take care of stock themselves, and at the same time the school is to have and does receive a benefit from the use of the milk, each boy milking his own cow. It is the agreement this year, as the Government had no farm-laborers, that the school-boys are to receive one-half of the corn on the 110-acre agency-farm, which they have plowed, planted, and cultivated in a systematic manner, and that the Government is to receive the other half in the field, which, I believe, will be sufficient to feed the agency-stock during the coming winter and spring, while the Indian boys intend selling their share and investing the proceeds in cattle and better clothing, as they did last year. The object is to establish this school on a basis that eventually will be self-supporting, and at the same time furnish its inmates a "start" in the world when they are at liberty to withdraw. The girls are taught in all the branches of the culinary and household departments, and some of them could keep a very fair house to-day if afforded the opportunity. They have also made shirts for the traders, the funds thus derived being expended by them under the oversight of the matron or teacher for extras, generally articles of clothing. All this labor has been done by daily or weekly details from the school-room, and each one has had equal advantages, indoors and out of doors.

Our school for the Kiowas and Comanches opened in November and continued through June. Our difficulty was not in getting enough children, but in confining the number to the capacity of the house. The parents and friends of the children manifested a great interest in the school; seldom a day passed that some of them were not there. On the last day a large number were present and showed great interest in the exercise gone through by the children, and seemed as proud of their success as anybody could be.

The proceeds of the sale of ponies confiscated by the military have been invested in 700 cows and calves and 3,500 sheep. These have been distributed, to the great satisfaction of the tribes.

It is to be regretted that the want of funds prevented the agents from taking all possible advantage of the industrial interest in farming which manifested itself in the early spring. Agent Miles says:

The reward for the winter's hunt of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes was only about 3,500 robes and the saving of a large amount of subsistence to the Government. After their return to this agency, and fully realizing that the buffalo were fast disappearing and the necessity for them to turn their attention to other pursuits than the chase for a means of support, very earnest appeals were made to me for farm-implements, both by Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and such other assistance as would enable them to engage to some extent in farming; and I feel assured that, could I have furnished them with plows, hoes, &c., three-fourths of the Indians now at this agency would have gone to work heartily, and, as the season has been very favorable, would have been successful, and consequently encouraged and stimulated to further effort. Owing to the absence of any great number of farm-implements and the ready cash to purchase them with, only a few could be accommodated outside of the schools.

Notwithstanding these obstacles, 1,026 acres have been cultivated by Indians at the two agencies, against 590 acres reported last year.

When it is remembered that the Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes have hitherto been classed with the Sioux in wildness, intractability, and hostility, the following extracts will furnish gratifying evidence that the civilization of these tribes is not only practicable, but is already in progress, and will demonstrate the wisdom of encouraging by liberal assistance these feeble beginnings in civilized labor of a people who, by the extinction of the buffalo, will speedily be thrown entirely upon the Government for support, unless in the short interval they are furnished the means and are taught how to support themselves.

Last year was the first for most of them to put their hands to the plow. The Kiowas and Comanches sold near five thousand bushels of corn at $1 per bushel, either in trade or money. This year more of them engaged in the work than last. Some of the chiefs of each tribe, with their people, made good rails, and fenced in fields, ranging in size from three to twenty acres, which I had plowed for them, and they planted in corn, melons, pumpkins, and some vegetables. They are anxious for houses, and say they want to settle down and give up their mode of constantly changing place. I am fully satisfied that the present is a tide in the affairs of these people which, if taken advantage of, a great many of them, not only the chiefs but the young men, would settle down and take good care of whatever improvements were made for them and relieve the Government from any anxiety of their ever going on the war-path again, and save the expense of keeping so large a force of soldiers in this country, and much sooner relieve the Government from the expense of their support than if the opportunity is allowed to pass unimproved.

Seventy-five acres were assigned the Cheyennes from one of the agency-fields, which was subdivided into small patches containing from 1 to 5 acres for each family, and was generally planted in corn, potatoes, melons, and various kinds of garden-produce. A more earnest effort I never witnessed put forth by any people than by the Cheyennes, so far as their means and knowledge extended, and as a result they have been quite successful, and have already received and are now receiving a fair reward for their industry. I have seen some of these Cheyennes, who could not secure the use of a plow or hoe, use sticks of wood, axes, and their hands in preparing the ground for planting and cultivating their garden-spots, so anxious were they to make a beginning.

Quite a number of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes have manifested a desire to exchange a portion of their ponies and robes for cattle, and in some instances for agricultural implements. Powder Face sold robes to the amount of $100 in cash, and then purchased cattle from George Washington, Caddo chief. Others of both tribes have made similar trades, and now have the cattle on hand. On the 1st of July we had on hand about one thousand head of cattle, and were obliged to night-herd, and, at my request, each tribe furnished six extra herders, who took their turns cheerfully *without pay* during the entire month of July, and until the herd was reduced sufficiently to corral without injury. I only need to say that these same young men whom I now intrust with the herd, four years ago would maliciously proceed to our agency-herd, without leave or license, and shoot down a few fat beeves, help themselves to a few choice cuts, and ride off to camp, defiant of our protests and efforts to protect the property.

EASTERN CHEROKEES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

These Indians are located upon lands in North Carolina, the title to which has for several years been the subject of litigation, growing out of the fact that title-deeds to lands purchased with tribal funds, instead of being made in the name of the Indian, were given in the name of W. H. Thomas, United States Indian agent, who purchased them in 1861.

Under act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, the title to that portion of these lands known as "Qualla Boundary" reservation, comprising about 75,000 acres, was awarded to these Indians by a decree of the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina, and is now held in their name. By later legislation, approved March 3, 1875, and August 14, 1876, 4,450 acres of land outside of Qualla Boundary reservation, and covered by said decree of the court, with 10,761$\frac{1}{5}$ acres situated in Cherokee, Graham, and Jackson Counties, selected by said Indians in lieu of judgments obtained against said Thomas, have been conveyed in fee-simple to said Indians. They are now in the secure possession of about 85,000 acres of land, and are placed in a condition of comparative independence.

REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF AGENCIES.

The number of agencies in Arizona has during the year been reduced to three. The abolition of the Chiricahua reserve and the removal of the Indians belonging thereto to the San Carlos and Hot Springs reservations have already been referred to.

The Papago agency was discontinued in March last, and the Papagoes placed under the charge of the agent for the Pimas and Maricopas.

Want of funds has compelled the discontinuance of an agency for the Moquis Pueblos. These Indians are self-supporting, but should be pro-

vided with a school, the teacher to have such care for the general interests of the tribe as has hitherto been exercised by an agent.

The Indians on the Hoopa Valley reserve, California, have been notified that they must go to Round Valley. Some difficulty will doubtless be experienced in overcoming their extreme reluctance to such removal, and the proposed change must be made the subject of further investigation by the office before a definite plan and time for removal can be determined upon.

The Alsea agency, in Oregon, has been abolished, but inadequate appropriations have placed the office in an embarrassing position and worked hardship and injustice to the Indians. They are required to leave their homes and cultivated fields and remove to Siletz, but no means are furnished to defray expense of such removal or to assist in their establishment in their new home.

Fort Belknap agency, in Montana, which has never been more than a feeding-post for the Gros Ventres and Assinaboines, who were considered too remote to be conveniently fed at other agencies, has been abolished, and the Indians belonging thereto have been ordered to report for rations and annuities at Fort Peck agency. The agent at Fort Peck reports that the Assinaboines give ready consent to the change and that several lodges have already gone to Wolf Point, but that the Gros Ventres refuse to come in such close relations with their old enemies, the Yanctonnais, and desire to remove to some other point on the Missouri more remote from the Sioux.

The agency established in North Carolina in February, 1875, among the Eastern Cherokees, was abolished in August last. The educational interests of the tribe are now under the charge of the superintendent of public instruction of North Carolina.

The jurisdiction of the agent for the Pueblos has been extended over the Cimarron agency in New Mexico. It is hoped that this temporary arrangement will soon be followed by the removal of the Utes and Apaches, who now report at Cimarron, to some reservation where they may find a suitable and permanent home. The reservation set apart on the San Juan River by Executive order, in March, 1874, for the Jicarilla Apaches, has recently been restored to the public domain, in the belief that the majority of those Apaches could never be induced to settle thereon.

In 1874 Congress appropriated $300,000 for an experiment of enforced civilization among the two or three thousand of the Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes who had surrendered and were held captive by the military. Negotiations were entered into with the Quapaws for the purchase of a tract of 40,000 acres lying in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, and remote from the old hunting-ground; an agency was established, a good store house built, and a few hundred acres of land were broken and fenced.

The captives were, however, transferred directly to their respective agents by the military, and it was deemed by the office unadvisable, if not impracticable, to undertake to collect them again and to force them to submit to removal not only from their homes but also from their friends and relatives. The "captive" agency was therefore abolished in April last, and about $200,000 of the fund will be returned to the Treasury. It is hoped that other Indians, perhaps the Poncas, will soon be induced to settle on this tract, who will receive substantial benefit from the improvements already made thereon. In that case, it will be necessary to procure legislation which shall authorize the purchase from the Quapaws of the lands which they have already signified their willingness to relinquish.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

Lapwai suits.

In the matter of the ejectment-suits of W. G. Langford *vs.* Employés of the Nez Percé Indian Reservation at Lapwai, Idaho, certain expenses of rent, costs, and fees were unavoidably incurred by said employés in their defense at the trial of these cases.

This expense was necessarily incurred, owing to the distance from the agency of the proper United States district attorney, as well as the difficulty of communication with him or the Department, and to the exigencies of the case, which exigencies have been promptly and fully reported to this office. From these facts and the circumstances of the parties who were mulcted with the costs, who are hardly able to bear the same, and in view of the fact that by this course of action they were enabled to hold the agency-buildings, and thereby avert their destruction by the Indians, who would undoubtedly have burned them rather than allow them to pass into Mr. Langford's possession, Congress should be urged to appropriate the sum of $750—an amount necessary to fully reimburse the parties named.

Ottawa land.

By the determination by recent survey of the boundary-line between the Peoria and Ottawa Indian reservations, in the Indian Territory, it has been ascertained that a strip of country containing 230 acres of land, hitherto used and held by the Peorias as a part of their reservation, lies within the limits of the Ottawa reservation.

At the suggestion of the Ottawa Indians, this tract of land has been purchased and paid for by the Peorias, and it is now recommended that legislation necessary to perfect the purchase of said land be had by Congress at its next session.

Liquor-traffic.

Legislation is imperatively demanded for the suppression of the sale of liquor to Indians. Since the enactment of the Revised Statutes, the courts have decided that there is no provision of law by which persons selling liquor to an Indian off a reservation can be convicted or punished. I therefore strongly recommend that a law be enacted by Congress making it a penal offense to sell liquor to an Indian anywhere.

Revised Statutes.

To enable the Department to extend its authority more fully over the various Indian tribes, in its administration of law for their welfare, protection, government, and peace, recommendation is made that Congress be asked to repeal the whole of section 2146 of the Revised Statutes, which withholds from the United States any jurisdiction in cases of crime committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian. This is essential for the proper execution of law and the maintenance of order on Indian reservations.

Quapaws.

One-half of this tribe of Indians have left their reservation and are now living with the Osages, and are anxious to sell their lands, comprising 56,685 acres, and consolidate with the said tribe. Many of those

remaining on the reserve are opposed to this movement; but I am of the opinion that they could be induced to join the Osages or confederate with some other tribe. Their lands, comprising 56,685 acres, would make a fine reserve for the Poncas, whose removal to the Indian Territory has already been referred to. Recommendation is made that Congress be requested to authorize the Department to negotiate for the removal of the Quapaws and for the sale of their reservation to the Poncas or to such other Indians as it may be desirable to place thereon.

Absentee Shawnees.

By act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, entitled "An act to provide homes for the Pottawatomie and absent Shawnee Indians in the Indian Territory," the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to select from the 30-mile square tract in the Indian Territory, known as the Pottawatomie reservation, 80 acres of land for each head of a family, or person 21 years of age, and 20 acres for each child.

These Indians have no annuities, depend on their own resources, and are prosperous; and they are justly entitled to as large allotments of land as are given the Pottawatomies, who, after becoming citizens, squandered their substance, and have now returned as Indians dependent upon the bounty of the Government.

I therefore recommend that Congress be asked to amend the law of 1872, so as to give to these absentee Shawnees and to the Black Bob band of Shawnees, who may be induced to consolidate with them, the same quantity of land as is allotted to the Pottawatomies.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. SMITH,
Commissioner.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

1876.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENT AND AGENTS.

APACHE PASS, ARIZONA,
October 3, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th ultimo, requesting a report of the Chiricahua agency up to the time of its consolidation with San Carlos.

From the date of my last annual report, August 21, 1875, to the 7th of April, 1876, the only event of importance that occurred was the stealing of a number of horses from the Rio Grande, New Mexico, in the month of September, by a party of thirteen Hot Spring Indians and two Chiricahua Apaches, thirteen head of which stock were tracked to the Chiricahua reservation, recovered from the Indians, and returned to D. M. Reade, of Las Cruces, N. Mex. In the months of September, October, and November large numbers of the Coyotero Indians came to the reservation, claiming that they could not live at the San Carlos, and were not allowed to remain at Camp Apache. The majority of them remained until the 25th of December, when, in consequence of the killing of a chief of the Southern Chiricahuas by one of their number, nearly all of the Coyoteros were forced to leave to escape the vengeance of the Southern Chiricahuas.

In February I was informed by the Commissioner that no additional beef could be furnished the agency during that fiscal year, and as at that time there was only a small quantity of beef-cattle due on the contract, I informed the Indians that I should not be able to issue much more beef, and therefore they would have to hunt game in the mountains to partially supply themselves with meat during the ensuing four months. In compliance with these directions a part of the Cochise tribe moved over to the Dragoon Mountains, situated about thirty-five miles from the agency and thirteen from the mail-station of Mr. Rogers, at Sulphur Springs. While in the mountains, a quarrel arose among them, resulting in the death of two men and a grandchild of Cochise. This caused a separation of the band, the larger portion, under Taza, returning to the vicinity of the agency, and about twelve men and their families remaining with Skin-ya in the Dragoon range. In March, four of this party and three Coyotero Indians belonging to San Carlos made a raid into Sonora, and returned with one of their number wounded and about $100 in gold-dust and silver. About the end of March or commencement of April, Mr. Rogers allowed these Indians to know that he had whisky at his house, and sold some to them for silver. I had previously informed Mr. Rogers, both verbally and in writing, that if he disposed of any spirits to the Indians he would be prosecuted and removed from the reservation; and from the information I obtained from the Indians I do not believe that he had done any trading with them for over eleven months. From what I have since heard from reliable Indians, on the 6th of April Mr. Rogers sold whisky to an Indian named Pi-hon-se-nay, and the next day the Indian returned and purchased more. In the afternoon of April 7 Pi-hon-se-nay again returned, accompanied by his nephew. He demanded more whisky, but was refused, when, watching an opportunity, he shot and killed Rogers, and Spence, the cook, they being the only two men at the house at the time. After the murder the Indians stole some horses, ammunition, and whisky, and returned to the camp in the Dragoons; and early on the morning of the 8th, a few Indians, who were yet intoxicated, went over to the San Pedro Valley, killed a Mr. Lewis and wounded a man named Brown, stealing four horses from Lewis. I was informed of the murder of Rogers on the morning of the 8th, and shortly after daylight I started for the rancherias of the other Indians, who were much excited, accompanied by a troop of cavalry. On nearing their camps I found the Indians on the tops of the mountains, and, requesting the officer to proceed with his company to Sulphur Springs, I went to the Indians, and told them to go into camp near the agency and await my return, promising that none of them should be molested. Taking four Indians with me, I followed the cavalry and caught up with them at Sulphur Springs. The bodies of Rogers and Spence were buried the next morning, and we then followed the trail of the Indians, discovering the band of Skin-ya on the morning of the 10th. They had placed themselves upon a peak accessible only by ridges and cañons; and, after exchanging shots, the officer in command not considering the position assailable without the loss of a disproportionate number of men withdrew his troops and returned to Camp Bowie. Upon my return to the agency I di-

rected the Indians not to camp or hunt west of the Chiricahua Mountains, and so informed the commanding officer at Camp Bowie and the officer in command of the scout out from Camp Grant, and at the same time offered to furnish them with Indian guides. By keeping the agency Indians to the east of the Chiricahua range the renegades were made the only Indians to the west of them, and therefore all that the scouts could find would necessarily be hostiles. None of the scouts, however, succeeded in capturing either the murderers or any of their companions.

On June 4 Skin-ya and his party went to the camp of Taza, and tried to induce the band to leave the reservation and become hostile. This they refused to do, and finally the talk ended in a fight, in which six men were killed and three wounded; one fatally. The next morning Taza's band encamped close around the agency buildings. On June 5 Mr. J. P. Clum arrived with a regiment of cavalry, two companies of Indian scouts, and a body-guard of fifty-two San Carlos Indians, and on the 6th he had a talk with the principal men of the Apaches, who were camped close to the agency. Taza agreed to take the band he had with him over to the San Carlos, as he had previously promised me he would do, but said that he could not speak for the other bands on the reserve. The next morning Pi-hon-se-nay, who was severely wounded in the fight on June 4, sent in a messenger to see if he would be allowed to come in to die. Mr. Clum sent out a party of twenty scouts and brought him in a prisoner, the women and children of Skin-ya's band coming in at the same time, as their men had either been killed or left the reserve. On June 12 Mr. Clum started for the San Carlos with forty-two men and two hundred and eighty women and children, where he arrived on the 16th, less Pi-hon-se-nay, who had escaped from the sheriffs, and two men and three women whom Pi-hon-se-nay took from a camp while en route.

Of the remainder of the Indians formerly belonging to the Chiricahua agency about one hundred and forty went to the Hot Springs agency, New Mexico, and about four hundred are roaming the country from the Rio Mimbres, New Mexico, to Santa Cruz, Sonora, a distance of over three hundred miles; and since the discontinuance of the Chiricahua agency to the present time they have killed twenty men and women and stolen over one hundred and seventy head of animals, besides which there are a number of prospectors from whom nothing has been heard for some months.

In conclusion, I have the honor to state that the killing of Messrs. Rogers, Spence, and Lewis was not an outbreak of the Indians of the agency; it was the result of selling whisky to Indians already outlawed from their tribe, and who were anxious to have other Indians join them to make their number sufficiently strong to enable them to become hostile. When at the Sulphur Springs ranch, Lieutenant Henely and myself found a keg of whisky that contained a quantity of tobacco and other materials to give strength to the liquor; and among civilized communities murders by men crazed from spirits are of frequent occurrence. The breaking of their treaty and attempted removal of nine hundred Indians for the criminality of three of their number has been the cause of the numerous murders and robberies that have been committed since the 12th of June.

For further particulars of the events that transpired at the agency during the year commencing September 1, 1875, I respectfully call attention to my final report as agent for the Chiricahua Apaches, dated June 30, 1876.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. JEFFORDS.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN RESERVE, ARIZONA,
August 31, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

I assumed charge upon the first day of January last, and found the condition of affairs very different from what I was led to believe. * * * I was almost disheartened, but determined to make the best of matters as I found them.

I immediately placed my whole force of employés and Indians at work to repair damages, and to complete the tunnels as far as possible with the materials at hand. Before the high water or overflow of the river I had excavated eight and one-half miles of canal, 5 feet wide at the bottom; also excavated and timbered, with top and side lagging, 770 feet of tunnel, 6 feet in height, 5 feet wide at cap and 6 feet at sill, as well as 400 feet of tunneling being retimbered and top lagged.

Finding that the material for timbering would give out before completion, I determined to tap the river at old Camp Colorado, and thus secure enough water to irrigate the lands (adjacent to the newly-constructed canal) that could be cleared in due time. In this matter I met with good success, as during the first week of May an unlooked-for and sudden rise of the river filled the canal. A few of the Indians had cleared land of arrow-weed and mesquite, and I am pleased to say had planted about 450 acres with corn, beans, pumpkins, melons, &c., that looked secure for a crop, until July 20, when the water ceased to flow.

* * * * * * *

Although the extreme heat killed all the crops after the water ceased to flow, it has satisfied the Indians that with a constant supply of water they can secure good crops each and every year. The result will have good effect in the future, as they are now determined to cultivate by irrigation. In view of the above, I trust that a sufficient appropriation will be made to complete the tunnels and canal, which, when completed, will furnish a sufficient amount of permanent water to irrigate enough land to subsist all the lowland Indians of this Territory. With tunnels incomplete the canal is worthless.

The agency buildings are in a fair state of repair, but need paint and whitewash to protec t them from the weather. The tools in the blacksmith-shop are very scant, and a full supply is needed. I have renewed the carpenters' tools, with such articles as were most needed for immediate use.

The facilities for transportation are in a deplorable condition; the majority of the mules are old and worthless; others are entirely too small for draught purposes in this deep sand. Fuel has to be hauled some six or eight miles, and for a great part of the distance the sand is so deep that they are unable to haul more than half a load. I would recommend the purchase of six additional mules and the sale of three of the old mules and one horse. I have previously asked for permission to sell three horses and four mules and a substitution of others, but since that report one of the horses and two of the mules have died from sheer exhaustion and old age.

The Indians are a fine body and the best and most willing laborers I ever saw. There is scarcely any drunkenness among them; not because they cannot get the liquor, but because they believe it is injurious to them.

The day school was closed upon the last day of February, as I did not think the result justified the expense.

In reviewing the last seven months' progress, much more has been accomplished than I hoped for, and, with sufficient labor and material to complete the tunnels and canal, much will have been accomplished toward placing the Indians in the way of earning their own support.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. MORFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MOQUIS PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
Arizona Territory, September 26, 1876.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of your Department, I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report of this agency.

During the past year, peace and a good degree of prosperity have been enjoyed throughout the tribe. But little sickness of a serious character has prevailed among them. Owing to late frosts, that damaged the young corn, the crop is not so abundant as it otherwise would have been, yet it is sufficient to meet the wants of the Indians. It is their chief product and principal subsistence, which they serve up in a great many different forms. Their peaches, which were almost an entire failure last year, are quite abundant this season. This fruit is of a superior quality. Much of it is dried, and forms an article of commerce between the Moquis and other tribes.

Last spring I secured from the Agricultural Department at Washington, and from other sources, a good variety of seeds, both cereal and vegetable, which were distributed among the Indians, with instructions how to plant and cultivate them. They are very fond of beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, onions, potatoes, &c. Some of the tribe have tolerably good crops of these vegetables and cereals this season, which will doubtless be increased from year to year as their value becomes more and more appreciated.

Their lands, in the immediate vicinity of their villages, which were never very productive, by cultivation for a long series of years have become almost worn out. In view of this fact, early last spring about thirty families were induced to plant crops in a fertile valley fifteen miles distant. They seem to be much encouraged at this experiment, and it may be the means of inducing them to entirely abandon their present unpromising habitations.

According to your instructions last autumn, I used every means in my power to secure their consent to move to the Indian Territory, or some other more promising section of country than the one they are now occupying. But they persistently refused to entertain any propositions looking toward that end, saying if it was good enough for their fathers it was good enough for them and their children after them. It is to be regretted that a tribe of Indians, who are an agricultural and pastoral people, and who are so ready and willing to cultivate the soil, should expend their labor where they can reap only a small reward. They told me emphatically they would never leave their present abodes, unless forced to do so. All things considered, it would be unadvisable to resort to coercive measures.

They have no reservation or title to the country they are now occupying, consequently

they are virtually without homes. This fact being known, they, being a peaceable, inoffensive class of people, are liable to be imposed upon in various ways. The Navajo Indians, immediately on the east, have for some time manifested a disposition to encroach upon their best grazing lands, and have only been restrained from so doing by the presence and influence of the agent. On the west and southwest, within the last twelve months, about four hundred emigrants have settled not far from the lands claimed by this tribe, and I understand several hundred more are expected in less than a year. This being the state of the case, I would most respectfully and earnestly recommend that a reservation, of sufficient extent (say thirty miles square, so as to include all their villages and grazing lands) to meet their wants, be at once set apart by the Government for them, before any further encroachments be made upon the domain which they have so long occupied. Unless this be done, this interesting tribe of Indians will be driven to the wall and reduced to abject poverty. More especially would this be the result if the agency should be abolished.

The manual labor and boarding school, established more than a year ago, has been as well patronized as could have been expected. The pupils exhibit an aptness and capacity to acquire a knowledge of letters equal to the average American. Occasionally some of them would be required by their parents to herd sheep and goats for a few days. At such times some of the boys would request the privilege of taking their books with them, and while their flocks were grazing, they would be studying their lessons. A good proportion of the scholars have a strong desire to obtain an education "that they may be like Americans." By their assistance a large supply of good corn and vegetables has been raised for the benefit of the school.

In disposing of supplies I have endeavored to follow out instructions by requiring the Indians to labor in some way for the benefit of themselves or their tribe. This I regard as a very important point, for nothing tends to foster and encourage idleness and pauperism more than the gratuitous distribution of supplies to them. The Government has certainly taken a long step in the right direction by requiring the recipients of goods and subsistence to render some equivalent in return. The gratuitous bestowment of supplies upon any class of people, white, red, or black, would so demoralize them in the course of time as to take away all incentive to industry and self-support.

I have the honor to be yours, most respectfully,

W. B. TRUAX,
United States Agent Moquis Pueblo Indians.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
August 31, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following, my first annual report of Indian affairs, pertaining to the Indians under my charge:

Having entered upon the duties of agent here, as late as the 1st of May, four months ago, my report will be necessarily confined more particularly to the operations of that period, with a review of the affairs of the year.

A short time previous to my taking control of these Indians, your Department placed under charge of this agency the Papagos, a tribe numbering as many or perhaps more than the Pimas and Maricopas together, widely scattered, having their reservation and principal settlement nearly one hundred miles distant. I have therefore been obliged to divide my attention between both these branches of my charge. I shall first speak of the Pimas and Maricopas.

ENUMERATION.

No census has been taken of these Indians for the past five years. It would be almost impossible to count them at this season of the year. During the winter, when they shall have gathered into their villages, a tolerably accurate census may be taken of them. From the best information at hand I should place their number as follows: Pimas, 4,100; Maricopas, 400. Total, 4,500.

SANITARY.

I would preface my remarks under this head by saying that it is difficult to obtain the permanent services of a suitable physician, notwithstanding the position is the best connected with the agency as regards pay and lightness of duties. There are many difficulties to encounter in the doctoring of these people, as, not understanding their language; the trouble and uncertainty of getting them to take medicine and apply remedies at their homes; the use of improper diet, and their general mode of life; all of these require a large store of patience, and an earnest and conscientious desire on the part of the physician to really benefit them. I hail it as a sign of their improvement that they are gradually losing faith in their own "medicine men," and seeking relief more generally from the use of the white man's remedies.

The general health of these Indians has been good. The majority of cases of sickness (with the exception of those of a venereal character) have been light, and these arise in a measure from their manner of living, eating of unripe melons, exposure, &c. A large number of the children were vaccinated during the months of May and June, but our stock of virus was exhausted before all were so treated. The location of the agency and reserve is healthy, and although more than the usual amount of water has fallen the past few months, I apprehend no sickness of a serious character.

LOCATION.

These people are mostly on the reserve, scattered here and there, as the fertility of the soil, and the supply of water enables them to select the most advantageous places for their fields. About two hundred families are living on what is termed the Blackwater lands, adjacent to the reserve, where they find good land and more water; where they are quietly living at present, but have been given to understand by your agent that their occupation of these lands is only temporary, and urged to deport themselves peaceably while so occupying them. In my communication to the Department, of May 31, I desired that this portion of the public domain, containing about seven thousand acres, be added to the reserve, it being at present unoccupied by white settlers, thinking then, as I do still, it to be the easiest solution of the vexed question of "water supply," at least for a few years, until these Indians form a more intelligent view of what is for their real good, and may be induced to consent to a removal. Another portion are living in the vicinity of Salt River, finding water for irrigating purposes from the spare water of the settlers' ditches, and in return help to keep said ditches in repair. While it would be advisable under more favorable circumstances to keep all these people on the reserve, and under the immediate care of the agent, yet at present it would be nearly impossible for them to make a livelihood were their farming operations to be confined solely to the limits of the reserve. I may add, but little if any disturbance between these Indians and the settlers has come to my knowledge.

AGRICULTURE.

The amount of land cultivated by these Indians is considerable, aggregating between seven and eight thousand acres. Wheat, barley, sorghum, beans, corn, and melons are the principal productions. Their mode of culture is very primitive, not progressive. Their plowing is done mostly with wooden plows, (there being but few iron plows among them.) These are drawn by oxen fastened by the horns, in the old Mexican way, thus scratching up the ground as it were; yet they raise an excellent article of wheat. Work-cattle are scarce among them, and they are obliged to wait for each other to get the use of them, causing considerable delay, and often the best of the season for planting is passed before many of them get in their crops. I would therefore advise that more light plows be given them, some sets of plain chain-harness, and an effort be made to teach them to use their ponies (of which most of them have plenty) to plow with, thus enabling them to put in their crops at the proper time, and rendering them more independent of each other. Affording them facilities for improvement in farming I believe to be in the line of true economy. Their crops this season have not been abundant, yet the more thrifty of them, and those occupying advantageous locations, have raised fair crops, a portion of which they sell to the traders to enable them to purchase other necessaries, or such articles as they may fancy. Those of them that fall short draw liberally on the mesquite beans and other native products to complete their supplies. This mode of living, however, is degrading, and materially retards their development in civilization and their physical and moral improvement, while it is better than allowing them to suffer from hunger or be driven to evil practices from actual want. The lateness of the summer water-supply will hardly give them time to plant and mature a second crop, such as corn, pumpkins, and melons. A few of them are owners of cattle, but the scarcity of pasture on the plains, the trouble of keeping them out of their fields, for want of proper fences, together with an ignorance of the best means of accumulation, a lack of courage to practice self-denial, even for a desired object, and the spending of their money for whisky, keep them from engaging in this pursuit to more than a very limited extent.

EDUCATION.

The facilities afforded in this most important branch of the service are too limited to expect any but limited results. During the past year but one school has been in operation among these Indians, held at the village of San-tan, two and a half miles west of the agency, in charge of the Rev. C. H. Cook, who for the past five or six years has labored earnestly and patiently among this people as teacher and preacher. This school has had an attendance of sixty-five children, the average daily attendance being 82 per cent. of the number enrolled. A marked superiority is manifest in those children who have had the benefits of the school in intelligence, manners, and dress, showing that day-schools may be carried on successfully among these Indians, and at an expense but little greater than that of public schools in large cities.

It is desirable that school-houses be established in some of the other villages, and the necessary teachers employed. In such a case some of the older scholars would prove efficient aids, particularly to those teachers who are unacquainted with the language of this

people. In no other way can we so effectually elevate them as by the proper education of the young. Therefore I deem it of the utmost importance that every reasonable facility be afforded them for the attainment of so desirable an end.

MORALITY.

Drunkenness exists among these Indians to a considerable extent, and to this, with its kindred vice of prostitution, and the evils they entail, are chargeable much of the misery and suffering these people endure. Owing to the location of this reserve and its surroundings, and the unwillingness of the Indians to give information in this matter, it is no easy task to effectually put a stop to the sale of whisky to them. The most feasible plan, to my mind, and the one which I recommended to the Department in my communication of May 31, is the establishment of a police force, composed of Indians, with perhaps a white man as captain.

The better class of Indians, those who do not indulge in this vice, and even some of those who do, would welcome any measures taken to suppress this great evil, realizing as they do the great misery it is bringing upon them. I think, however, I can safely say that many of the reports made to your office touching these matters are gross exaggerations, and do not proceed from the best motives.

Some trouble has been caused, and much annoyance to the agent, by the Papagos and other Indians bringing stolen stock, principally ponies, and selling or trading them to the Pimas. A number of these stolen animals have been restored to their rightful owners, and I have taken pains to inform the principal men of the tribe that such practices are altogether wrong, will invariably cause trouble and loss, and must be discontinued.

REMOVAL.

In accordance with the desire of the Indian-Office, I have endeavored to impress upon this people the necessity of keeping in their minds the idea of their removal from this reservation at no distant period; and while it is with reluctance they are brought to consider seriously a matter of so much importance, yet so distasteful to them, I apprehend no serious difficulty in their removal, when the time shall have arrived when such a removal shall be deemed necessary and expedient. From what I can learn from these Indians, as their desire, and from my own limited knowledge of the matter, the removal of them to the Indian Territory would be much more desirable than to the Colorado, removing them almost entirely from contact with vicious whites, and settling them in all probability once for all time. These objects would not be attained by their going to the Colorado River.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would recommend the establishment of a suitable police force for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians, &c., the appointment of additional teachers, and the building of more school-houses. We have now a school-house at the Maricopa village, that has been unoccupied for a long time for want of a teacher. I would also recommend the flooring of our present school-houses, particularly the one at San-tan; the issuing of about two dozen light plows, adapted for shallow plowing, and suitable for two small ponies; also the same number of sets of inexpensive but strong chain-harness for their use, to be distributed among the head-men of the tribe; also some long handled-shovels, hoes, and sickles.

PAPAGOS.

On taking charge of the Papagos, under a consolidation of the agencies, I found their affairs somewhat complicated. These Indians number between five and six thousand, and are widely scattered throughout what is termed the Papago country, and even as far south as Sonora. Their status as regards civilization is much the same as that of the Pimas. Though they are not so largely engaged in cultivating the soil, they have more horses and cattle, and are adding to the number of these yearly. They are gradually improving in their mode of living, and seem to be competent and desirous of earning their own support. Being generally industrious, they rarely beg, and do not steal to any great extent, considering the inducements offered from their situation near the borders of Mexico. They find considerable employment among the settlers, proving valuable aid in their harvest-fields, and adapting themselves to various kinds of labor. Outside of the reserve but little farming is done until the rainy season sets in, when they plant their crops of corn, beans, melons, &c., filling up their time with looking after their stock, gathering cactus-berries and other wild products, hunting, (of which they are fond,) and visiting among themselves and neighbors.

RESERVE—LOCATION, ETC.

These Indians being, as before stated, widely distributed, the greater portion of them living off the reserve, it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to confine them to its limits, particularly in view of their occupation as stock-raisers, and should this be insisted upon, it would break up this branch of industry among them, reducing many of them to want. The reserve is a good one and well adapted in part to the use of this people, if used exclusively for their benefit; but Mexicans are occupying farms and using the water-privileges belonging to and absolutely necessary to the Indians, without a shadow of title except occupancy. Thou-

sands of cattle belonging to Mexicans and others are grazing on the reserve, crowding the stock of the Indians to an inconvenient distance from where they belong. The timber on the reserve, which is yearly becoming more valuable, is being cut and hauled off, by persons so engaged, as a business, supplying Tucson and vicinity with wood; and all this without any compensation to the Indians.

These Indians being in a great measure able to earn a good support, most of them being frugal and industrious, while a portion of them are indolent and profligate, I think the time has arrived when the reservation system does not work to their permanent good. It has a tendency to allow the spirit of enterprise to lie dormant, and does not call forth their best exertions, nor does it give them a feeling of self-reliance that is desirable. In view of these and other important reasons I think it should be the policy of the Government, as it is clearly for the best interests of the Indians, to locate them, as speedily as possible, by giving to each head of a family one hundred and sixty acres of land, and making the title to this land inalienable. Such action would encourage them to renewed efforts, allow them to assume a position by the side of their civilized brethren, and to join in the march of progress, I would therefore recommend that such legislation be asked for as will locate these Indians, in severalty, on any unoccupied Government land in this Territory, giving to each head of a family one hundred and sixty acres, and that the said land be inalienable; that the Indians be advised and assisted to make such locations, the Government defraying the expenses of said locations; also, that the reservation be held for their use and benefit (allowing them, however, to make locations thereon) until they shall have been so located.

EDUCATION, MORALITY, ETC.

There is no school at present taught among these Indians. The intellectual and moral training of the young has been, for a long time, in the hands of the Roman Catholics, and the school hitherto kept taught by the sisters of the order of Saint Joseph. What progress has been attained by those attending the school I could not determine, the school not being in operation at the time of my assuming control. The parents and children have but a vague idea of the benefits of education. The parents exercise but little if any restraint or control over the children, and, as a consequence, the attendance was neither full nor regular; and unless some system is devised, by which attendance can be enforced, there is, perhaps, but little use to establish schools, or look for any considerable advance in education among them. The noon-ration system, practiced at the school among the Pimas, has been attended with good results. In view of the indifference on the part of the parents, and their lack of control over their children, it would be advisable, if such an end could be attained and the necessary facilities afforded, to make education, to a certain degree, compulsory among them.

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The Papagos, in contrast to the Pimas, mostly cut their hair and wear hats, many of them adopting the habits and dress of the Mexicans, with whom they have been more or less associated.

The evils of intemperance and immorality are found among them, not, however, to any great extent, but sufficiently so to bring much degradation and misery to them. Could the liquor-traffic be effectually stopped, which is rendered more difficult from the fact that, as with the Pimas, these Indians will suffer almost any punishment rather than give information as to the parties engaged in it, I see nothing to prevent them advancing, gradually if not rapidly, in the scale of civilization. The same means to prevent this whisky-trade as is advised in the case of the Pimas would apply here.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has been generally good, no epidemics having occurred among them. I have retained the services of a physician at Tucson to attend to the wants of such patients as may apply to him for relief.

The licensed traders for these Indians remain only about two months on the reserve, while the Indians are gathering and disposing of their grain, returning to Tucson, where the Indians prefer going to trade, often carrying their products to that place, a distance of nine miles, for that purpose.

I have also, at the solicitation of the tribe, engaged a blacksmith at Tucson to repair their implements and carts.

In addition to my recommendation concerning the settlement of these Indians, I recommend that the dry wood on the reserve be sold under some system to be devised, and the proceeds used for the benefit of the Indians.

I think it would be advisable to erect a small flouring-mill for them, and improved breeds of stock might be provided to their great advantage.

In closing, I would respectfully urge that due consideration be given by your honorable department to the recommendations and suggestions herein contained, in view of their great importance as touching the progress and permanent good (to say nothing of justice) of these people, and that the necessary means be placed at the disposal of your agent to enable him to carry out these desirable objects.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HUDSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZONA, *October*, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report of affairs connected with and pertaining to the Apache Indians of Arizona.

During the last two years there has been among these Indians a steady progress, and their record since 1874 is a strong evidence in favor, if not a complete vindication, of the wisdom, justice, and efficiency of the present department policy and agency administration.

During the fiscal year ending August 31, 1875, orders were issued by your department for the removal of the Indians from the Rio Verde and Camp Apache agencies, and their consolidation under one agent at San Carlos. The removal of the Rio Verde Indians and their location here was effected with comparative ease and great satisfaction, nothing more serious occurring than a fight among themselves while *en route*, in which seven were killed and ten wounded. After their arrival they several times threatened to fight rather than submit to our system of control, but in less than two weeks their mad hostility and direful wrath subsided and passed away.

THE COYOTERO APACHES.

The transfer of the Coyotero Indians from the Camp Apache agency was attended with great difficulties, strong opposition, and much danger both to those engaged in the removal and to the general peace of our Territory, and I was just in the midst of the dangers and troubles at the time of concluding my last annual report in August, 1875.

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On the 16th of June, 1875, I was ordered by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to remove the Indians and agency property from the Camp Apache agency to the Gila River, and to execute the order at as early a day as possible. In compliance with these instructions the property and a majority of the Indians were transferred to the San Carlos agency during the latter part of July. Such Indians as were reluctant to leave the White Mountains I was careful to inform that they would receive no more rations there, and after July 31 the agent and agency would be removed to the Gila River. * * * *

The opposition gradually disappeared, and the Indians were brought to San Carlos.

A branch agency was built about twenty miles east of San Carlos on the Gila, and about eight hundred of the Coyotero Apaches were located there. The remainder, about one thousand, were camped on the Rio San Carlos, north of the agency. The manufacture and use of intoxicating liquors has been effectually prohibited.

REMOVAL OF THE CHIRICAHUA APACHES.

On the 8th of April, 1876, a faction of the Chiricahua Indians attacked Sulphur Springs station, and killed two men, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Spence. The same party attacked the ranches of the Rio San Pedro, and killed one man and very badly wounded another. A company of cavalry went from Camp Bowie to punish these murderers; they pursued them sixty miles, had a fight, killed no Indians, and returned to Camp Bowie.

On May 3 I received telegraphic instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to proceed to Apache Pass, take charge of the agency, and remove the Chiricahua Indians to San Carlos. Inasmuch as I had resigned my position as Indian agent on February 26, I was quite reluctant to accept this new and dangerous task, but finally consented. General Kautz was requested to place all available troops in such position as would afford greatest protection to the citizens in case of further hostility on the part of the Indians.

The name of the Chiricahua Indians has been a terror to Arizona and Sonora for many years. Many, many graves in Arizona mark the resting-places of their victims, and their raids for plunder and murder were continued into Sonora up to the very time of their removal. It was variously estimated that this tribe numbered from three hundred to five hundred able warriors, all well-armed, brave, and experienced. They had always defied our troops, and had been victorious in almost every engagement with our forces. I therefore determined not to go upon their reservation until I was prepared to dictate terms to them, and not they to me. I also determined to have the settlers protected in case of hostility, and to be ready to quell an outbreak without protracted war.

On May 17 I received a telegram from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, informing me that General Kautz, commanding Department of Arizona, had been ordered to give all assistance necessary to remove the Chiricahua Indians. I immediately telegraphed to General Kautz requesting him to place all his available troops near and about the Chiricahua reservation. The general replied that he had ordered all the Sixth Cavalry to Southern Arizona. I then proceeded to San Carlos, organized a company of fifty-four special policemen of the Arivaipa and Coyotero Apaches to act as my own body-guard, and with these, well-armed, I proceeded to Apache Pass, via Tucson. General Kautz was in the field in person with twelve companies of the Sixth Cavalry and two companies of Indian scouts from my reservation; besides these I had my company of Indian police.

I arrived at Apache Pass about noon on June 5, and found Taza (son of Cochise) and his band there. Taza and party are very firm friends of the whites, while one Skinya headed the hostiles. Taza and party had had a fight with Skinya and party on the 4th instant, in which fight Skinya was killed, together with four of his men. Pionsenay, brother of Skinya, and murderer of Rogers and Spence, was shot through the right shoulder by Taza, while Nachee, youngest son of Cochise, fired the shot that killed Skinya.

On the 6th instant I had a talk with Taza's party, and they readily consented to go to San Carlos. Taza's party includes all the original Chiricahua Indians, and numbers about three hundred and twenty-five men, women, and children.

Besides these, I judge that about sixty Indians, under the chiefs Hoo, Eronemo, and Nolgee, ran away into Sonora, where their home really is; but as they got no rations in Sonora, they preferred to live on the bounty of our good Uncle Samuel at Apache Pass. Another party of thirty or forty, under old Gordo, went to the Hot Springs reservation, in New Mexico, where they rightfully belonged. These are all the Indians I could find or account for on this reservation, and Taza and Pionsenay both told me that no other Indians lived upon the reservation, and our Indian scouts were unable to discover any signs of straggling bands; so that from this I conclude that the number of Indians on this reservation did not exceed four hundred and fifty, although in the last annual report the number is estimated at nine hundred and sixty-five.

On the morning of June 8 I learned that Pionsenay, the murderer of Rogers and Spence, was camped within ten miles of the agency. I accordingly sent out a detachment of Indian police to bring in the outlaw and such others of his people as might be in his camp. The party returned in the evening, bringing with them Pionsenay and thirty-eight others, mostly women and children. I put the outlaw in a strong room and kept a guard of two over him day and night. He told me that he with two others had killed the men at Sulphur Springs. I took Pionsenay part way to Tucson and met the sheriff, who was coming out after the criminal. I transferred the Indian to the officer about 2 p. m. on June 13, and the Indian escaped about 9 p. m. the same day and has not yet been recaptured. This is the only misfortune connected with the removal, and for this the sheriff is responsible.

I left Apache Pass on June 12 with three hundred and twenty-five Indians, escorted by my Indian police, and on the 18th instant the Chiricahua Indians were located on the San Carlos reservation without trouble or accident; the terrible shade of that tribe's dreaded name had passed away, and the imaginary army of four or five hundred formidable warriors had dwindled to the modest number of sixty half-armed and less clothed savages. * *

THE INDIAN POLICE FORCE.

The Indian police system is my great hobby in the management of wild Indians, and my police have really done more this year than I had expected of them or claimed for them. On the 9th of October General Kautz, at my request, ordered all the troops away from San Carlos, and the abandonment of that camp. This was something I had long desired; and although no more unfavorable time could have been selected for their removal, (pending the transfer of the Coyotero Apaches,) yet, as the general chose that time, I did not object. The troops at San Carlos left on the 27th of October, 1875, under the command of Lieutenant Carter, Sixth Cavalry United States Army. We had now no other defense than our Indian police, and I will mention a few of their exploits, which will sufficiently prove their faithfulness and efficiency.

On the 24th of October I received information that a number of Yuma Indians had left for the Pima villages. I immediately dispatched Mr. Beauford with a small police force in pursuit of the truants. Mr. Beauford returned on the morning of the 27th, bringing with him twenty-seven prisoners, who were furnished lodgings in the guard-house. I may mention here, as a significant coincidence, that, as Mr. Beauford came into the agency with these prisoners, Lieutenant Carter moved out of camp with the troops, leaving us unprotected.

On the 22d of December a very prominent chief, named Disalin, became enraged and fired two shots at Mr. Sweeney, one at Mr. Beauford, and one at an Indian; and in less than two minutes the Indian police had put a dozen bullets through Disalin, and he was correspondingly quiet.

On the 26th of February, 1876, I issued the following order:

"CLAY BEAUFORD,
"*In Charge of Indian Police:*

"SIR: It having been reported that there are some renegade Indians prowling about the western border of this reservation, you are directed to take fifteen Indian police and ascertain the truth of these reports by a scout in that direction. Should you find the renegade Indians, you are directed to use your own judgment as to an attack with a view to capture their camp. Should your force be too small to effect the capture of these renegades, you will report the facts in the case to me without delay, or should you be near a military post, report the circumstances to the commanding officer, asking his assistance.

"JOHN P. CLUM,
"*United States Indian Agent.*"

This scout was gone from the agency seventeen days. They killed sixteen renegades, and brought in twenty-one women and children as prisoners.

On the 8th of June, 1876, (as I have already reported,) a detachment of twenty police brought in to me Pionsenay and thirty-eight others. No other prisoners were taken.

I could mention other instances of most valuable services performed by the police, but I

think enough has been said to secure for them general commendation, insignia of office, and plumed hats. The very purpose of an army is to devastate and destroy; hence in times of peace they should be far removed.

In this connection I desire to mention that Mr. Clay Beauford has rendered most able services as a guide and scout with the Indian police. He is brave and energetic, a thorough Indian fighter, and when once he strikes a trail he never stops until he is victor in the renegade camp.

BUILDINGS.

By two years of hard work we have put up good, substantial buildings, and all are now in good shape. In the main building we have the office, council-room, dispensary, dining-room, kitchen, two store-rooms, and seven large dwelling-rooms, while our out-buildings comprise employés' quarters, stables, harness-room, tool-room, carriage-sheds, blacksmith-shop, carpenter's shop, &c. Our guard-house contains six large cells, all of which are darkened. There are two large rooms at the south end, and altogether would accommodate at least fifty prisoners.

SHEEP.

On the 14th of January, 1876, I distributed among these Indians 4,000 sheep, which had been purchased for them by the Department. These have been well cared for, and the lambs are doing very nicely, and altogether will number now about 5,000.

AGRICULTURE.

In this branch of industry these Indians are progressing very rapidly. They have large tracts of land under cultivation, from which they are raising fine crops. Some have realized considerable profit already from the sale of corn and barley.

In conclusion, I desire again to express my appreciation of the valuable services of Mr. M. A. Sweeney, to whose worthy and energetic labors I was pleased to refer in my last annual report. He is still with me as clerk, and continues to execute his duties with the same energy, discretion, and spirit of faithfulness.

The total number of Indians connected with this agency at the present time is a little over 4,500.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN P. CLUM,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 21, 1876.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs connected with this agency.

In my report one year ago I gave the Department what I conceived to be a fair and impartial statement of the very poor quality of the arable land pertaining to this reservation. The experience of another year only confirms the opinion then advanced. The soil when first brought into cultivation might have been very prolific, but at the present time it is so much depleted that it will scarcely yield enough to pay the expenses necessarily accruing in seeding and harvesting, and this state of things must continue, or else grow worse, unless there can be a radical change effected in the cultivation of the soil. Year after year the surface has been barely skimmed over by the plow and sown with the same kind of grain. A change of the kind referred to can never be effected as long as the work has to be done by the Indians. I have known the farmer to fix their plows so as to plow deep enough, give instructions not to change them, and being called away for a short time would find on his return that everything had been altered to suit the Indian notion; and this they will invariably do if left to themselves. Thus you see that it is a matter of impossibility for any superintendent of farming, I care not how efficient he may be, to make a successful showing of his work here. The result will always be a depletion of the soil and the consequent decrease of the crop.

Our crop this year was very light. One reason for this is the fact just stated above, and another important reason for its lightness was the severity of last winter. The rainy season set in in October and continued almost incessantly for nearly six months. There was about 90 inches, or 7½ feet, of rain-fall in this valley. Whenever there was a day that we thought we dare plow at all the plows were going, and when we supposed that the ground was in such a condition that it could be seeded, the sower and harrows were started. In this way we succeeded in getting about two hundred acres of grain sown. The grain on a portion of the land was not worth cutting; in fact, it would not have yielded a bushel to the acre.

Our machines for harvesting were so badly worn that we could do nothing with them without a great outlay, and having no funds to expend upon them, and no employés to superin-

tend them even if I could have fitted them up, I did the best thing I could do under the circumstances—let out the harvesting of both the hay and the grain on shares. I thought it better to save some than lose all.

About the 1st of July last year I received a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs directing me to lay the subject of the removal of the Indians from this reservation to Round Valley before them. There was a universal dissent among them. I have since been informed that my predecessor had told the Indians before I came that I was coming for the purpose of moving the Indians away from here to Round Valley. This, no doubt, had the effect designed, to prejudice the Indians against me. This prejudice, however, was nearly obliterated. Our religious meetings and Sabbath-schools had been well attended. The Indians were apparently very much interested. Agent and employés were hopeful. Everything seemed to be working well. The letter instructing the agent to lay the subject of removal before the Indians came and was read to them. A great revulsion took place. Many who had been almost constant attendants at both Sabbath-school and religious services went away and came no more; and all were convinced in their own minds that I had been sent here for the express purpose of taking them away, and I have found it a very difficult matter to eradicate that impression.

Several years ago, when fighting with the whites, they said they had been told that if they would come in, give up their guns and not fight any more, they should have a good home here, and should be well taken care of; that each family should have a piece of land to itself, and that plows and hoes and harness would be given to them; but this had never been done, and they didn't believe that anything would be done for them if they went to Round Valley. They thought the white people were fooling them all the time. Their confidence in the whites was terribly shaken, and nearly every one of them gave up all their efforts to be religious.

Just about this time an order came from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs directing the school to be closed. This seemed to me to be a retrograde movement. Admitting that the attendance was small and did not seem to justify the expenditure of keeping the school, still it was a nucleus around which we might hope to gather others and increase the attendance, and through the influence of the school draw back those who had left off their attendance at church. The submitting of the subject of removal to the consideration of the Indians in order to obtain their consent to go to Round Valley, and the closing of the school, were, in my humble opinion, both mistakes on the part of the Department.

But misfortunes never come singly. As if these were not enough to demoralize the Indians, a petition in the form of a remonstrance against the removal of the Indians was circulated, signed, and sent on by the citizens of this county to Congress for action on the same. Deprecating the idea of an Indian war in case of an attempt to remove them, the people urged Congress to stay the proposed movement. It seems to me that the getting up of the remonstrance against the removal of the Indians was as unwise on the part of the people, as the order to lay the subject before the Indians, and ask their consent to go, was on the part of the Department. The Indians soon learned all about the remonstrance, and were led to believe that the white people were afraid of them, and therefore objected to any attempt being made to remove them.

In connection with this subject, I may as well say here as anywhere that, after mature deliberation, I am fully convinced the best thing for both the Government and the Indians of this reservation, as well as the cheapest for the Government, would be to send all these Indians to the Indian Territory. There are some old men and women here, also some children, for whom provision of some kind will have to be made by the Government. In case they are not taken to the Indian Territory, they should be sent to Round Valley. I think it useless to send the younger men and women there. I do not believe they would stay.

Hoopa Valley is not really fit for a reservation, and there is not land enough to divide it into lots of sufficient size for the Indians to make homes for themselves where they can make a decent and comfortable support.

The proximity of the military post, it being situated in the midst of the reservation, is a source of evil, as it allows of so much illicit intercourse between the soldiers and the Indian women; and while these things exist I am thoroughly persuaded that any effort to christianize and elevate this people is labor in vain. I am also fully persuaded that the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the military department would be fraught with evil both to the military and the Indian, by making that general which is now only local.

I trust that wise legislation in regard to this may prevail, and a liberal action on the part of Congress for the support of the reservation be had. I do not mean to intimate that more should be given to the Indians who are able to work than is now given, but a greater amount appropriated, to enable the agent and employés to successfully carry out the humane efforts for the elevation and civilization of the Indians. I think that the custom of giving annuity-goods as it has been done in the past is wrong in principle. It is not an act of charity to give to any one who is able to support himself.

Owing to the uncertainty of the continuance of this reservation, we have not made as much improvement as otherwise would have been done. We were necessarily compelled to do some fencing and some repairing. A considerable amount of lumber was given to the Indians for the purpose of repairing their houses and to build some new ones. Seven new Indian houses have been built.

The grist-mill is at present in a useless condition, and can only be fitted up by the expenditure of a good deal of both labor and money, and as Congress has failed to make an appropriation, I see but little prospect of getting the mill repaired.

I might also remark that I can see but little prospect of maintaining the reservation. I have only one employé beside the physician, a kind of man of all work, earnest, faithful, and industrious; but he cannot do all the work that has to be done, and it is often more trouble to go to a rancheria to hunt up an Indian than it is to do the work. The consequence is, we find the labor of looking after and taking care of the property a very burdensome work. I think it more than probable that there is not another agent in connection with the Indian service who does half the amount of manual labor that I feel compelled, under the circumstances, to do.

Dr. Reid, our agency physician, is a scientific gentleman, attentive to his duties and successful in his practice. He would be more successful if he could have his patients more under his immediate care, where he could see them often and have them take their medicines regularly; but this neither he nor any other person can do, unless we have good hospital arrangements, and the means of enforcing the sick to stay in it to be doctored.

In consequence of the rumored removal of the Indians to the Round Valley reservation, nearly the whole of the Siahs and Redwoods and some of the Hoopas left the reservation. The Siahs are on Mad River, the Redwoods are on Redwood Creek, and the Hoopas are on the Klamath. The Hoopas will no doubt return this fall, but I think the others never intend to come back.

We have a good, well-appointed school-house, (which we also use for religious purposes,) some school-books, charts, slates, &c., but we have not had any school during the year. Sabbath-school and religious services were kept up as long as the employés were here, but when they had all gone I was compelled to give them up, something I very much regretted to do.

Sincerely trusting that, if I should ever have the honor to make another report, it will make a better showing than this, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. BROADDUS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA,
September 1, 1876.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report as agent of this reservation. From the best means and methods available, I have carefully taken the number of Indians now on this reservation, 952, divided as follows:

	Males under 5 years.	Males between 5 and 20.	Males over 20.	Males total.	Females under 5 years.	Females between 5 and 18.	Females over 18.	Females total.	Grand total.
Potter Valley Indians	12	17	89	118	6	3	134	143	261
Ukie Indians	5	9	82	96	7	13	81	101	197
Pit River Indians	1	3	22	26	1	4	29	34	60
Redwood Indians	3	5	30	38	4	.....	49	53	91
Wylackie Indians	2	1	12	15	.....	4	10	14	29
Concow Indians	4	8	57	69	3	9	67	79	148
Little Lake Indians	3	7	62	72	14	6	74	94	166
Total	30	50	354	434	35	39	444	518	952

I reported 192 more Indians on this reservation last year; 126 of this number are deducted from the Wylackie tribe, who are living on Eel River, in Humboldt County; most of them are under the care of Mr. Charles Fenton; as they support themselves without any expense to the Government and are doing well, I deemed it best not to report them. Many others are herding sheep and doing other labor for citizens, so that we have on this reservation at present but the number reported. The people of Healdsburgh and vicinity are still anxious to have the Indians there brought to this reservation, and I have had official permission to bring them, and would gladly have done so, but I have no means as yet to defray the nec-

essary expense. I have also received petitions from the citizens of Lake, Sacramento, and Colusa Counties, as well as from different portions of this county, to remove the Indians from their midst. Indians in this country off of reservations, without land of their own to cultivate or a fixed abiding place, live a roving and dissolute life; while drinking, gambling, and other ruinous vices not only impoverish them, but are fast hastening their utter extinction.

FARMING.

The estimated productions of the farm and garden, with the exception of wheat, barley, oats, and hay, which have been correctly measured, are as follows: Wheat, 3,439 bushels; barley, 1,282 bushels; oats, 246 bushels; beans, 67 bushels; carrots, 1,000 bushels; corn, 1,000 bushels; onions, 17 bushels; apples, 1,000 bushels; potatoes, 500 bushels; squashes, 50,000 pounds; cabbage, 3,000 pounds; water-melons, 5,000 in number; hay, 661 tons; broom-corn, one acre; beets, 250 bushels; peaches, 25 bushels; nectarines, 15 bushels; buckwheat, 25 bushels. The foregoing does not include the products of 250 acres, that the Indians use and cultivate for themselves, raising vegetables of nearly every description. Our grain crop is unusually deficient, owing to excessive rains and cold, freezing weather last winter; in early spring the north winds were very severe, drying the earth too rapidly, and blighting the grain to an alarming extent; our farmer is very competent, has done all in his power, yet the crop is deficient.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have built a new fence on the township line, running east and west through this valley, thereby adding materially to the area of tillable land on this reservation; 50 acres have been grubbed and put into cultivation exclusively by the Indians, and 1,050 acres cultivated for reservation. One guard-house has been built, 12 by 24 feet, walls 12 feet high, well ventilated; one medicine-house, all of new material, 18 by 48 feet, one story and a half high, built box style, and sided up with weather-boards and containing a brick chimney with two fire-places; one sutler's store, 24 by 40 feet, walls 12 feet high, with shed-room full length of building, stack chimney, with two fire-places; also one farm depot, 32 by 50 feet, walls 16 feet high, the lower portion to shelter wagons, farming implements, and machinery, the upper portion for garden-seeds, vegetables, hides, &c. We have also built six new Indian houses of pine lumber with good doors, floors, chimneys, and one window in each house, which are not only substantial, but very comfortable, some 12 by 14 feet, others 12 by 16 feet; two butcher shops 12 by 18 feet, and 10 by 16 feet, respectively. Our reservation store-building has been ceiled overhead, and the north end sided up with weather-boards, the small windows, 10 by 12 glass, taken out and put into Indian houses, and larger windows, glass 10 by 14, substituted. One of our school-houses has been sided up, adding greatly to the appearance and comfort of the building. One dwelling-house has been built at saw-mill for employés and their families, 18 by 24 feet, with kitchen and a good brick chimney. We have had a great deal of repairing to do. We have done not less than $300 worth of work in re-opening the wagon-road from headquarters to reservation saw-mill.

I am exceedingly gratified to say that the military reserve at Camp Wright, one mile square, has been by Executive order added to this reservation and made a part thereof; also all the buildings thereon, fourteen of which are capable of occupancy for employés and Indians; also one magazine, one guard-house, and other small buildings; this addition to this reservation supplies a long-felt need in many respects.

MILLS.

Our grist-mill building is in a bad condition; the sills are badly decayed, making the building, while the mill is running, unsafe. If the appropriation for the Indian service in California, for the present fiscal year, had not been so inadequate, I should have had a new building erected this season; the machinery is good, and makes as good a quality of flour as any mill. I purpose building a granary about 30 by 60 feet, adjoining the mill, to store grain and flour in, thereby relieving the mill-building of the extra weight, which it can by no means bear; by this means the mill-building may stand one year longer. Next season a new mill-house must be built. This new store-house, however, will be a necessary appendage to said new mill-house. Our saw-mill is in good condition, everything new, and we have cut 452,805 feet of lumber since September 1, 1875. In that time the mill has run only 97 days up to date, September 1, 1876. It is impossible to run the mill during the winter months on account of the great amount of snow that falls where the mill is situated in the mountains. I have sold but little more lumber than was sufficient to pay special employés and running expense in part. I have hired teams to haul lumber from the mill, a distance of thirteen miles over a bad mountain road, to this reservation for $12.50 per thousand feet, paying for the same in lumber at the mill at $20 per thousand feet. Most of the time one of the reservation teams has been kept on the road; in this way we get enough lumber to the valley for the building of Indian houses, fencing, and other needed improvements. We have now in this valley 153,131 feet of lumber, sufficient to answer our present necessities. If the appropriation for the Indian service would allow it, we could put all the Indians in comfortable houses the present fiscal year.

EDUCATIONAL.

We have had but one school during the past year. There should have been two, for it does the teacher and pupils alike an injustice to require one teacher to instruct 70 or 80 pupils. The largest number in attendance during any one month was 78; largest average attendance, 76. The attendance has been quite uniform. Owing to the present absence of the teacher, I cannot give as full statistics as I desire. I take great pleasure, however, in saying that great improvement has been made in every department of the school. Many have learned to read and write, and quite a number can work in the first four rules of arithmetic. A number of the bright and every way most promising young Indians have died intelligent Christians, owing in a great measure to the light received in the school from a Christian teacher. I take great pleasure in announcing the fact that the Declaration of Independence was read on the occasion of our Fourth of July celebration last past by a "full-blood" Indian boy about twelve years old, who learned the alphabet less than four years ago. The reading was done in an excellent style.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The general health of the Indians has been much better than during any previous year. It is, however, a lamentable fact that a large number of the grown-up Indians of both sexes have their system so tainted and poisoned with venereal disease that it is impossible for them to perpetuate their race, and as many of their number are very old people, and consequently dying off, their number is rapidly diminishing. A great re-action has, however, set in, One tribe the past year has had fourteen births against four last year. Lawful marriages are rapidly increasing. Living in comfortable houses, sleeping up off from the earth, and conformity to Christian morals, will save them in body as well as soul. I am pleased to state that our long-desired object is near realization. We expect during the present fiscal year to establish a hospital at Camp Wright, where the blind, together with all seriously afflicted, can be taken and be humanely treated; this can now be done with but a small expenditure.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

We have a Sabbath-school at each school-house, both in a prosperous condition, and preaching once or twice each Sabbath; prayer-meeting at each place once a week. Sometimes the Indians hold religious meetings in their own houses week evenings. We have 868 members, 4 licensed exhorters, and 5 licensed local preachers. I have never known as great a stability with any race of people in their Christian faith. I have not heard an oath or seen an intoxicated Indian on this reservation within the last two years. Good order and discipline generally prevail; forty-five couple are lawfully married. The religious knowledge gained, the intellectual development and general improvement is a marvel to all persons knowing the past and present condition of these sons and daughters of the forest.

GOVERNMENT DISCIPLINE.

There are no soldiers within one hundred and fifty miles of this agency; none have been needed; the best possible order has prevailed. The Indians have elected representatives from each tribe, who, with their chiefs, have made some laws for their government. They have their marshals and judges, and in all cases an appeal to the agent is provided for. This has been very satisfactory to the Indians. A few cases have occurred where light fines have been imposed, or confinement in the guard-house for a reasonable time, always with a salutary effect. If let alone by bad white men, there would be no trouble whatever.

NEW RESERVATIONS, ETC.

The act of Congress, March 3, 1873, segregating the land south of the township line from this reservation, and extending the lines west, north, and east into the mountains as an equivalent, has been of no utility as yet to this reservation; all this land is still held (except two small claims) by farmers and stock-men, up to our fences, to the greatest possible injury of our stock. The use of this range more than compensated the parties for keeping their case in court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are in great need of more work-animals, wagons, harness, &c. If Hoopa reservation is discontinued and the Government property brought here, this great need will be met. Unless the reservations in this State are consolidated, all must suffer great embarrassment.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

J. L. BURCHARD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULE RIVER INDIAN AGENCY,
Porterville, California, August 21, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency:

This reservation was established for the Tule, Tejon, Wichumni, Kaweah, King's River, and Monache tribes of Indians. As nearly as can be ascertained they number in all twelve hundred. I am satisfied this is not an overestimate. In consequence of the unsettled condition of the agency, only three hundred and three of this number are under my care. Nine hundred are scattered in this and adjoining counties.

The agency is located on a rented farm, containing 1,280 acres. About one-third of this is suitable for agricultural purposes; the remainder is very good grazing-land. For a number of years past an annual rental of $1,920 has been paid for its occupancy.

A large tract of land lying on the South Tule River was, by Executive order of January 9, 1873 withdrawn, from settlement, and defined as Tule River Indian reservation. Although this tract contains over 48,000 acres, it has been condemned by a Government inspector as unsuitable for this purpose. Scarcely 100 acres of arable land, and that of an inferior quality, is contained within its limits. Some three years since an effort was made to remove the Indians from the rented farm and locate them permanently upon this reservation. Several hundred dollars were spent in improvements, and six families of Indians were removed thither. By a change of agent, and want of means for further prosecution, the enterprise was then abandoned. There is not on this whole tract more tillable land than the six Indian families now residing there actually require. The property on this tract belonging to citizens, except in one instance, as I am informed, was properly appraised and the claimants paid.

Adjoining this on the north, another large tract, almost equal in dimensions to that of the first, was, by Executive order, issued October 3, 1873, included in the reservation. No appraisement, however, has ever been made of the property of citizens on this latter tract, although four families have been living there ever since January, 1870. The improvements owned by these persons consist of cheap houses, one good barn, a large orchard of well-assorted fruit-trees, a fine vineyard, alfalfa meadows, broad fencing, and water-ditches with board flumes over rocky points, furnishing irrigating facilities sufficient to water a thousand acres. The whole will make an excellent home for all the Indians in the southern part of this State.

AGRICULTURE.

The farming interests of the agency the past year have not been satisfactory. A great amount of labor has been performed, but small returns have been realized. The result, as nearly as can be ascertained at the present time, is as follows: wheat, 1,700 bushels; barley, 50 bushels; corn, 200 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; turnips, 25 bushels; onions, 30 bushels; beans, 20 bushels; 5 tons melons, 20 tons pumpkins, and 75 tons hay.

EDUCATIONAL.

A day-school has been maintained five months of the past year. Thirty-three different pupils have attended during the term, with an average enrollment of 25. The classes in reading have advanced very rapidly. About one-half of the number enrolled understand, and can work in the first rules of arithmetic. They take great pleasure in writing, drawing, and singing. Little ones who are too timid to speak aloud upon their first entrance, soon learn to print on the slate and blackboard, and then to make figures and write. By the time they have completed the First Reader they can copy correctly in script any lesson in the book, and those who have completed the Second Reader can write very well, indeed. The only difference between these and white children is that the former require more continuous instruction. This is, of course, in consequence of a lack of proper assistance at home. While many parents think it very desirable for their children to attend school, they know not how to give them the necessary encouragement. It has been impossible to secure regular attendance of the older pupils, as they readily obtain remunerative employment and do not fully appreciate the advantages of an education. If it were practicable, I would recommend a boarding and manual-labor school as the best and surest means of securing permanent good.

MISSIONARY WORK.

In addition to my official relation, I was appointed by the California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to labor for the spiritual welfare of these Indians. I have endeavored to instruct them faithfully both in Sabbath-school and at stated religious meetings; also on all suitable occasions, I have tried to impart lessons that would lead them to a proper appreciation of life's responsibilities.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

While some of these Indians are not inclined to labor, the majority are able to compete successfully with the white men of the country employed as day-laborers. They cut and thrashed their own grain with very little assistance, running the thrasher as skillfully and as well as experienced white men. They are very easily managed, and willing to do anything I require of them.

CIVILIZATION.

The greatest obstacle in the way of their civilization is their constant contact with a low class of white men and Mexicans who are universally addicted to drunkenness. Evil habits have thus been imbibed, leading to such general intemperance and dissoluteness of character as to render moral improvement almost an impossibility. The present outlook does not inspire one with a great amount of confidence in their speedy elevation.

THE REMEDY.

Give them a permanent home, where they can find constant employment and have the liberal support of the Government until they can improve places of their own. This, in my judgment, is the only course that will redeem the older Indians, or prevent the younger ones from falling into a similar vortex.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOS PINOS INDIAN AGENCY, COLORADO,
September 30, 1876.

SIR: The most important event of the past year at this agency has been its change of location, an event which has tended to keep the Indians nearer to the heart of the reservation in a country where successful cultivation of the soil was possible, and where they could reach the ration-house at all seasons of the year, and be more frequently under the eye of the agent. The present location is about 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The old agency was over 9,000 feet high, and the climate consequently so cold that the Indians were there but about five months of the year. The new site is within two miles of the head of what is known as the Uncapahgri (the spelling of the word was agreed upon between Mr. Jas. T. Gardner, of Professor Hayden's corps of surveyors, and myself, as being nearest to the Indian pronunciation) Valley, this being separated from what is known as the Uncapahgri Park by a cañon about six miles long. From high points in the range of mountains fifteen miles south of here this valley is said to look very charming and attractive. When reached, however, it is found to be like other sage-brush country in Colorado, dry and barren, and requiring the irrigating ditch.

The first extra labor for moving the agency was hired on the 14th day of July. An appropriation of a little over $20,000 had been asked for, but only $10,000 had been allowed. The old agency was not on the reservation, and was otherwise objectionable, so that moving seemed to be imperative. On the 17th of July we began to load the saw-mill. The agency farmer and a little band of hired men took three weeks, with four ox wagons and one mule wagon to reach the new mill-site, a distance of a little over ninety miles, it being necessary to make a great part of the road. Then the main work was to dig a ditch over half a mile long in a hard, cement-like gravel on the side of a bluff.

The contract for erecting the buildings was made August 12, and the work was to be done October 25 unless delayed by lack of lumber. The adobe work proceeded very slowly, and the work of getting out lumber was not so fast as was expected, and when the agent reached the Uncapahgri Valley, on the 28th of November, to make it his home, none of the buildings, except the store-house, were far enough advanced to be used. Notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding the snow had come upon the mountain range unusually early, it was deemed best to change headquarters. It was important that another year should not be lost to agriculture, and again, a large portion of the property of the agency, including most of the cattle, had been removed.

The employés' supplies had nearly all been brought, the grain and vegetables were on th road, and it was expected that 100,000 pounds of flour for the Indians would yet arrive. Beef-cattle, about 100,000 pounds, had already come. Even without the flour it was expected the Indians would be satisfied, as they had not been accustomed to receive anything from the Government in the winter. They were, indeed, more than satisfied till spring came, when they made a pretty loud demand for flour, and expressed a willingness to go to the old agency and pack it in. Thus there was issued to them 57,500 pounds during the second quarter. Much property was left at the old agency, snow impeding transportation all winter, and that occasioned some embarrassment and a little extra expense. Nevertheless, the removal has proved of great advantage. The good agricultural qualities of soil and climate of the new location have been demonstrated, and several of the Utes have been induced to work in the field.

Another benefit, which for lack of school accommodation we have little more than begun to feel, is the constant contact with the Indians, especially the children. Three children were lodged in the agent's house and ate at the table of the employés, and made manifest progress in learning to talk Americana, and two of them in arithmetic and reading and writing.

The day-scholars were irregular in attendance and reluctant to give attention, and so it was proved for the hundredth time that with low grades of Indians the boarding-school is the only efficient one. Had the school-house been built and a boarding-school been established, there would have been success as to numbers as well as advancement.

I am not at all surprised that the Utes still feel very much aggrieved in regard to the Brunot agreement, both because it is not what they understood it to be at the time it was made, (the boundaries fixed by it including much farming as well as mining land,) and because they have received no pay under it, while the country ceded has become occupied more and more, and now contains several thousand white people.

The Brunot agreement was made in September, 1873, and ratified in April, 1874, but it was not till about a year ago, and after many applications, that authority was given to purchase the horses, guns and sheep which the Utes desired for the first annuity of $25,000, and the purchase was prevented by an order which very soon came from the Commissioner to obtain no guns till a satisfactory explanation was given of the attack on Mr. Hayden's party of surveyors last summer near Sierra la Sal. The Utes objected to receiving anything unless they could have the guns, and when permission to obtain them came, it was too late in the season for their transportation. The proposals were received on May 12, as early in the spring as I could depend upon getting over the mountains to Pueblo. Then came on the troubles with the Sioux, and the Commissioner seems to have thought it unwise to give to any Indians, however friendly, anything that might aid them in any hostilities they might contemplate; and so, after promises had been made and contracts had been awarded, instructions were given to issue none of the articles. It would be nothing less than disrespectful in the agent to question this policy, but his chagrin at being the messenger of a distrust in which he did not participate, and at disappointing expectations founded on an agreement that had already been too long disregarded, can be well imagined. The guns are still withheld. Two hundred horses and three thousand sheep are yet at the agency, subject to the call of the Capote and Weminuche Utes, to whom it was decided by a council of the Utes, held last November, to give all the proceeds of the first annuity under the agreement of 1873 on account of the greater sacrifices they had made, much farming land in their part of the reservation being ceded to the Government. The chiefs of these Indians have given out word that they would receive nothing under the agreement: that the agreement was made by Ouray and only a few other Utes, and that they had nothing to do with it, and did not mean by any word or act to acknowledge it. It is believed that they are instigated to this course by some of the white settlers of their vicinity. At the present writing a messenger is sent to notify them that sheep and ponies are ready for them at the agency, and it remains to be seen if they are as bad and foolish as their word.

As to the attack upon the surveying party, it was made by a little patriarchal band of outlaws, called by the head-chief, Ouray, Pi-Utes, but admitted by many others to be Weminuche Utes. Up to within a few months they acknowledged allegiance to no one. During this summer, at the bidding of Ouray, they appeared at our agency; had their way, not very satisfactory, of explaining the attack; expressed the desire to be friendly; were very kindly received by our Indians as well as by the agent; were given annuity goods and provisions, and left us to expect no further trouble from them. They have visited us once since. According to their story, which can hardly be credited, all the shooting was done by one man, and he a Pi-Ute from Nevada. The patriarch acknowledged that he did not try to prevent, but neither did he instigate it.

Mr. Gannett, with his assistants, visited the same region this season to complete the work of last year, and was not molested. They were accompanied by four of our Utes and by Dr. Mack, our physician, who assisted as interpreter. Mr. Wilson's party of Dr. Hayden's corps were also here this season, passing from the southwestern portion of Colorado to the northern.

The Utes have been much disturbed by men settling and building upon the reservation, on that part which is known as White Earth Valley and upon Uncapahgri Park. The agent has notified the settlers that they were intruding, but in some cases they have not seen fit to leave. A portion of Uncapahgri Park the settlers claimed as left to the Government by the line run by the surveyor, Mr. Miller, last year. The error of the surveyor was pointed out to the Commissioner, and promptly corrected by a proclamation of the President, excluding from settlement an additional tract four miles square.

By removing the agency it was supposed we should be out of the line of travel. But, as before, a new mining town is the attraction, and there is very frequent passing of travelers and provisions. I am not sure, after all, that this is to be regretted. The Indians may a well become accustomed sooner as later to the proximity of whites. They make complaints, but no trouble. Indeed, with all the aggravations they are called upon to bear, one must be astonished at their heathen forbearance, equal to anything called Christian; or, on the other hand, at a sagacity that sees that all resistance would be futile.

I have often spoken of the rare good nature of these Utes. They frolic pretty roughly, play annoying tricks upon each other; but roughness seldom culminates in angry words and blows. Ouray, the head chief, has a log-cabin, built last fall at his own expense, except a few day's work of an agency employé. He has also an adobe house in process of erection

which the agency carpenter is now at work upon. Several Utes have asked for houses, and I only regret that I have not thus far been able to give them assistance in erecting them.

During the summer, Ouray, with the assistance of Utes only, built quite a substantial fence around about ten acres of land, a portion of which he has cultivated. He is evidently much pleased with the removal to this valley, and will persist in farming.

There has been much difficulty in taking care of the cattle-herd. They are of Texas breed, with as yet but a slight tinge of American blood, and find places of resort in these mountains which are almost inaccessible. To make domestic stock of them otherwise than by the selection of a few work cattle is unprofitable. It is well that authority has been given to use them for beef. There is, indeed, no call for cows among the Utes yet. When there is, good American cows should be obtained. Perhaps had the Indians been used to seeing such cows, they would have been in demand.

There has been nothing unusual in disease or mortality.

In February there was a religious festival in the vicinity of the agency, a sort of Shaker service of singing and dancing, held for two or three days. As to distinctively religious influence upon the Utes, it has been very small. It has been regarded of first importance to teach them honesty and good faith, and it is sad that these virtues have not been more practiced by those who have had dealings with them.

The Utes can be taught to work, but it must be by very steady and persistent efforts. Probably nothing would be so effectual as compensation immediately given for each day's or hour's work. They are not ready to work for provisions or annuity goods, for which they have already bartered their land.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. F. BOND,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHITE RIVER INDIAN AGENCY,
White River, Colorado, August 31, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of the White River Indian agency, Colorado, for the year ending August 31, 1876.

I report the number of Indians belonging to and cared for at this agency about the same as that reported last year, namely, nine hundred. The number of those who remain more steadily at or near the agency, with whom we have become well acquainted and among whom the progress in our work has chiefly been made, is about six hundred, principally of the Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes. Of these, the average is about five or five and a half to a family. During the year I should think there had been a very small natural increase among them. On this point, however, I cannot report with absolute certainty.

The two hundred Indians of the Muache band, reported last year as having come to this agency expressing their purpose to make this their home, owing to some dissatisfaction in regard to the sale of a portion of their land in the southern part of their reserve, concluded, after remaining here about two months, to go back and make their peace with their chief. Most of the Indians known as Denver Utes, and comprising Peah's, Colorado's, and Washington's bands, have reported at this agency, and remained for longer or shorter periods at a time about us. Colorado himself has been here but little; Peah, not at all since the cowardly murder of an Indian committed by him in January last; Washington has but recently come to the agency.

The conduct of the Indians at the agency has been very generally good. They have submitted readily to the direction of the agent. They have offered no violence of any kind to the employés, and but in one case, and that a trivial affair, have offered any to the agent. Among themselves they are remarkably peaceable, I would say even kindly, in their disposition. I have known of no quarrel between one Indian and another while at or about the agency. The sad affair which happened last winter, and which, I am satisfied, was of the most exceptional character among these Indians, was in no sense the result of a quarrel. Peah, an Indian who bears at this agency the very worst reputation, shot and killed an unarmed Indian without provocation.

Of the conduct of the Indians away from the agency, when they meet with white settlers, I cannot, of course, judge so fully and assert so confidently; but I am satisfied that it has been, almost without exception, good. The most serious complaint that has been made to me within the twelve months is one from the settlers of Middle Park, who complain of the Indians of Colorado's and Ungachief's bands, that they indiscriminately slaughter the game of the region for the skins and pelts. I find that generally the most complaint is made by persons who have the least cause for it; that stories of insolence and violence of these Indians originate most frequently among those who have never experienced such, but who, on the contrary, have abused and maltreated them; that the charges of thieving and depredat-

ing are usually made by persons whose ownership of the small herd of cattle and few head of horses which they have managed to pick up will not bear investigation; and that the more serious reports of Indian uprising and of wide-spread apprehension of great trouble are circulated by irresponsible persons, who have cruelly selfish and dishonest purposes to serve.

The health of the Indians has been generally good. They suffer from very few different diseases, and were it not for one or two diseases, (I should say, perhaps, for one and the others which this one invariably induces,) by which many of them are afflicted, I do not see why they would not increase in numbers if left in the undisturbed possession of their land here. A supply of medicine sufficient for its wants was furnished the agency last year by the Department. I have no regular physician, and the remedies called for were necessarily simple. The agency teacher has taken charge of these, supplies, and has given them out to sick Indians who applied to her. She has treated 210 cases.

I estimate that, were the provisions furnished this agency issued continuously in regular rations to the Indians here, and were they to remain at or quite near the agency, and depend upon these supplies entirely for their support, I would have enough to keep my Indians about four months of the year. Under the plan which has necessarily been followed, I have made the supplies hold out until about the 1st of July each year, or through eight months and a half. For the past three years, however, there have been between three and four months each year when no provisions (except beef, killed from their own herd, not bought with money from yearly appropriations) have been issued to Indians. About one-third, therefore, of the support of these Indians is derived from the treaty appropriation, while two-thirds of it is derived from their own efforts and actual labor; almost none of this, however, from the pursuits of civilized life. Between ten and twelve thousand dollars' worth of skins and furs have been disposed of by the Indians at the one trading-post at the agency, and perhaps nearly as much more at the five or six other points where they go to trade from time to time.

The Indians have shown less unwillingness to adopt the plan proposed for them of farming than they have previously. Altogether nine families, including Douglas, the head chief, have been engaged to some extent in planting and the care of crops; and, up to the time when they were called away by the military upon the Sioux expedition, they took considerable pains in keeping their small crop free from weeds. I expect that they will harvest a good crop of potatoes in the fall to pay and encourage them.

I have built two small but comfortable houses for two of the prominent chiefs, which they have occupied, with their families, now nine months. Five other Indians have asked for houses, and are ready to settle down in them when built. Having no money appropriated for this purpose, I am able to build only as fast as I can manage to spare the time of the regular employés from the other work of the agency, much of which must necessarily first be done.

The effort referred to in my last report to induce the Indians to take and care for their herd of cattle now in the hands of the agent has not been successful, nor do I think they can very soon be induced to take them. At first a few will take cows for their milk; but even in this the employés must assist them to "break in" the cows, as they are very much afraid of them. We have "broken" and given to different Indians, for their own use, six cows this season. Four families attend to them regularly, and, under the direction of the teacher, the women have learned to make butter. They have made about forty pounds of butter a month for three months past.

Before any extended work can be accomplished either for or by the Indians in the line of agriculture, it will be necessary for the Department to appropriate funds for opening a large irrigating ditch from the river, and also for erecting a grist-mill to prepare for use the grain which may be raised. Provision for this last is made in the existing treaty. The saving to the Department of about $3,000 last year by the killing of beef-cattle from the Indian herd, instead of purchasing the same, I trust will be devoted in part to the benefit of the Indians of this agency by being used in supplying the facilities for successfully irrigating the bottom-lands near here, of which there are, perhaps, from four to six hundred acres of very good quality.

A small boarding-school has been in operation during nine months of the last year, into which have been introduced as many features of an industrial character as possible. It has been in charge of a female teacher, who has had no assistant, and who has been obliged to do all the various kinds of work involved in such a school. The number of different scholars attending has been fourteen, nine males and five females. Four boys have learned to read; several write quite a legible hand. Early in the spring a class of four could repeat, and write, with appropriate characters, the multiplication-table. The boys have assisted somewhat in the care of cattle, in the farm-work, and in the chores about the stables. The females have been taught to make bread, butter, and candles; a few garments have been made by them. Between fifty and sixty garments have been made by the teacher for the children of the school, and for a few other Indians. About $200 have been contributed by friends during the year for educational and charitable purposes. Although the showing of the school is still small, I think it would be unwise to relinquish effort in this direction. In addition to the good the children have themselves derived, nothing has exerted a more wholesome influ-

ence over their parents and friends than the good care for and interest which we have manifested in those who have been intrusted to us. An additional school building I have now in progress. An assistant to the teacher is greatly needed, as the work of even a small school, such as must be had here, is too great a task for one.

The time and labor given to agricultural pursuits have brought good returns this season, the crops proving better than ever before. About 50 tons of good hay have been cut. A small patch of winter-wheat, which was sown on trial, but too late for a good crop, will do tolerably well. I have 2 acres of potatoes for the agency. A few Indians have planted about 3 acres; they all promise to yield well. I have 9 acres of oats, which I estimate will yield nearly, if not quite, 35 bushels to the acre. About one-third acre of turnips sown will not do well.

The trial during three successive years has shown that fair crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes may be depended upon here with great certainty. I think by another season a considerable sum of money may be wisely expended in providing a system of ditches to irrigate the portion of bottom-lands which are easily accessible. In the one item of oats there would be a yearly saving of $1,200 to the Department by raising 450 bushels, which could readily be done, I think, from 15 acres; while 125 acres of wheat, well cared for, in a good season, would yield the amount of flour which has usually been purchased for a year's supply for this agency, at the cost of nearly $6,000, delivered here; and if the full wants of the agency be three times the amount usually purchased, it could be raised from 375 acres.

The Indian cattle-herd now numbers over 1,000 head. The increase during the year has been about 225. In this time 125 beef-cattle have been killed from this herd. But one herder is allowed for the care of these cattle, so that considerable time of the other employés is necessarily devoted to this work at different seasons of the year.

The old original buildings of the agency are still the only ones occupied by employés and agent. They have been repaired from time to time, and are habitable. One of the dwelling-houses has been converted into a blacksmith's shop, for which it answers a very good purpose. The school building referred to in last report as nearly completed has been finished and occupied during the year. Another building of similar character, and for the same purpose, is in progress. Two houses have been built for and occupied by Indians; one corral built for the agency stock. These, except for sash, locks, and hinges, have been built at no expense to the Department beyond the work of regular employés.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. DANFORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 1, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of affairs at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1876.

A review of my past year's labors shows me that although the progress of the Indians has not been all that I could wish, it has still been such as to justify me in advocating such encouragement and assistance in the right direction as might be considered expedient by the Department. It must be admitted that, for a people untutored, unenlightened on any subject, and possessing only dim and uncertain ideas of the advantages of civilization, they have had sufficient cause, if not to discard altogether such habits, &c., of the whites as they had adopted, at least to discontinue the adoption of any more.

The unsuccessful termination of the Black Hills negotiation, owing chiefly to the determined opposition of the hostile bands; the threats held out by the latter that if a compromise was made it would not be with their consent; the subsequent opening of the Hills, even after the failure of the commissioners to treat with the Indians satisfactorily, and the very unsettled state of affairs during the fall, winter, and spring, are sufficient causes to dissuade a less civilized people than Indians from adopting a mode of life to which they had previously been strangers. Still, with all these disadvantages, I am happy to say that no secession among the Indians already partly civilized has to be reported; and, unless some extreme measures are resorted to, I can safely say that I do not believe any such report will be necessary.

No additional houses have been erected by or for the Indians during the past year, as both help and material have been scarce. This does not indicate a disinclination to live in houses; it simply shows that I have been unable to render assistance to the Indians to enable them to build; and, without some slight help and instructions, their architectural ideas are rather superficial. Had I the wherewithal to furnish houses, and a portion of the articles generally used to partly complete the domestic arrangements of a dwelling even in the most economical manner, I have no hesitation in saying that more than one-half of these Indians would abandon the lodge for a dwelling capable of protecting them from the blighting effects of the two extremes of heat and cold experienced in this country.

A great drawback to permanent settlement at or near this point is the scarcity, or rather the absence, of wood and grass, two staple articles absolutely necessary, not only for the Indian, but the white man also. Our present opportunities for obtaining either one or the other are so limited that I feel neither surprised nor discouraged at the want of inclination on the part of the Indians to locate here.

For obvious reasons, I cannot make a flattering report of farming operations for the past year. In my last annual report I informed you of the failure of the crops in this section, from two causes, viz: drought and grasshoppers, and now I am pained beyond measure to be compelled to say that no better success has crowned our efforts this season. Plows, harrows, seeds, &c., were issued to the Indians early in spring; they received such instructions as it was possible to give them from the farmer and other employés; fence wire and staples, and such other material as was needed to enable them to protect their crops, were furnished them; in fact, all the assistance, encouragement, and advice in my power were cheerfully given, and apparently received with thanks, and yet it is my disagreeable duty to state that, owing to drought and the worthlessness of the soil, the crops produced were less valuable than the seed planted. I wish it were in my power to report a more agreeable state of affairs in this connection, but it cannot be. Repeated and persistent attempts only meet with an equal number of lamentable failures, so that my firm opinion, after four years' experience, is that, as we are now located, success in farming will exist only in the imagination. Is it therefore necessary for me to say that the Indians are discouraged? I think not, for if the same misfortunes year after year were the reward of white men's labor, I venture to say that despair would supplant hope, and future attempts be abandoned with disgust.

The habits of the Indians have undergone no material change since my last annual report. A strong inclination exists among them to live like whites, so far as their daily subsistence is concerned, but the work whereby such subsistence is obtained is distasteful to the majority of them. The class known as "farming Indians" will spare neither themselves nor their animals if they can see any benefit to be derived from work; but it is needless for me to say that this is confined to the minority. The great majority still cling to their old habits and customs, but yet evince a desire to be instructed, and apparently appreciate the instructions when given

As will be seen by a reference to the reports, the schools connected with this agency have been well attended, and the results attained highly satisfactory. The gentlemen having charge of these establishments have been indefatigable in their efforts, and I am happy to say that, although a great many difficulties have to be contended with, the success attending such charitable work has been beyond expectation. The Protestant Episcopal Church has two boarding day and industrial schools in operation, one at or near this agency, under charge of the Rev. R. A. B. Ffennell, and one at McKinzie's Point, about thirty miles from the agency, under charge of the Rev. Hy. Swift, assisted by Mrs. Swift and Miss S. F. Campbell. The American Board of Foreign Missions has two day and industrial schools, presided over by Rev. T. L. Riggs, assisted by Mrs. Riggs and some native teachers. When we consider the amount of mental labor required to educate a white child, and then consider in addition to that the many difficulties to be encountered in inducing an Indian child even to accept an education, the objections of friends and relations to be overcome, and prejudices explained away, I think it will be admitted that the ladies and gentlemen who devote their time to missionary work in the Indian country deserve the highest credit for their successful labors in so good a cause.

The recent troubles in the Indian country and the existing uncertainty as to the future intentions of the Government toward the Indians occasion considerable uneasiness among them, and I think it is not without cause. The hostile element both invite and threaten the friendly ones to join them. Reports are circulated that no further assistance will be rendered by the Government, as the Great Council in Washington refuses to furnish money unless the Indians are turned over to the War Department. In fact, every inducement is held out and every report, reliable or otherwise, circulated to encourage secession from the agencies and strengthen the forces of the hostile camp. It is therefore not surprising, in view of the non-arrival of supplies, and the prospect of trouble growing out of the recent order of the War Department to arrest parties leaving and arriving, that people less credulous than Indians would feel undecided and uneasy.

In obedience to your instructions and those of the Lieutenant-General of the Army, I have assured them that all Indians known to be friends of the Government will receive kind treatment and every consideration, and that only those who have been in open hostility are to be chastised. This goes a good way to pacify them, but then suspicions are not so easily quieted down, and a latent spirit of disbelief is easily apparent, which only time and evidences of the truth of my assurances will eradicate.

It must be remembered that the whole Sioux Nation is related, and that there is hardly a man, woman, or child in the hostile camp who has not blood relations at one or the other of the agencies. It is therefore not at all surprising that a certain amount of sympathy should exist between the two parties, and that they should feel anxious to visit each other, particularly after the late encounter between the troops and Indians on the Little Big Horn.

The river-bank is still being washed away at this agency, and warehouses, dwellings, stockades, and corrals are gradually being dismantled, torn down, and removed to save as

much of the material as possible from being swept away. The case has been represented to the Department, and I trust speedy action will be taken in the premises. A new warehouse and stable are in course of erection at a location about a mile distant from the present site, where it is hoped I will be authorized to move the remnants of the old buildings, &c., as soon as Congress passes the appropriation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BINGHAM,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 24, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my sixth annual report relative to the Indians of this agency, who consist of the Lower Yanctonnais Sioux, numbering 1,213. The progress made by them in civilization during the past twelve months has been greater than that during any previous year. This is manifest in the increased number that have been engaged in miscellaneous labor upon the reservation, such as farming, herding, teaming, cutting wood, making hay, and constructing cabins for themselves. Year by year the tribal elations of these people are becoming less prominent, and individualization becomes more nd more perceptible. The cloth "teepes" are fast giving way to log houses, which give their homes more stability. Farms are being cultivated by individuals; property is becoming individualized instead of being owned and used in common by the tribe.

These Indians are now engaged in raising stock to some extent, and are meeting with fair success. Many of them now have oxen, cows, swine, and poultry that they have cared for for the past three years. A number of these same Indians are now herding, teaming, and cutting wood in order to obtain additional stock. My experience has been that Indians really desirous of obtaining stock are willing to render labor at a just compensation for the same, and that when an animal is obtained in this manner it is more highly prized, and is usually put to good use. On the other hand, I find that stock given out, and nothing exacted in return for the same, is little appreciated, and is either killed to make feasts for dancing-parties or allowed to wander away and become lost. This principle, I believe, will hold good in other respects, and I am confident, if exacted and enforced, which can gradually be brought about at this agency without force, and I presume at others, it would do much to elevate and advance them. I would recommend that the Government provide a liberal amount of subsistence stores, building-materials, wagons, harness, tools, &c., and then require all able-bodied persons to render an equivalent in labor for the same. It would be practicable to provide this labor in various ways, which would do much toward making them self-supporting.

It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that, on account of the drought and annual visitation of grasshoppers, agriculture cannot be made profitable in this immediate vicinity. I would, therefore, recommend that the Indians be encouraged in pastoral pursuits. They, by nature, are better adapted to this than any other branch of industry. In connection with this some factory-system is worthy of consideration.

The mission and schools at this agency are conducted by the Protestant Episcopal Church, there being one missionary and three teachers. There are the following mission structures: First, one church-building, (frame,) with adjoining house for school and missionary; second, one log house, 20 by 40, used as school-house and residence for teacher; third, one block-house, used as school-house and residence for teacher. Three schools have been taught during the year—one boarding and two day schools—with an average attendance of 38. The boarding-school is located at the agency, and the day-schools at the Indian villages, five and seven miles from the agency. The children are readily controlled in the school-room, and have made fair progress. In addition to their books, the girls have been taught to sew, cut and make garments, and many of the women have been instructed in making bread, cutting and making garments, &c.

Two hundred and fifty-four acres of land have been cultivated during the present season, one hundred and fifty by Indians and the balance by the agency. Owing to the extreme drought and the visitation of the grasshoppers, the crops will prove nearly a total failure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY F. LIVINGSTON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 1, 1876.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Interior Department, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report relative to the affairs of this agency and condition of the Indians under my charge.

INDIANS, THEIR NUMBER, PROGRESS, ETC.

The Indians of Devil's Lake agency are portions of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Head bands of Sioux, numbering, males, 511; females, 560; total, 1,071. The past year has not been noted by that advancement among the Indians of this reservation that marked the preceding four years. The death of Agent Forbes, in July, 1875, (who was the first agent appointed to these Indians, and who took a deep interest in their welfare,) was a severe loss to them. Under his management, their advancement was truly wonderful. After his death, nearly two months elapsed before the arrival of the new agent. Soon after his arrival changes were contemplated which unsettled matters again for a time. Meanwhile the Indians fretted that they were being neglected, and general discontent was the result. Many who were dissatisfied went to Standing-Rock and other agencies, remaining all winter, returning only in the spring. There was also much carelessness on the part of the Indians during the winter in caring for their cattle and other property; fourteen head of work-oxen died between the first of February and the last of May, principally from neglect of proper care. During the months of May and June five head of working-cattle were slaughtered by Indians for the purpose of making feasts for hay, sun, and medicine dances, which pagan superstitions are still practiced to a considerable extent among these people. This state of things resulted in the Indians neglecting their work during the planting season. Some new fields broken last year—at least fifty acres—are lying waste, going back to grass and weeds, caused partly from want of seed, but mostly from that careless indifference peculiar to the average Indian, requiring constant urging or encouragement to stimulate him.

VISITING DETRIMENTAL TO CIVILIZATION.

The frequency of visits by Chippewas to this agency, and the interchange of visits between the Missouri Sioux, Fort Berthold, and Devil's Lake Indians, are very annoying, usually coming in the busiest season of farm-labor, or when there is a scarcity of supplies at the agency, making heavy inroads upon the half-grown crops. This agency has been visited this summer by five different parties of Chippewas, and one party of Mandans and Gros Ventres, numbering from thirteen to sixty persons in each party, remaining for several days at each time. Such visits are productive of no good, but on the contrary are demoralizing, from the fact that during the whole time of their stay it is one continued feast and dance, many of our best Indians adopting paint and feathers for the time being, and participating in the festivities, recounting their exploits and deeds of valor. After such speech, presents are given, the visitors always receiving most of the presents, making it an object to be of the visiting party. These visits are made partly to gratify their tastes and love of travel, contracted from their life-long habits, but more particularly, for the purpose of getting presents of ponies. One of these parties of Chippewas received as presents 37 ponies. I look upon these ponies as a great curse to the Indians, and one of the greatest obstacles in the way of civilization. For instance, an Indian will have word sent him here at Devil's Lake that a pony has been given him at Standing Rock. He will drop everything and go there, a distance of about five hundred miles, (round trip,) for a pony that would sell from $10 to $30. These ponies are worthless except for saddle use; they spend much of their time in looking after them; they are troubling them constantly by destroying much of their crops, and if Indians did not have ponies to travel with they would remain more at home, and attend closer to their farms. Even the life-long love of travel would not induce a Sioux Indian to undertake a long journey on foot. If this pony traffic was abolished, and all Indians compelled to remain at home, and if nothing were issued at any agency except in payment for labor, their progress would be more rapid, for an Indian will work rather than starve, and, confined within the limits of his reservation, he would be compelled to turn his attention to some means of support.

AGRICULTURE.

Since my assuming charge the 4th of July last, there has been a marked change for the better among these Indians. All have taken hold of their work with a willingness which shows a determination to make their homes more comfortable, and better their present condition. A portion of the seed this year was worthless and rotted in the ground, but the small fields planted have been well cared for, and the present season has been so very favorable that where the seed was good the crops, corn and potatoes especially, promise a large yield. We estimate the crops which are not yet gathered at, potatoes, 5,700 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels; turnips, 100 bushels; onions, 100 bushels; beans, 50 bushels; oats, 200 bushels; beets, 100 bushels; tomatoes, 3 bushels; peas, 3 bushels; cabbage, 200 heads; melons, 30; squash, 500; pumpkins, 100; hay cut, 650 tons; 740 rods of new fence has been constructed, and 900 cords of wood cut by Indians during the year; 10,000 feet of oak lumber has been sawed, and used in repairing agency store-house and Indian houses. The carpenter is now engaged

in putting new shingled roofs on store and ware-rooms. A prairie fire last spring, during a heavy wind, did considerable damage, burning 5 Indian houses, 7 stables, and considerable fencing.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The health of these Indians during the year has been comparatively good, the prevailing diseases being scrofulous tumors, pulmonary diseases, and rheumatism, produced by exposure and their habits of living, generally proving fatal from not receiving the necessary care, they only coming for medical treatment when their own remedies fail, or from a selfish motive to have favors granted them, the sick always receiving some little delicacies. They always take the medicines prescribed home with them, but on visiting them the following day the medicine will be usually found untouched, and some medicine-man engaged in incantations, drumming and singing, having feasted upon the articles given for the sick person. There are exceptions to this representation, but it holds true in the majority of cases. Until such time as there is a hospital to have all sick removed to for proper treatment we cannot hope to treat the sick with any degree of success. A hospital attached to the manual-labor school under the care of the Sisters of Charity, (who have charge of said school,) would be productive of much good in alleviating suffering, and restoring many to health, who would otherwise die from want of proper nourishment and care. I would therefore respectfully urge that such an addition to the manual-labor school be constructed as early as practicable. The sick of the reservation could then receive the attention and treatment necessary. The nfirm and old could be cared for at the same place.

ADVANCEMENT IN CIVILIZATION.

Having been an employé and in charge of all outside matters connected with this agency for the past five years, (with the exception of the three months prior to my appointment as agent,) and as the performance of that duty brought me in daily intercourse with these people, I have had an opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with their habits and customs, and to be convinced that persuasion is better than force. My experience has also shown me that Indians are susceptible of moral culture and intellectual advancement; but in order to elevate them we must set the example and teach them to respect each other's rights, and our laws of government, by kindness and advice, but at the same time with a decided firmness. All necessary rules among them should be enforced for their common good. They will respect truth and frankness in others, even when administered to themselves with some severity. The best Indians are always inclined to have justice meted out to them. The work of civilizing and Christianizing a people so wedded to ignorance and superstition is one requiring much time and patience ; but in comparing the present condition of these Indians with what they were five years ago, I can certainly say that there has been a wonderful improvement. Five years ago there was not a family among them living in a house, and it was with difficulty that they could be induced to live in one, fearing the ridicule of their neighbors. This ridicule an Indian dreads above all things. They also suspected every effort made for their advancement as a stroke at their medicine practices, and were slow to begin. But there are now ninety families living in log houses built by themselves, and thirteen more in course of erection, which will be occupied the coming winter. A majority of these Indians evince a determination to continue in the work of civilization until they become self-sustaining and independent.

EDUCATION.

The manual-labor school, under the charge of four Sisters of Charity, (Gray Nuns of Mont real,) is now well established. Two years ago when the school was first opened it was difficult to get children to attend ; nearly every effort to procure scholars failed, and when some would consent to have their children attend, they were left but a few days, either running away themselves or being stolen by their parents. But I am happy to state that such trouble no longer exists. Some few who were induced to remain a few months learned the benefit of it and continued on, thus bringing others to try. We now have an average attendance of 35 children, all that can be accommodated in our present building. Many applicants have to be turned away for want of more sleeping-room. During a short vacation given in July, many scholars remained at the school in preference to going home. These children are boarded, clothed, and cared for at the school, and are instructed in manual labor. Out of school-hours the boys work in the garden, care for the stock, &c., while the girls cook, wash, iron, knit, sew, and do general housework. They are taught everything that will make them peaceful, honest, and industrious. The advancement of the children in reading and writing is very gratifying, and a perceptible difference is easily seen upon entering any of the Indian houses where the girls have attended the school for any length of time. An addition to this school is much needed for the accommodation of more scholars ; a boarding-school being the only successful method of instructing the Indian children.

MORALS.

With the exception of polygamy, the morals of these people, considering their education and surroundings, is worthy of remark, and might be advantageously imitated by some of the

more civilized whites. This plurality of wives is one of the many evils of pagan life, and one that is hard to eradicate; but even this is no longer on the increase, and with proper management will soon cease to be popular among the Indians of this reservation.

MISSIONARY INFLUENCES.

Another noticeable feature showing the marked improvement among the Indians, is the feeling exhibited toward the priest and Sisters. When these missionaries first came, the Indians regarded them as here for the purpose of forcing them to abandon their own medicine and adopting that of the "black gowns," (Catholics being so called by the Indians.) Only a few would allow their children to be baptized, but kindness and example have overcome their prejudices, and now all look upon the priest and Sisters as their best friends; and when any of them are considered dangerously sick they send for the priest to baptize them. This often includes the old as well as the young. Forty-five adults have received baptism after having been instructed in the doctrines of the Church. Much good is hoped to be accomplished the coming year, by bringing them more under the influences of Christian civilization.

BOUNDARY-LINES.

This reservation contains nearly 12 townships, or about 275,000 acres, of which about 50,000 acres is well timbered, the remainder being good agricultural land. The military reserve, six miles wide, as defined by office-letter of August 2, 1876, is taken out of this Indian reservation, cutting it into two parts, and contains about two townships, or about one-sixth of the entire Indian reservation, and at least one-half of all the timber, and three-quarters of the best meadow-land contained in the whole reservation. The agency-buildings are located on a small piece of ground about six acres in extent, on the shore of Devil's Lake, a spot on the military reserve turned over by that department for use of the Indian agency. It is about two miles from the western and four miles from the eastern boundary-lines of the military reservation, and about eighty rods from the military post. Being prohibited from cutting wood or hay for use of agency where military contractors can cut, we are obliged to go several miles for hay and fuel. If the lines had been established two miles east of the post, it would have enabled the Indians to select some very desirable locations near the timber, and also given them a portion of the large meadows, and still left the military reservation four miles wide and twelve miles long, with an abundance of timber and meadow-land for use of post. As it is now, I would respectfully recommend that this agency be removed to a point about seven miles east of here. The largest Indian settlements are in that neighborhood. The manual-labor school and saw-mill are already located there, and the lines of military reservation and location of agency-buildings have always been the cause of much dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians. By the agency being off the military reservation, and with the agent living among the Indians, much inconvenience and annoyance would thereby be avoided, and a more rapid progress in their advancement toward civilization could reasonably be expected.

Believing that with judicious management under the present Indian policy these Indians can be brought to a state of prosperity that will preclude the necessity of further Government aid by the time that the treaty with them expires,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FLANDREAU SPECIAL AGENCY,
Flandreau, Dakota, August 31, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

The Flandreau Indians are a branch of the Santee Sioux, located at Flandreau, Moody County, Dakota Territory, forty miles above Sioux Falls. They have no reservation, but have taken

HOMESTEADS,

as authorized by the Sioux treaty of 1868. There are now eighty-five homesteads taken. Above thirty have completed their filings and received their patents. They are much attached to their homes, and we think they will be very slow to sell out. They are

SUBJECT TO THE LAWS

of the Territory, and pay taxes on their lands and personal property, the same as their white neighbors, and I am informed they have been paid very promptly. No crime against person or property has been committed by them the past year. They are accommodating themselves rapidly to all civilized customs. Each family lives on its own farm. Every man has but one wife, to whom he has been married in a Christian manner, and their family relations are very harmonious, there having been no divorces or separations during the year.

THEY ARE FARMERS.

No other trades have yet been learned by them. Their crops this year would have been remarkably fine, but that they suffered from the grasshoppers, in common with all the whites in Dakota Territory. I judge about half their crops have been destroyed. Some have lost all, some are but little injured. It is difficult to estimate the crops under these circumstances, but altogether I estimate they will have 1,100 bushels of wheat, 1,760 of corn, 3,970 of potatoes, besides a few other vegetables. They have received no clothing, and less than $500 aid in rations from the Government the past year. They desire to be independent, and I hope will soon be able to be so.

CHRISTIANITY

is fully established among them. The Presbyterians have a large organization, with a fin church. The Episcopalians have regular services. There is no dancing or conjuring among them.

THE SCHOOL.

which is supported by Government funds, has been very prosperous the past year, the average attendance rising as high as 35 in one month. The school-house is the only building owned by Government, and the teacher the only regular employé. The greatest hinderance to their advancement is the great distance at which many of the children live, which prevents them from attending regularly. It would be a great blessing were funds provided to build and support a small boarding-school in connection with the day-school; and as no funds are expended on other employés, we think, though the number of Indians is small, it would be no more than justice to this fragment of the Sioux Nation to give them every facility for education.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
United States Special Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BERTHOLD INDIAN AGENCY,
Dakota, September 8, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Department, I have the honor to submit this my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the year ending August 31, 1876.

POPULATION.

The number of Indians belonging to this agency I estimate at not over 1,500. There is a party of about 100 Gros Ventres (seceders) who have spent all of their time for several years at and around Fort Buford, Dak., one hundred and thirty-five miles above this agency, on the Missouri River. They are considered as belonging here, though they receive no supplies of goods from the agency except as small parties visit it. There are also quite a number of Rees and Gros Ventres enlisted as scouts at Forts Lincoln, Stephenson, and Buford, having their families with them, who draw no rations from agency unless present at the issue. (All scouts and families are included in the issue of annuity-goods.) Forty-four Rees have been and are with General Terry as scouts, fighting their hereditary enemy, the Sioux. Three were killed with Colonel Reno in the bloody fight on the Little Big Horn River. July 1 I took a census of the Indians present at the agency, and as there were none known to be absent except as scouts and the seceders, I was able to ascertain very nearly the correct number of persons who are entitled to the benefits of the ageney, as follows:

At agency July 1, 1876, Arickarees	618	
Gros Ventres	403	
Mandans	241	
		1,262
At Fort Lincoln, (Rees,) scouts and families	21	
At Fort Stevenson, (Rees,) scouts and families	12	
At Fort Buford, (Gros Ventres,) scouts and families	11	
With General Terry as scouts, (Rees,) 44, (3 killed)	41	
		85
Total, not including the Gros Ventres before mentioned at and around Fort Buford		1,347

I would respectfully recommend that they be ordered back to their agency or be treated as hostiles by the military.

SANITARY.

As has been reported, the sanitary condition of these Indians has greatly improved within the last year, mainly from the fact of their increased willingness to consult and follow the

advice of the agency physician, and the added comfort of their homes, secured by building them higher, with some ventilation and increased cleanliness.

The most prolific source of sickness is the crowded condition of the village, which is pleasantly situated on high bluffs overlooking the Missouri River; buildings and lodges packed as closely as possible, regardless of order or streets, built so, as they say, to protect themselves from the Sioux. I have no doubt that when they find there is no cause of fear from their old enemy, they will gladly move out and occupy separate tracts of land as permanent homes, which would greatly tend to improve their sanitary condition.

INDUSTRIES.

A number of these people have wagons, carts, harnesses, &c., given them for labor and good conduct, and they are making good use of them this season, and the good example is not lost. The fact that a man who can help himself is not only an independent man, but the more easily secures help from others, has been so clearly demonstrated by these workers to their once skeptical brethren that manual labor has lost in a great degree its stigma of reproach, and our number of workers is being gradually increased by determined beginners. They have greatly exceeded all my expectations in their willingness to work, and in the amount they have done this year. They have a large increase of acreage under cultivation, and, notwithstanding the ravages of the pests of this country, (grasshoppers,) they will secure a larger crop of corn and potatoes than they have ever had before.

They have cut during the year about 500 cords of wood for boats, but they have been greatly discouraged in this by boats taking their wood without paying for it, and in one instance paying the poor fellows in confederate scrip. I have been unable to learn the name of the boat that did it. Indians say that some of the boats, when they see them at their wood, pass on by until they find a pile with no one to watch it, and in that case they are sure to want wood, and it is taken. But for this they would have cut much more wood than they have. They have secured about 200 tons of hay, which they hope to sell to the agency. Last fall and winter I was enabled with their help to deliver to the mill over 50,000 feet cottonwood logs, at a cost to the Government of $1.82 per 1,000 feet. They furnished the agency with all the coal and wood needed for use, at prices much below that usually paid the white man.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

With the exception of the damage done by the grasshoppers, the season has been a very favorable one; there has been an abundance of rain, rather more than needed. Corn, potatoes, and squashes have done well, and prospects are good for a large crop. The agency fields being larger, were damaged much more than the Indian patches, as they kept their squaws and children constantly at work in and around the fields, and thus kept the pests off in a great measure.

Acreage under cultivation in agency farm: 35 acres potatoes, 45 acres corn, 40 oats; total, 120 acres. The Indians have fully 800 acres; 100 of this was plowed and prepared for them by agency teams, and given out in small lots of from 1 to 5 acres each, according to the size of family and their ability to take care of their crops. I estimate their crop at 10,000 bushels corn, 6,000 bushels potatoes, and 1,000 bushels squashes; agency, 2,500 bushels potatoes, and 500 bushels of corn. This is a low estimate.

I think the practice of growing a large crop at the agency for gratuitous distribution to the Indians should be discontinued, and they required to do the work or go without; and the time of employés should be given to the Indians, instructing them in the proper care of their fields and crops. There are some who will not work as long as they think the agent will give them of his crops, and in a general issue it is hard to make an exception of the non-workers.

RELATIONS WITH THE SIOUX.

The friendly relations that had existed between these people and the Sioux for some time, was broken last January by a small party from Spotted Tail agency, who stole 22 horses from the Gros Ventres' winter camp. The theft was soon discovered and the thieves followed; two of the horses were recaptured, and four of the raiders killed. Since then there has been a succession of reports to the effect that large parties of Indians from Spotted Tail and Cheyenne agencies were on the way to attack Berthold. These reports have kept these people constantly stirred up, and confined them almost entirely to the immediate vicinity of the agency. Usually in the spring, when supplies are short, large parties go out hunting, and thus help bridge over the hard times. This year nothing could induce them to leave the camps on account of the rumors and the fact that Sitting Bull and his followers were on their hunting grounds, Little Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. I think a good way to stop such little thieving parties going from one agency to another, would be to deduct from the supplies of the marauders an amount equal to the value of the property stolen, and give the same to the Indians suffering the theft. When the headmen and chiefs find their supplies must suffer for such exploits on the part of the young braves, they will soon put a stop to the business.

The hostiles under Sitting Bull have done all they could for the last two years to induce these people to join them against the whites, but without success. I do not believe there is

a single one with them that belongs to this agency. While some of these Indians think and believe the Sioux are to be the victors by virtue of superiority of numbers, and very naturally reason that it is well to be on the winning side, by far the greater number, some of whom with their own eyes have seen that the "white men are more in number than the blades of grass growing," see in them the final conquerors, and are more than content to remain as now under the protection of the Great Father.

August 21, last, a party of hostiles, about 20, appeared on the bank of the river opposite the village and wished to cross over, stating they had dried meat, &c., for these people. They were informed by the Rees that no more Indians could cross the river here who were not known to be friendly to them and the whites, and that they must leave at once; not doing so, they were fired upon. A few shots were returned, when the hostiles beat a hasty retreat, forgetting in their haste to take away their dried meat, blankets, saddles, &c. After a while some of these Indians crossed over and secured the plunder. Their unswerving friendliness in the past seems to justify the belief that they would not betray fullest confidence in their fidelity on the part of the Government. Of this I am assured, if only they can be guarded from the pernicious and debasing influence of unprincipled whites, who seem as naturally attracted by the ignorance and credulity of these untaught people as the crow by carrion.

ANNUITIES.

The issuing of the annuity goods to the heads of families instead of the chiefs has been very satisfactory to all except said chiefs, who never miss an opportunity to request that their goods be given them in the old way; while the poor people (for they have poor people among the Indians) say the agent's way is the best. It has done much to break up tribal relations, and there is a growing tendency on the part of the more intelligent to independence of thought and freedom from control of the chiefs. I would recommend that they be given less in supplies, and more farming implements, such as wagons, harnesses, carts, plows, scythes, and at the same time let them understand that they must work; that they cannot always expect white men to give them what they want, without effort on their part.

SCHOOL.

The school was opened in December, 1875, for first time since October, 1874, when the school-room was burned, with all the furniture. The progress and success of the school was all that could be expected. During the seven months' school there were enrolled on the register 77 names, with an average daily attendance of 20. Owing to the small room that had to be used, it was next to impossible to keep the best of order; besides, keeping still was new business to them. They are bright and quick to learn; many of them who had never been to school before, learning to read in words of three or four letters. The success of the school was largely due to the patience and perseverance of Miss Hannah Briggs, the teacher, who was untiring in her efforts to teach cleanliness as well as letters.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

I have built at the new agency one block-house, 15 by 16, two stories high, to be used in case of necessity; one kitchen for farmer's house, 16 by 20; 863 rods of new fence; repaired horse stables, corrals, and cattle-sheds for agency herd. Agency buildings are now all in good condition except the saw and grist mill, which I have been compelled to take down and move, in order to save the material from being washed away. I would recommend that the saw-mill be put up again near the new agency buildings, on a small creek, out of danger from the river; cannot get along without the mill to manufacture needed lumber.

The Indians have built for themselves 24 new log houses, at no cost to the Government, except for doors and windows.

WINTER-QUARTERS.

Soon after crops are secured, each tribe starts out parties to get their winter-quarters in readiness for the reception of the balance of the tribe. This annual emigration is a necessity on account of the scarcity of fuel. The Gros Ventre camp is twenty-five miles from the agency, near the mouth of the Little Missouri River; Mandans, fifteen miles; Arickarees, twelve miles. All, or nearly all, leave the village during the winter. This necessitates issuing at four places instead of one, and as the supplies have to be hauled, it leaves very little time for agent or employés to do any other work. I can see no help for this, unless the agency is moved up the river where there is plenty of fuel.

MISSIONS.

This being the first year any missionary work has ever been done among this people, no great progress can be expected. On the 9th of May Rev. C. L. Hall and wife arrived at this agency as missionaries, sent out by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Since then there has been church service every Sabbath, conducted in the Dakota language, and as most of these people understand it, they get along very nicely. Mr. Hall's time has nearly all been taken this summer in building a mission-house near the village, which is nearly completed, and will answer for the present the combined purpose of dwelling, church, and school. The board has spent nearly $3,000 in all on the work. They purpose

to make a permanent station here. Their main effort will be to induce the Indians to become Christian men and women. They will, however, co-operate with the agent and Government in all efforts to bring the Indians to an industrious life, and in keeping up a day or any other school. There has been but a feeble attempt heretofore made to educate or Christianize these people. The result of the present effort, begun under the cloud of war, may be told at a future time.

In conclusion, I would state that I am much gratified by the progress made and labor performed during the last year. It is very gratifying, the feelings these Indians entertain, and the position they have taken in reference to the Indian war which has been in progress this season, they being the firm friends of the whites under very trying circumstances; and in justice to this people I would say that instead of being deprived of the means of defense, the Government ought to give them at least ammunition sufficient to defend their homes and families. Much of the success of the agency has been owing to the faithful and earnest help I have received from my present corps of employés, and with earnest Christian workers, with employés whose example is for good, and who are in sympathy with the agent and the present policy of the Government, there is no doubt but great good can be done this people.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. DARLING,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 11, 1876.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this my annual report, as agent for the Lower Brulé Sioux.

The number of the Indians in this tribe is estimated at from 1,800 to 2,000, many of whom have for two or three years been absent at the Spotted Tail agency. An accurate count of the Indians at any of the agencies on the west side of the Missouri River is quite impossible, as they travel all over the country like the game which they hunt. It is difficult, too, to induce an Indian to tell his own name when others are present; and the name given in a census taken to-day would be forgotten or another substituted in a month hereafter by the Indian.

Little progress has been made in the way of agriculture. Some of the Indians are inclined to be industrious, but the majority of them are idle, careless, listless, and improvident, seeming to have no thought of the future; and the greatest hope for the future is in their children. Some few of the more industrious have their little gardens surrounded by rude fences. Unfortunately, however, the grasshoppers have deprived them of the reward of their labor by destroying all vegetation. About building houses the Indians have exhibited a little more industry; they have now about fifty-six log cabins, built with their own labor, sixteen having been built during the past year. Most of the houses, however, are without proper doors and windows, which I have no doubt will in time be provided, when they will all be occupied. The most remarkable illustration of the disposition of some to help themselves was exhibited by a small band known as the Crow band, the members of which saved a sufficient number of beef-hides, which they turned in to the trader, and with the money-value thereof ordered him to purchase a first-class mowing-machine and sulky hay-rake. With these they are now providing hay for their ponies during the coming winter. Little progress, however, can be made in establishing them as a people, in any industrial pursuit until they are compelled by treaty or force to remain at their agencies and are dispossessed of their arms and ponies.

The disposition of these Indians toward the whites has changed much for the better. They show more feelings of dependence and more anxiety to be at peace. During the year the chiefs and head-men of the tribe asked for and obtained permission to visit the Ponca agency, for the purpose of making a treaty with the Poncas, with whom they have been on unfriendly terms for years. This treaty was effected and entered into in the best of faith.

I must not conclude my report concerning these Indians without a record of their course during the unhappy war now in progress with the Indians of the north and their allies under Sitting Bull. For some time it was apprehended that some of this tribe were in concert with the hostiles. If any of the Lower Brulés were or are arrayed against the Government, they were or are from the number who have for years been identified with the Spotted Tail agency. Permit me here to assure the Department and the public that the Indians of this agency have remained at the agency, and are most anxious that the present peace should continue, and nothing would produce more anxiety in their minds than the utterance that the Great Father (the President) believed that they were or are in any way connected with the war. I have no hesitancy in saying that the military officers here would heartily join in this opinion.

On the 25th of April, 1876, a contract was entered into for the erection of agency build-

ings at the site of the new agency, at the mouth of the American Crow Creek, (called by the Indians Long Knife Creek;) and on July 22, 1876, the above-referred-to buildings, consisting of an agent's residence, two employés' dwellings, one mess-house, one school-house, and one warehouse, were completed and accepted, at a cost of $6,370. Four of the log buildings in use at the old agency have been removed and rebuilt at the location of the new agency as above indicated, which leaves two yet to be removed.

No farming has been done, owing to the removal of the agency and the fact that there is nothing in the shape of an agricultural implement belonging here.

In conclusion, I would but add that although the progress desired has not been made, the prospect is by no means discouraging. When it is remembered that these very Indians were but a few years ago constantly on the war-path, a terror to the whole country, and a perplexing problem to the Government, the wisdom of the present policy must be acknowledged. It is claimed by a large proportion of our public men that the negroes, with all the advantages of their schools and churches and their daily intercourse with the whites, in the business course of life, cannot be so far transformed as to be prepared for enlightened citizenship. What, then, must be expected of those who but a short time ago were wild and barbarous Indians? The improvement they have made is an evidence that the peace policy is not a failure. The civilization and christianization of the Indian must necessarily be a slow and critical work, which must call forth much patience and must cover no inconsiderable space of time.

Having resigned, I trust soon to be relieved from the duties of agent, and I here desire to acknowledge the courtesy and attention of all the Department officers during my connection with the work among the Indians, and am,

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

TOM. A. REILY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PONCA AGENCY, DAKOTA, *August* 25, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the condition of the Indian service at this agency. On the first day of April last I relieved my predecessor, A. J. Carrier, receipting to him for all the public property in his possession, and upon the same day entered upon the discharge of my duties.

I found upon an inspection of the agency buildings that all of them were in great need of repairs, and that the warehouse was entirely unfit and unsafe for the storage of Government supplies. The agency dwelling-house and office were in such a dilapidated condition that they were scarcely habitable; the other buildings were in a much worse condition, and, taking them altogether, a more dilapidated-looking lot of buildings could not well be found.

The saw-mill being in a fair condition, I at once put it in running order, having a small supply of cottonwood logs on hand, such being the only kind of saw-timber to be obtained here. I had them sawed into lumber for such use as the kind of lumber thus produced could be put to, and at once commenced the much-needed work of repairing the agency buildings, purchasing what little pine-lumber and other necessary materials the exigency of the service demanded; and have progressed so far with the repairing as to be able to say that before the cold season sets in I will have these buildings in a much better condition, though not as complete as I would wish to have them.

The Poncas number in all about 730 souls. They are peaceable and well behaved, and have worked faithfully during the past five months, considering the many difficulties they have had to contend with—the repeated attacks by the hostile Sioux, the scarcity of farming-implements, &c. Many of the Indians were obliged to cut their wheat with butcher-knives, owing to the fact that we have only one reaping-machine, and could not get around in time to harvest it; consequently much of the wheat-crop was lost.

On the morning of the 15th of June last the Sioux made a raid on this agency, killed one Ponca Indian, and ran off thirty head of ponies and three head of cattle. The Poncas have not retaliated, under the belief that the Government will keep its faith with them, and that under their treaty stipulations remuneration for their losses will be made.

One day-school has been in operation most of the time during the past year, with fair results.

All the available land was placed under cultivation, and an abundant harvest would undoubtedly have been gathered had not the grasshoppers destroyed most of the corn-crop. The only crop that escaped this pest was the wheat, which I think will yield well.

The agency corn and oat crops were completely destroyed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES LAWRENCE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
August 10, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this brief report of my official connection with this agency, being from December 3, 1875, to August 10, 1876. My connection with the agency was for so short a time, and Indian matters so unsettled, that it is very difficult for me to make a report at all satisfactory to either the Department or myself.

Upon taking charge I found the people quiet and well disposed toward the Government; but the occupation of the Black Hills, military operations against the hostile Indians, the subject of removal either to the Indian Territory or Missouri River, and the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, have been sources of constant uneasiness, producing in the Indians such a feeling of uncertainty in regard to their future that the position of agent has been a very trying one. By kind treatment, judicious counsels, and the assurance on my part that the Government, in the settlement of the various questions affecting their future welfare, would deal justly by them, and do nothing but what was considered for their good, I succeeded in gaining their confidence and keeping them patient.

It must be remembered that I have had Indians of three different tribes under my charge, viz, Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes. The Arapahoes and a large majority of the Sioux have at all times evinced a disposition to listen to good counsel. The Cheyennes have been more troublesome, particularly since the first fight between General Crook and the Indians last winter. They quietly drew off in small bands, till at this date not more than three or four hundred remain here. They have caused me more trouble and anxiety in their management than the Sioux and Arapahoes combined. I would here suggest that the Sioux of this agency could be more easily and pleasantly managed if the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were separated from them.

Although my connection with this agency has been short, I have been here long enough to convince me that the most powerful aids these people can have toward civilization are school and mission work. Under a Department order to my predecessor, I last winter erected a school-house, and expected that early in the spring the religious body to which the care of this agency is assigned would open the school and commence missionary work; but the unsettled state of Indian affairs, and the probability of removal, had its influence in postponing school and mission work. Many of the most prominent and intelligent Indians expressed a strong desire to have the school opened that they might send their children. If everything had been favorable, I am satisfied we should have had a good attendance. Since the completion of the school-house we have had monthly services by the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, missionary at Spotted Tail, which were well attended by the Indians.

But very little has been or ever can be done in the way of agriculture in this locality, on account of the dryness of the climate. Many of the Indians evince a commendable desire to cultivate the soil. I encouraged them in this direction as far as possible, and plowed for them on the moist creek-bottoms to the extent of 50 or 60 acres. I visited several of their little farms, which would have shown good results but for the ravages of the grasshoppers. The area of land suitable for cultivation is so small that it would be useless to undertake to make any progress in the way of farming. In a suitable location, and with proper encouragement and instruction, I am satisfied they would make rapid progress.

In this connection I would say, on the subject of removal, that in many of my councils the question has been discussed. I have invariably held up to them the advantages of the Indian Territory over the Missouri River by describing to them the salubrity of climate, richness of soil, and abundance of timber and water, and the assurance that in case they should choose that country for their future home they would never be disturbed. When the commission which has been appointed to treat with these people on this subject shall visit here, I am confident they will find little trouble in persuading them to go south.

In conclusion, I would say that I have become very much interested in these people, and shall watch their progress toward civilization with increasing interest. I very much regret that I have not had a better opportunity to aid them in that direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. S. HASTINGS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY, NEBRASKA, *August* 10, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report of affairs at this agency to above date, inclusive.

The year just passed has been fruitful of great and important events affecting the welfare of the Indians on this reservation. The great council held in this vicinity last September attracted a vast multitude of Indians from all parts of the Sioux reservation. It commenced with great expectations, and strong hopes were entertained that it might prove a success. Owing, however, to a difference of opinion among the different bands, no satisfactory results were reached. The object of the commission sent by the Government, the surrender by the

Indians of their occupancy of the Black Hills on the reservation, was not accomplished, and the future dawned upon us cloudy and threatening. Then followed a long and tedious session of Congress, the proceedings of which were watched here with intense interest, to learn what disposition would be made of these Indians. Rumors and contradictions, reports and exaggerations, filled the newspapers, so that all was in doubt till Congress adjourned. The consequence was that advances in the way of improvements in farming and building were suspended, and for many long months all were waiting to know whether we were to move, to be transferred to the War Department, or to remain as we were.

I, however, encouraged these people to cultivate some land, however small, and they did so, to the extent of planting about 300 acres of ground, which would have produced excellent crops but for the ravages of the grasshopper, that destroyed nearly all the fruits of their labors. Yet these Indians are not discouraged by this year's failure, but far more ground would have been cultivated had there been any certainty of our remaining here another season. Were they permanently settled in a good agricultural region, I feel sure that a very considerable portion of these Indians would give their attention to farming, as they express a desire to do so.

RELIGIOUS.

Since my last report the new chapel was completed, and opened to service about 1st September, under the charge of Rev. W. J. Cleveland, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It has been remarkably well attended throughout the year. Service twice each Sunday; English in the morning, Dakota in the afternoon, with Sunday-school between the other services; also singing-schools two evenings in the week during the winter, which proved very attractive and useful aids in the cause of civilization.

The organ, presented by residents at the agency, has aided materially in making the services impressive and civilizing, both in the marriage and in the funeral service; and the sound of the chapel-bell, also a donation from our friends here, has sounded the advancement of Christianity in the wilderness, in calling us to the wedding ceremonies, and in tolling the funeral of a great chief's daughter.

SCHOOLS.

The day-school was opened October 4, in the house erected for the purpose. Although there were doubts as to its being permanently well attended, they were soon dispelled, and the school has been well attended throughout the year. We take pleasure, yes pride, in stating that although less than one year in operation, there appears to be more scholars registered on the books of Spotted Tail agency than at any other one school among the Indian tribes. The number of scholars attending school one month or more during the year was 195—males, 99, females, 96. I believe that the church and the school have done as much toward the civilization of these people as all other influences combined, as it so directly affects the rising generation.

CIVILIZATION.

The progress of civilization, aside from the church and school, has moved slowly among us the past year, although some advance has been made. The uncertainties and delays in congressional legislation left us small basis to build on for the future. Now that there is a prospect of a permanent change and that the Government has taken decisive measures tending to a settlement of these Indians in a region where they will have an opportunity to become self-supporting, I am confident that if these measures are successful, these people will make an advancement in the way of civilization that will astonish both their friends and their enemies. They are, for Indians, intelligent and spirited. With proper encouragement and assistance, they will rapidly abandon their wild habits, and become a useful and prosperous tribe.

During my charge of them for over three years, I have gradually and persistently educated them to the belief that they must soon move to a country where they must provide for themselves and their children, and the effects of my advice are now plainly visible, when I look back to the time I took chare of them and find how much more tractable they are now than they were then, and especially how well they have behaved during the past year, when so many events have transpired calculated to make them restless, troublesome, and hostile, when their possessions were encroached upon, and, as they believed, the treaty violated, while multitudes of white men swarmed over their reservation into the Black Hills, escorted and protected by troops. And yet, with all these irritating circumstances, they have remained peaceably at their agency and listened to my advice. It has been no small task to educate them to this state of feeling, yet I have persevered and am gratified at the result.

SUPPLIES.

The annuity goods arrived in November and were issued the last of the month. The qualities were good and satisfactory. Mr. N. K. Barnum, sent by the purchasing committee of the honorable board of Indian commissioners, was present at the issue, and compared the qualities and quantities with the samples and invoices brought with him. He also thoroughly examined the qualities and quantities of the provisions delivered at this agency up to that date of the fiscal year, and found them to agree perfectly with the purchases and ship-

ments that had been made. He was also present at the receipt and issue of a herd of beef cattle, and expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with his inspection, as will be seen in his report of the same to the board.

Supplies during the spring came slowly and irregularly, so that sometimes we were on reduced rations. The delay in the new appropriation bills also compelled us to exercise great care in the issues lest we should get out entirely. I am gratified, however, to state that my record shows that there will be no call for any appropriation to cover deficiencies in the supply of provisions or for the payment of employés at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

BUILDINGS.

During the fall of 1875 the new buildings authorized by the Department were erected. The materials and services were furnished by contract. They were the first permanent buildings erected here during my administration of three years. They consist of 3 dwelling-houses, 1 store-house, 1 stable, 1 stockade surrounding the same, also 1 slaughter-house and beef-corral connected therewith, and 1 school-house, forming altogether, with the new chapel built by the Episcopalians, a pleasing and convenient arrangement of edifices, requiring a less number of employés than formerly for this agency service. They are situated on the high bank of a fine little stream of spring-water, which is lined with beautiful groves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Owing to the conflict of jurisdiction at this agency, we being in the State of Nebraska, I have had exceeding great trouble in the administration of affairs here. With liberal authority contained in the laws and regulations governing Indian agencies, I have been almost powerless to execute them. The Indians have given me but little trouble, but with others I have had much to contend with.

A case of murder occurred here on the night of December 26, 1875. A white man, while asleep in a house, was shot by some person through the window from the outside. I arrested a white man, believed to be the murderer, and at my request he was confined in the guard-house at Post Sheridan. An examination was held before A. I. Feay, United States commissioner for the district of Nebraska, who was also post-trader. The evidence was so strong against the accused that he was detained under arrest, and the sheriff of Holt County, Nebraska, notified to send for him, but no reply having been received the prisoner was released from arrest on the 27th of March, 1876, by the post-commander, who declined to send him to Sidney, Nebr., and I re-arrested the man and sent him there, placing him in charge of the sheriff to await trial by the proper State authorities. He was released from there on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and is now at large, I hear, at some place on the Missouri River.

This murder was the result of a drunken spree, and the liquor drank was, as the accused states, bought of the post-trader at Camp Sheridan. This man and others of my employés have been at times boisterously and threateningly drunk on liquor which they state they bought at the post. Here we have an example of a deliberate murder and no way of punish the offender. And when I appealed to the commanding officer of Post Sheridan to limit the sales of liquors there, he replied by a copy of circular, dated "Fort Laramie, February 19, 1876. The lieutenant-colonal commanding having been advised by competent legal authority that the reservations at Camp Robinson and Sheridan, Nebraska, are not 'Indian country,' therefore recommends that no further arrests be made of civilians upon the sole ground of introducing liquors within these aforesaid limits."

Another great difficulty I have had to contend with is the machinations and maliciousness of certain white men married to squaws, and living at this agency, whom I had orders to remove from the agency. They appealed to the post commander, a long correspondence followed, resulting in an order from the War Department that the post commander co-operate with the agent in removing these men, which order was construed by the former that it was somewhat discretionary with him. He therefore gave these persons three months to remain, which time has long since expired, and still they are not removed.

I give these examples to show how the orders of the agent, the instructions of the Interior Department, and the laws of Congress are practically defied.

In May last, the regular mail-service from Cheyenne was suspended, owing to the killing of the mail-carrier between Fort Laramie and Red Cloud agency. Since that time we have been without our regular mails, and dependent on military and other chances for our letters. Much delay and embarrassment in our official correspondence has been the consequence.

In July last I made arrangements to take a new census of the Indians at this agency, and had partly accomplished it, when I received instructions to transfer the agency affairs to the military authorities here. I therefore suspended the counting. I am satisfied from the count which I had already made that there would be a large falling off from the number of last census, which was made a year ago last winter, when our agency Indians were all here, together with a large number who had gathered here from all parts of the reservation to winter. Most of the latter have during the spring and summer found their way back to their homes, and I have reason to believe that since the transfer to the War Department has been made known, many dissatisfied Indians have quietly disappeared from here. At the time I took the census I was compelled to rely to a great extent on the statements of the Indians. It

was the first that had been made. It was done by visiting every lodge, calling for the head of the family, questioning him as to its numbers, and making a precise record of the same. Were the census taken now, in the summer season, when the population is the least, and when there is a large force of troops in the country, it is quite likely to show a marked decrease from the last one.

CONCLUSION.

And now that my mission is ended, and the charge of these Indians is temporarily transferred to the military forces, I trust it may not be considered out of place if I here refer to some of the changes that have taken place here during my administration of more than three years. I found them in a desolate region, with no agency-buildings worth mentioning, a turbulent, exacting, and threatening crowd, which was greatly increased in the winter by additions from the wild tribes from the North; without means to enforce the laws, and without defenses, we locked our heavy plank windows at dark, and for many nights dared hardly to venture out. Now we sleep with our doors and windows unlocked, with no night-watch, and our slumbers are seldom disturbed or our property taken. At one time we were in imminent danger of massacre; we called for troops; they arrived here thirty days after the call, long after the danger was over. They have remained here since, but in force too small to be of any assistance to us; on the contrary, the demoralization that always follows an army has been a source of infinite trouble to us. How is it with these Indians now? Although they have been the target for volleys of abuse for months past, they are to-day one of the most peaceable communities in the United States, ready to listen to my counsels, sober men, virtuous women, and improving children, and I venture to prophesy that when the measures are proposed to them which are authorized by Congress, they will accede to them and remove to a new country, where they will become industrious and self-supporting. I came here with full intention to use my efforts for the benefit and advancement of these people. We have been visited by several distinguished commissions, who have invariably reported favorably on the administration of affairs at this agency. They have been even complimentary, and I believe my record will sustain their decisions. And now, in taking leave of the Department, I desire to appeal through it to the Government to see to it that these Indians, who are behaving so well, may be sustained and rewarded as they deserve to be.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HOWARD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 30, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my second annual report of the condition and progress of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux of Lake Traverse reservation, Dakota Territory.

I am able to report a steady advancement on their part in civilized pursuits, and their progress is of that vitalizing character that impresses itself upon the participants in the way of creating dissatisfaction with former Indian ways, awakening a strong desire for a life that points in the direction of thorough civilization.

The beneficial effects of the system in operation here, of issuing supplies to Indians on condition of labor performed or produce delivered, are more and more perceptible. Although some find it hard to overcome their inveterate distaste for work, yet most have settled down cheerfully to the cultivation of the soil, thereby supporting themselves and families.

AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural pursuits are attended with great uncertainties in this climate; situated as we are on the elevated plateau formed by the Coteaus des Prairies, we are liable to suffer severely from drought and to be devastated by visiting hordes of grasshoppers. In common with the frontier settlers of Western Minnesota, the Indians of this reserve have lost their crops this season by drought and grasshoppers.

The statistics gathered for the year show a larger acreage of wheat sown than in any previous year; and at one time the prospect of supplying our own flour was good, but three visitations of the grasshoppers have dissipated that hope. The farmer of the reserve estimates that three-fourths of the wheat, oats, and corn sown and planted were destroyed by these pests, and that we will not average more than one-fourth of a crop. The Indians stand these adverse circumstances pluckily, and although some seem hopelessly discouraged, yet most show a brave spirit, and are determined to try it again.

Each able-bodied Indian on the reserve who is the head of a family is located on a farm of 160 acres of land, favorably situated near wood and water, for which he holds a certificate of allotment, practically vesting the title to the land in him. During the year one Indian has complied with the treaty stipulation of having lived five years on the same farm,

plowed, cultivated, fenced, and put in crop 50 acres, and his application for a patent is now pending before the Department; yet, from the 50 acres of wheat and oats sown, he has not harvested a bushel of grain; the grasshoppers took it all.

The allotment of land in severalty has greatly benefited these Indians. It has enabled the agent to deal with them as individuals, has served to increase thrift and develop individual enterprise, and to break down the aversion to labor, so natural to an Indian. The knowledge that the land is his own, and that he cannot be dispossessed of his right to it, operates as a lever to lift him to a higher grade of life. Tent-life becomes obnoxious to him, and he becomes ambitious to own a comfortable house. To build the house requires the expenditure of labor and thought, and brings into play faculties of mind and judgment that have been lying dormant or only in the past exercised to the detriment of the white man. The house built, he finds a stove, table, chairs, dishes, &c., not only covenient, but necessary to his comfort and happiness, and knowing that he must work and earn these before they will be issued to him, he goes to work with a spirit born of a purpose to acquire what he needs, and earns enough to get what he wants. So, gradually, we lead them by our system of issue and labor from idleness to industry, and thence to civilization and Christianization.

MANUAL-LABOR SCHOOL.

The school was taught nine months the past year and fair progress made by the pupils. A district school was taught in one of the districts of the reservation some four and a half months, and then closed through lack of means to sustain the same. As long as the Government refuses to allow the expenditure of more than $6,000 in payment of salaries to employés and rules it to include the salaries of teachers, it will be impossible to sustain schools here. We have the buildings and facilities, and no wiser or more economical use of money can be made than in generous expenditures for support of schools. Indians are restive under restraint, and the wholesome discipline of school-life cannot but affect favorably the children who attend school. In my report to the Department of the educational work on the reserve last year, I took occasion to point out the necessity of educating the children, and strongly urged the adoption of some measures whereby they should be compelled to attend school. It is the only hope for the Dakotas. If we educate them, we civilize them; if we fail in this respect, we might as well give up the trial. Says the venerable Dr. Riggs, missionary of the American Board, whose experience among the Sioux extends over forty years, and whose words are always carefully weighed, in his report to me of the missionary operations of the past year: "In closing this report, which I trust you will find satisfactory, I only deem it best to add that more and more the conviction has been coming upon me, that if the Government determines to raise no more wild Indians, *it must take immediate measures to make education compulsory on all the reservations.*" My life among these Indians has led me to the same conviction, and it would seem the part of wisdom to profit by the experience of the past, and to adopt any and all wise means to hasten forward Indian civilization.

MISSIONARY WORK.

This has been carried on under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. From the report of Dr. Riggs of the work of the year, I condense the following facts: There are five ordained native ministers, pastors, or stated supplies, who are supported in part by the American Board. Six native churches are under the charge of these ministers. The aggregate membership of these six churches is 392, as shown by the church rolls. This total includes a church among the Dakota soldiers of Fort Wadsworth, near the reserve, and also some thirty others who have left the reservation to take homesteads, but continued their membership with their respective churches on the reservation. The American Board has expended for teachers' salaries, publishing, and general missionary work on the reserve, $3,175 the past year. The churches themselves have contributed to the support of their ministers $700; for church improvement and other purposes, $330. Certainly a most creditable showing for these people.

Wyllis K. Morris, son-in-law of Dr. Riggs, and associated with him in his mission work here, reports that he taught a school at the church mission for five months in the year; whole number of pupils enrolled, 20; average attendance, 12. Sewing, knitting, &c., was taught in the school by Mrs. Curtis. The pupils of this school who were properly boarding-scholars, received a ration from the Government during their attendance upon the school. Mr. Morris has also taught singing-classes at the mission and in a district some seven miles south of the agency. Mrs. Adele M. Curtis reports of her special work among the Dakota women: "I have worked for nearly one year among the Dakota Indians, teaching them the Bible, knitting, sewing, crocheting, and bread-making. I have always been very kindly received, and think the Indians can, with justice and love, be civilized." Mrs. Curtis, in the prosecution of her work, had the use of an agency horse and wagon and such other aid as our supplies and resources permitted. I regret to learn that Dr. Riggs, because of the poverty of the Board, and other contemplated mission work, feels compelled to abandon this special work among the women. It has seemed to me to be the most interesting and hopeful work done on the reserve, and I hope the American Board or some other missionary organization may soon be induced to take up the work so well begun.

HOMESTEADS.

The question of the advisability of taking homesteads has been earnestly discussed among the Indians here. Some, dissatisfied with their circumstances on the reserve, and led on to some extent by extraneous influences, have been induced to leave their homes here and take homesteads within a few miles of the reserve. While the desire to be independent and self-reliant is always to be commended and encouraged, it seems peculiarly unfortunate that these Indians, who had well-improved farms here and were prospering, should not have been satisfied to "leave well enough alone," instead of "flying to ills they know not of." I recommend that some provision be made for their support this winter, as they will not be able to support themselves and will suffer very severely if not aided. Under the provisions of the treaty here, they can receive aid only when located on the reservation under the control of the Government.

Another topic of discussion, and one of absorbing interest to these Indians, has been the agitation of the question of making Indians amenable to the laws of the land, and the necessity of special legislation adapted to the needs of the Indians. The tenth article of the treaty made with these Indians provides for a *quasi* Indian government, but laws made thereunder would be inoperative, as no provision is made for their enforcement. A far wiser course would be to modify the laws of the United States and the Territory of Dakota, so as to give the United States courts jurisdiction of all offenses committed against the person or property of Indians, and also of offenses committed by Indians themselves. Certainly the time has come when there should be some recognition by the Government of the advanced civilization of the Sisseton and Santee Sioux. It is hardly proper to deal with them as we deal with the hostiles of the farther west; and yet the attitude of the Government, so far as the application of its laws to them is concerned, is precisely the same. These tribes of Sioux have shown themselves capable of moral improvement; have great natural intelligence and sharp, analytical minds. They have been quick to perceive the necessity of becoming independent and self-reliant, and having put away the degrading customs of the past, most of their superstitious practices and heathenish ways, their manhood should be recognized by bringing them under the protection of the laws. They should be stimulated to still greater efforts in the direction of civilization by holding out to them the hope of becoming citizens of the country at no distant day, with all the rights and privileges of their more fortunate white brethren. No subject is of more commanding importance than the possible future relations of the Indians to the people of the country, and it is the imperative duty of Congress to hasten forward their civilization by passing such laws as experience teaches us are adapted to their present needs, and gradually enlarging their rights and privileges until they are recognized as citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. HAMILTON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

STANDING ROCK, DAKOTA, INDIAN AGENCY,
August 19, 1876.

SIR: The Indians belonging to this agency are four bands of the Sioux tribe—Upper and Lower Yanctonais, Uncpapas, and Blackfeet. Their reservation is a parallelogram formed by the forty-fifth and forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, and by the ninety-ninth and one hundred and fourth meridian of west longitude, to which is added a tract of country north of the forty-sixth parallel bounded on the east and north by the one hundredth meridian and Beaver River, and on the west and north by the one hundred and second meridian and the Cannon Ball River.

Though the district thus set apart for these people has an average extent of two hundred miles from east to west and of one hundred miles from north to south, their present condition is, nevertheless, one of utter helplessness. It is now, and will probably in the future be, impossible for these Indians to become self-sustaining here. The game on which they formerly subsisted is out of their reach, and their attempts at farming are hopeless, because whatever has been planted so far has been in some places entirely, in others over one-half, ravaged by the grasshoppers. The severe frosts of winter, the droughts and hailstorms of summer, and the sandy or alkaline nature of the soil in general, are additional and irremediable impediments to agriculture. This state of things is all the more to be regretted because the Indians have, in both years that I had charge of them, shown great willingness to comply with the advice given to them by their Great Father.

They have located within a circle of fifteen miles around the agency, from which they draw their weekly rations, on such spots as seemed to be the most favorable to agriculture. The agency buildings are situated on the west bank of the Missouri River, about seven miles north of the forty-sixth parallel and twenty miles south of the mouth of Cannon Ball River. In the tract of country between this river and Standing Rock are selections for farming pur-

poses of fourteen of the chiefs and headmen, among the Upper and Lower Yanctona's, while the chiefs and headmen of the Uncpapa and Blackfeet bands have made their selections, eleven in number, within fifteen miles south and southwest of the agency. The Lower Yanctonais have sixteen of their little farming settlements on the east side of the Missouri River. I had this spring 68 acres of prairie land opened, and 247 acres of old land stirred, at a cost of $1,150, while the Indians themselves prepared about 75 acres; seeds of Ree corn, potatoes, turnips, squash, melons, and onions, for $832, were provided, and a good number of men engaged with their squaws in planting and weeding their fields and garden-plots. Unfortunately their hopes have again been disappointed. The first swarms of grasshoppers made their appearance early in June and destroyed everything on four farms and several garden-plots; other swarms followed in July and continued their work of devastation during the whole month. Many of the Indians with their whole families stood all day in their fields fighting these enemies, and in several places succeeded so far as to save a considerable part of their crops; but only these on the east side of the Missouri have remained unharmed. The discouragement is general, and as the leading men begin to understand their future prospects must eventually be based on their own efforts and success in agriculture, it would not be difficult to obtain their hearty consent to a speedy removal into a region where their exertions would secure them a living.

These people will hardly ever be more ready and willing than they are at the present time to receive the benefit of the wise provisions made for their permanent welfare in the treaty of 1868, at Fort Laramie; nothing, indeed, can be more liberal and salutary than the stipulations set forth in the following articles, devised then and there for the whole Sioux tribe, by such men as Generals Sherman, Harney, Terry, and Augur, and the civilians J. B. Henderson, Nathaniel G. Taylor, John B. Sanborn, and Samuel F. Tappan, commissioners on the part of the United States:

ARTICLE VI. If any individual belonging to said tribes of Indians, or legally incorporated with them, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select in the presence and with the assistance of the agent then in charge a tract of land within said reservation, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in extent, which tract when so selected, certified, and recorded in the land-book, shall cease to be held in common, but the same may be occupied and held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it and of his family so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it. Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head of a family, may in like manner select and cause to be certified to him or her, for purposes of cultivation, a quantity of land not exceeding eighty acres in extent. The President may at any time order a survey of the reservation, and when so surveyed, Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of said settlers * * * and pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property between the Indians and their descendants as may be thought proper; and, it is further stipulated, that any male Indian over eighteen years of age, who now is or shall hereafter become a resident or occupant of any reservation or territory *not included in the tract of country designated and described in this treaty* for the permanent home of the Indians, which is not mineral land nor reserved for special purposes other than Indian occupation, and who shall have made improvements thereon of the value of two hundred dollars or more, and continuously occupied the same as a homestead for the term of three years, shall be entitled to receive a patent for one hundred and sixty acres of land, including his said improvements, * * * and any Indians receiving a patent of land under the foregoing provisions shall thereby and from thenceforth *become and be a citizen of the United States.*

ARTICLE VII. In order to insure the civilization of the Indians the necessity of education is admitted, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and the United States agrees for every thirty children who can be induced or compelled to attend school a house shall be provided and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished. The provisions of this article to continue for not less than twenty years.

ARTICLE VIII. When the head of a family shall have selected lands and intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year not exceeding in value one hundred dollars, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm for a period of three years more he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements not exceeding in value twenty-five dollars.

ARTICLE XIII. The United States agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as herein contemplated.

ARTICLE XIV. It is agreed that the sum of five hundred dollars annually for three years from date shall be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe, who, in the judgment of the agent, may grow the most valuable crops for the respective year.

The chiefs of the four bands entrusted to my care have on many occasions expressed the desire that these provisions might be carried into effect, and their perfect willingness to co-operate with any measure to be adopted for their material improvement and social progress.

They have the last two years, and especially this year, given a most conclusive evidence of these tendencies by the firmness with which they have uniformly and constantly resisted all the influence which in various ways was brought to bear upon them from the hostile camp placed in their vicinity, and composed partly of their own relatives and former associates. The only man of note who went from here to the hostile camp, Kill Eagle, of the Blackfeet band, has solemnly declared that he was detained there against his will. Nor is it the fault of the chiefs if a certain number of the young men are to be found there now. I have ascertained that this number does not exceed one hundred; and I am satisfied from the daily intercourses with their relatives remaining here that most of them, when they left here last winter for a visit to the hostile camp, did so for the sake of trade, novelty, and curiosity, without any hostile intentions. Many other Indians have of late left this reservation on the plea of their annual visits to their friends at other agencies. They have been induced to do so by the state of anxiety resulting from all kinds of rumors about the plans

and movements of the belligerent parties and their fear of being in some way or other involved in the fatal issue of the contest.

I have nowhere seen the same number of people living together in a more peaceable, friendly, and orderly manner than our Indians. No soldiers were ever needed to protect either the person and family of the agent or the employés and property of the Government. The two companies situated here all the year were quietly occupied in building up their quarters and in cultivating their gardens, the crops of which were subjected to the same fate with those of the Indians. Four companies more have arrived lately because the rumor had spread some time ago that the hostiles meditated a raid upon their former friends in order to force them into their ranks.

Five months ago I succeeded in finding a competent teacher for the school, which has been regularly attended since by the children of this neighborhood; and on the first of this month a missionary priest of the Benedictine Order arrived, who is now preparing for his work by the study of the Dakota language.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BURKE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YANCTON AGENCY, DAKOTA, *August* 24, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my fifth annual report as United States Indian agent for the Yancton Sioux Indians.

NUMBER OF TRIBE.

By the census just taken we find we have 1,992 people. Besides these there are about 500 Yanctons scattered among the different bands of the Sioux Nation. These, however, are not numbered as belonging to this tribe, having married into other tribes and so become incorporated with them. They neither draw rations nor annuities here.

THE CONDITION OF THE YANCTONS.

As compared with other tribes of the Sioux nation, the condition of this tribe may be considered as very favorable. They receive by treaty annually $40,000 in annuities, agency supplies, and pay of employés, &c. Besides this, during the last eight years they have received great aid in Government rations to enable them to live and make improvements. They are also more favorably located as to their reservation than most of the other Sioux tribes. They have had greater and longer continued efforts made for them by the Christian church in schools and mission chapels. They are farther removed from hostile influence than most of their brethren. They are friendly with their neighbors, whites as well as Indians. If the usual ration is given them this year, I look upon them as a well-to-do people. If it should be withheld there will be utter destitution, great suffering, and a general break up of the tribe.

HABITS.

It is somewhat difficult to describe the habits of a people who are neither one thing nor the other, neither civilized nor yet barbarous. The Yanctons are in a transition state; this year they are different from what they were last, and I am glad to say, in most respects, changed for the better. Quite a large proportion of the tribe have adopted the white man's dress and dwelling, and to some extent his mode of life; the men doing the hardest part of the labor on the farm, such as plowing, fencing, house-building, cutting hay, and timber for fuel and lumber. Many of them have also built good and substantial log-stables for horses and cattle; some have become fond of the use of milk, and a few even have got so far as to make butter. These are all anxious to have good milch-cows, and work-oxen, and I would here suggest that, if in the power of the Government, they should be encouraged by presents of such from time to time.

This tribe is now really divided into two parts, the Christian and semi-civilized, and the Indian or heathen. The half-breed portion of the tribe, for the most part, belongs to the former, and as a general thing are influential for good. There are but few white men living among the Yanctons, married to Indian women; at the present time I know of but two men and one woman. The Indian or heathen part of the tribe is yet in the majority; no ill-feeling, however, exists between them and their Christian brethren; in fact there is a want of feeling as to such things, amounting almost to indifference. The man with black, white, or scarlet blanket and painted face, freely mingles with others dressed like white men, and conducting themselves like such. Year by year more and more join the civilized or Christian party, and ere long those now in the majority will find themselves in the minority.

Although so situated that they could easily procure liquor, if they were so disposed, the Yanctons are yet a strictly temperate people; during the past year I have known of but one or two instances of intoxication among them. They are also a peace-loving people among themselves; such a thing as a quarrel is rare; and a fight among the men is a thing I have never

heard of during my stay of over four years among them. The disposition of the Yanctons will thus be seen from their habits and manners; they are at peace with all Indian tribes about them; they very seldom join any war-parties against any other tribes; they have made peace with most, if not all, of their old hereditary enemies. Toward the whites they are now, what they have been for many years, friendly and peaceable. During the four years of my stay among them not a single life of Indian or white man has been lost on this reservation by the hand of violence; very seldom is property lost by theft, and, in fact, as far as good conduct is concerned, I doubt if anywhere a more peaceable and orderly community can be found. For the last two years I have dispensed with the services of a watchman, (before that time an Indian was hired to do that duty;) as yet we have never been disturbed, and feel quite as secure in person and property as if we lived among the most civilized of people. During the past few months, since the breaking out of the Indian war, we have been particularly watchful of these people, but as yet have seen no change; in fact, they constantly express themselves opposed to hostiles, and desirous that they may be punished.

PROGRESS AND CHANGE.

As will be seen from the foregoing, there is constant progress and change among these people. We who live among them, and strive to improve them by all the means in our power, often feel discouraged because of the slowness and smallness of this progress and change; but we are often encouraged by those who only visit us from time to time, and who continually speak encouragingly to us of the progress and improvement they can see. In a farming community here in the West, even among the most industrious white settlers, the progress is necessarily slow and gradual; many become discouraged, and return to their old homes or seek other new ones in more favored climes; we cannot under these circumstances expect any very marked improvement in the Indian home and farm. The greatest improvement I see is in the Indians themselves. A habit of labor is gradually growing up among them. Whereas a few years ago all labor about this agency used to be performed by white men, now we are almost independent of white labor; the entire farm-work of the reserve is now performed by Indians; they are employed in mills and shops, and make good workmen in all departments. A few years back and it was considered beneath the dignity of an Indian to labor; now, no day passes without numerous applications from them for any kind of work. I look upon this growing habit of industry as a most important sign of improvement.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

There are here two religious bodies at work—the Episcopal and Presbyterian. The former under the care and supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop Hare; the latter under the superintendence of Rev. J. P. Williamson. The Episcopal Church has here four churches and five schools in operation. The Presbyterian, two churches and two schools.

The attendance on these schools and churches is not as large as we could wish, yet as large as we have any reason to expect. It will take time to bring the Indians to see the need of educating their children in such things as white men consider absolutely necessary. It will take still longer time to enable him to feel the need of and the comfort in a spiritual worship, such as the Christian Church inculcates; and yet there are instances, and not a few of them, where goodly progress has been made both in the acquirement of knowledge by the young in school and by evidences of growth in Christian life and conduct among those who have been for a time regular in their attendance upon religious services. Several young men among the Yanktons have been sent East to be educated, and have made in most cases very creditable progress, and in some instances have given proofs of considerable ability, and universally bring back a good report for conduct. Others have been trained at home by the kindly care of the missionaries, and are now doing duty both as teachers in schools and deacons and lay preachers in the churches. Before many years these churches will doubtless be entirely supplied by native ministers, and their schools by native teachers; and not only so, but from this nation, as now from the Santees, will men go out among the other tribes both to preach and to teach.

WEAVING-SCHOOL AND BASKET-MAKING.

Owing to the want of funds, we have been compelled during the past year to discontinue our weaving and basket-making establishments. This is greatly to be regretted, as in both departments considerable progress was made. In the weaving-house we employed from six to eight women in weaving dress-goods, of a very good quality, for women and children. During the time the weaving was carried on we succeeded in teaching these women to weave both dress-goods and rag-carpet, and enough of the former was woven to give every grown woman, or at least every family on the reserve, a dress pattern, with the exception of two bands. Many brought rags and prepared them for weaving, and several houses now boast home-made carpets. This industry should again be renewed, and I trust it will be in the power of the Government to furnish sufficient funds to enable the agent to do so. The basket-making did not prove so successful, owing to the fact that we were unable to procure a suitable teacher and to the difficulty of disposing of the baskets when made; however, a goodly number were made, and are now placed upon the market. If a good teacher could be procured, I believe it could yet be made to succeed, and perhaps pay.

SHEEP-CULTURE.

This year our shepherd has done well. We have an increase of about 300 very fine lambs. The crop of wool is much better than it was last year, but owing to the depressed market I have as yet kept it on hand. It is a question of some doubt in my mind as to the advisability of continuing this branch of husbandary here. In the first place, the climate is so severe that the sheep require during the winter months to be housed; shepherds living more or less in close neighborhoods, with great numbers of dogs about them, they are yet unable to take care of the sheep when given to them. This compels me to keep the shepherd under my own care, and at a distance from the Indian camp. If the time ever comes when the Indians will be placed upon their own individual lands or farms, scattered over the entire reserve, like a white farming community, then I should have hopes of being able to teach them how to care for sheep.

CROPS.

So far the prospects are very good for quite an abundant corn and potato crop on the reserve. The grasshoppers, which have devoured great portions of the crop of this Territory, have injured us but slightly.

WHEAT-RAISING.

As yet but few of the Yanktons have engaged in wheat-culture. It requires experience of no small extent to be a successful wheat-cultivator. Most of the present farming-lands of these people have been planted for years, and cultivated in a rude manner, and are now unfit for wheat-growing. They would require at least one year of rest or summer fallow, and to do this, the Indians have not yet attained. I have now broken of new lands 160 acres, which I devote entirely to wheat-raising. From this experiment I feel encouraged to believe that it would not take many hundred acres of this land, farmed by the Indians in fields belonging to the several bands under the superintendence of the agency farmer, to produce wheat enough to give bread to the entire nation. In this connection, I would recommend that at least 500 acres of new land be broken during the next year for a wheat-farm.

THE FUTURE OF THIS PEOPLE.

From my experience as agent of more than four years, I feel confident that the Yanktons in the course of a few years can be made a self-supporting people, provided such use is made of their treaty-funds as will tend to their improvement. To bring about this end they will have to be assisted yet for some years with Government aid in rations, &c. Their reservation is well adapted to wheat-culture and cattle-raising. These two branches of husbandry should be vigorously pressed forward while the Indians are being assisted, as at present, so that, when the time comes when such aid ceases, they can then depend upon their own resources.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. GASMANN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY,
Idaho, August 31, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of affairs at this agency for the year ending this date.

I have very great pleasure in stating that everything at this agency has moved along in the most tranquil manner. I doubt if any community of the same size, savage or civilized, has passed through the year as free from contention and strife. True, there have been some drawbacks for want of funds to keep all of the machinery in motion; still there has been a graceful submission to the necessities of the service, and all have done the best they could under the circumstances.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

In November last, while the Indians were assembled at the agency for their annuity-goods, an accurate census was obtained; each lodge was visited, the number of men, women, and children taken, which showed in the aggregate 398 Bannocks and 964 Shoshones present. It was estimated there were 250 Bannocks absent in the buffalo country, making a total of 1,612 Indians belonging to the agency.

SUBSISTENCE.

The Indians present in November remained upon the reservation all winter, and of course had to be subsisted by the Government. Although the strictest economy was used in the distribution of food, only half rations of flour, beef, and potatoes being issued, by the 1st of March all the flour and nearly all the beef had been consumed. Had it not been for the

wheat crop raised on the agency-farm, from which 60,000 pounds of flour was made, the Indians must have starved. As it was, I had to stop the general issue on the 20th of April, and from that date furnish food only to the families of farmers, agency-laborers, the old and infirm, making in all about three hundred persons to be fed during the summer.

The rations of more than a thousand Indians were thus cut off, and they were thrown upon their own resources for a living. This, too, in a season of the year when the mountains and foot-hills were covered with snow, and in a country where, under the most favorable circumstances, game is hard to obtain. Large numbers came to the office begging most piteously for food, stating that their children were crying for bread, which I well knew was the truth. It is not an easy matter to describe how an agent with any feeling of humanity is affected under these circumstances, or to convince the Indians it is not his fault that more food is not furnished. They behaved most admirably under their misfortune, and left the agency with sad and sorrowful hearts. This source of untold trouble to the agent and suffering to the Indians should receive prompt action, and steps be taken to prevent a repetition of its occurrence.

INDIAN FARMS.

In this branch of industry considerable progress has been made since last annual report. Twenty four families have cultivated 120 acres as farms of their own upon a portion of the agency farm, and have raised 500 bushels of potatoes and 2,000 bushels of wheat, worth $3,000. They are thoroughly in earnest in this matter, and are constantly at work either on their crops or making fence, building corrals, stock-yards, digging root-cellars, &c. With the $800 provided last spring, I was enabled to furnish them seeds, shovels, picks, reaping-hooks, six plows, four sets harness, and three wagons. There should be a set of harness and plow to each family, and a wagon to every four families. It is really astonishing to see how soon they break their horses to harness, and use them for draughting purposes. I wish the enemies of the present policy could see these Indians at work, and the golden fields of grain grown by their labor. Their success is having its influence upon others, and there is an intense desire among all present to farm next spring.

Article VIII of the treaty made with these Indians at Fort Bridger July 3, 1868, provides that, "When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected land and received his certificate, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year in value $100, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm for a period of three years more, he shall be entitled to seeds and implements as aforesaid in value $25 per annum."

I respectfully urge the importance and necessity of appropriating funds to carry out the provisions of said article, which, if done, I candidly believe the majority of these Indians can be made self-supporting.

AGENCY FARM.

This spring I reduced the agency farm to 100 acres, believing the amount of labor available for farming purposes could be more profitably expended on a farm of that size than on a larger one. Fifty acres were sown with wheat, the balance dressed with a heavy coating of stable manure, and planted with vegetables. The potatoes, with which about half of this ground was seeded, failed to come up, which materially reduced the yield of them. This failure is attributed to their having been overheated in the cellar.

The crops are now estimated at 1,000 bushels of wheat, 10 bushels of onions, 4,000 heads of cabbage, and 2,500 bushels of potatoes, worth $3,900. One hundred and fifty tons of hay have been put up at agency stables worth $1,200; 300 cords of wood, cut and hauled for agency use, worth $1,500; 1,500 feet of saw-logs, cut and hauled to the mill, worth $300: timber for hay-corral, cut, hauled, and corral built, worth $150, besides a vast amount of other work which cannot be estimated in this report. This work, with the exception of a white man to assist in getting out the timber and cutting hay, has all been done by Indian labor under direction of the head farmer.

EDUCATION.

The boarding-school was re-opened on the 1st of December, under the supervision of Rev. J. M. Jameson, D. D., and continued until the 28th of March, when it was closed for want of funds. Twenty-five scholars were borne on the rolls, with an average attendance during the four months of twenty-one; of this number five were girls, cared for by Mrs. L. E. Danilson, who was both matron for the girls and assistant teacher in the school. A supply of clothing, bedding, &c., had been made up and every arrangement made to increase the number of female pupils, when it was announced the school would have to be closed. Rev. Mr. Jameson was untiring in his efforts to make the school a success, and labored faithfully to accomplish that end. The children learned rapidly, were very much interested in their studies, and their progress in writing and arithmetic was the astonishment of all visitors. It is a matter of deep regret that it had to be closed, as the children were just in that condition, when, by proper care, their advance would have been sure and permanent.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Although this agency is assigned to the Methodist Church, no effort has been made, or at

least nothing has been done by it for support of schools or missionary work. To be sure the Rocky Mountain conference, at my request, assigned Rev. Mr. Jameson to the agency but it did nothing for his support. He was employed by the Government as teacher, and, in connection with his duties as such, held morning service for the employés, and afternoon service for the Indians every Sabbath, and did other missionary work, but it was not at the expense of the church. There seems to be an indifference to its obligation and responsibility in this work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One new building has been erected during the year, and is used for agent's office, physician's office, and dispensary. The bolting-chest to flour-mill has been completed, and the mill now makes as good brand of flour as any in the Territory. The yard fence has been rebuilt, and the agency buildings put in good repair.

There should be a building for hospital and home for the sick, aged, and infirm, also a dwelling-house for the head farmer who now occupies the building erected for warehouse. The treaty of July 3, 1868, referred to in another part of this report, makes ample provision for all the wants of the agency, but I regret to say that Congress has heretofore failed to make sufficient appropriation to carry out its stipulations.

For detailed reports of school and sanitary condition of agency, I respectfully refer you to reports of physician and teacher inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. DANILSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LEMHI SPECIAL INDIAN AGENCY,
Idaho Territory, August 21, 1876.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from the Indian Department per circular-letter of July 28th, 1876, the following is respectfully submitted as my third annual report, for the year ending August 31, 1876.

NUMBERS.

From estimation, we have at this date, receiving rations, 940, divided as follows: Bannacks, 190; Shoshones, 450; Sheepeaters, 300. The above estimate will not vary much from an actual count.

LOCATION AND POSITION.

This reserve, though small, an area of twelve miles square, is situated upon the Lemhi River, a tributary of Salmon River, thirty miles from Salmon City, the metropolis of a mining camp. Ten miles from what is known as Fort Lemhi, are situated the agency buildings. In the fall of 1875 I received permission to remove the buildings, those susceptible of transportation, to a more central location, being eight miles south or above the old location. During the fall and winter I built some comfortable buildings, and now have a pleasant location for the agency. The removal met the unanimous approval of the Indians.

Our situation is rather embarrassing; we seem to be the head-center for roaming bands of Indians to congregate. The Umatilla and Nez Percé Indians come this way to trade and sell their horses; the Flathead Indians come here for salmon fish; the Bannacks and Shoshones, from Fort Hall reserve, come this way on their route to the buffalo country. They congregate here in great numbers, so that we are compelled to issue them rations. Our appropriation being quite meager for the subsistence of our own people, these straggling bands help use up our supplies to such an extent that oftentimes I am forced reluctantly to issue our people passes to go to the mountains and surrounding country in pursuit of game.

CONDUCT OF INDIANS.

As usual with these people, the year has passed away without witnessing any scenes of violence or disturbance. They have no contentions, quarrels, fights, or murders among themselves or with the whites. I have no difficulties to settle or reports of misbehavior to answer from the settlers. The morals of the tribes, so far as my knowledge extends, is a subject of praiseworthy remark, considering their surroundings and condition.

ISSUES.

I cannot say that these people are well and regularly fed, and that they are comfortably and properly clothed. My mode of issuing rations is a plan adopted by me. I make or take a count of each and every lodge, together with name and number in lodge. The name and number are entered in a book kept for the purpose, and a ration-check is issued each lodge. In this way I can issue quantity according to number in lodge. I issue semi-weekly, Tuesdays and Saturdays. I find the oftener an Indian is fed (regardless of quantity) the better he is fed.

CIVILIZATION.

As to the feasibility of their civilization under the peace policy, no man could for a moment doubt, if he could but see the spirit of these people and measure their moral growth during the past year. They need now, and will continue to want for years to come, the fostering care of the great Father. They take up easily with the ways of civilization, and have no desire to return to their superstitious ways of the past, but it will take time to establish them fully and firmly in their devotion to civilized pursuits and occupations.

Nothing, perhaps, has contributed more to the encouragement of this people than setting them apart a home or reservation in the land they love and where their ancestors are buried.

* * * * * * *

Permit me, in conclusion, to express my grateful appreciation of the uniform courtesy and forbearance which have been shown me by the Department during the past year of my arduous official duties.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARRISON FULLER,
Special United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS,
Lapwai, Idaho, August 31, 1876.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department I respectfully submit the following as my annual report for the year ending August 31, 1876.

During the year the Indians connected with this reserve have been unusually quiet. Those residing upon the reserve and engaged in agricultural pursuits have devoted more time to such work than ever before. This increase in industry has diminished by at least one-third the number who have heretofore gone to the root-grounds for the purpose of gathering roots as an article of food. The crops of wheat, oats, corn, and all kinds of vegetables among the Indians are the finest they have ever had, and the yield is very encouraging to them. With the assistance of the carpenters many have built for themselves houses, generally 16 by 24 feet, the same being large enough for a small family.

Very few Nez Percés went to the buffalo-country this season, and those who did go are better away than to be among those who are disposed to lead a civilized life. The influence of these wild Indians over such as have but just entered upon an industrious life and have turned their attention to agricultural pursuits is bad in the extreme.

Joseph's band of Nez Percé Indians still persist in putting forth their claim to the Wallowa Valley, and make their regular visits to the valley. In July last an Indian belonging to Joseph's band was killed by a settler in said valley, (the same was duly reported,) and Joseph insists that the only way the matter can be amicably settled is by the Government giving said valley to him and his band and removing all the settlers. The Indian witnesses refuse to appear in court against the murderer.

In the schools encouraging progress has been made. The monthly reports, regularly forwarded, have kept the Department advised of such progress as has been made from month to month. After the death of Rev. D. F. McFarland, his widow took charge of the school at Lapwai, and carried on the work, assisted by James Reuben, a full-blooded Indian, who is now able to instruct the younger scholars. The vacation commenced July 1; still I have kept some of the scholars, both boys and girls, at the boarding-house, the girls being engaged in general house-work and the boys working on the farm. As soon as the Indians commenced going to the root-grounds the school boys and girls became very restless and wanted to leave and go with them. Some few cases occurred where they ran away. I brought them back, however, and after two or three unsuccessful attempts they gave it up. It is a hard matter to get the scholars to speak the English language, although they can understand nearly all you say in conversing with them. In nine cases out of ten they will make answer in their own language. This diffidence may be overcome when they have grown older.

The boys in the shops and mills have made commendable progress, especially the full-blooded Indian in the blacksmith-shop here at Lapwai. He does a great deal of work for the Indians, such as ironing single and double trees, making hooks and staples for gates, gate and door fastenings, and numerous other like things. He possesses more application and ingenuity and learns faster than the half-breeds.

The health of the tribe has been usually good.

At present I have a full force of employés in but one of the boarding-schools, and have been retarded in obtaining the necessary employés for the other, not knowing what provision Congress has made with regard to the funds necessary to pay the salaries of the required employés. I have received letters in answer to those addressed to parties offering them positions at salaries heretofore paid—provided Congress made the necessary provision

for paying the same—refusing to accept the compensation stated, giving as a reason that the amount was insufficient to support them and their families. Were I allowed to pay at the present time what I was allowed during the first four years of my administration here, I could make the educational matters on this reserve a complete success; but I am seriously crippled by the small salaries I am forced to pay.

The saw-mill at this place is very much in need of repairs, so much so that it cannot be used in its present condition. The only way it can be fixed up is to tear it all down and rebuild it, using such of the old materials as may be found fit to be replaced. Some of the large posts and heavy sills have rotted off and given way. Some time ago I forwarded an estimate of the probable cost of repairing the mill as it ought to be repaired, but have received no reply as yet. The mills at Kamiah station, on this reserve, are in good condition.

I am sorry that I am unable to make a more full report in regard to religious matters, as per statistical blanks, and am equally sorry to state that these Indians have been without a regular missionary for over a year. My father, Rev. W. J. Monteith, voluntarily labored with and preached to the Indians on the Sabbath at Lapwai during the first ten months of the year, at the expiration of which time his health failed him, and on the 29th of August, 1876, he departed this life and entered upon his reward.

Very respectfully,

JNO. B. MONTEITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY,
Darlington, Indian Territory, Eighthmonth 31, 1876.

In accordance with Department instructions I have the honor to submit the following as my fifth annualreport of the affairs at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1876.

The following exhibit of statistics will show the number of Indians now at this agency, as obtained from recent actual count, and also the number still absent and thought to be with the hostile element of the Cheyenne tribe in the Sioux country, viz:

Tribes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	School-children.	Total.
Cheyennes	441	749	806	33	2,029
Arapahoes	360	546	719	78	1,703
Apaches	11	16	20	1	48
	812	1,311	1,545	112	3,780
Cheyenne prisoners at Saint Augustine, Florida					28
Arapahoe prisoners at Saint Augustine, Florida					2
Arapahoe prisoners at Fort Sill, Indian Territory					2
Cheyennes who have not yet returned from the North					180
Total number of Indians belonging to this agency					3,992

Soon after the close of my last annual report, (Ninthmonth 30, 1875,) with the sanction of the Indian Department. the greater portion of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were permitted to leave the agency in search of buffaloes for lodge-skins and meat. This measure was actually necessary, from the fact that no subsistence for the fiscal year had yet arrived at the agency, although large quantities of the same were at Wichita awaiting transportation, and for the additional reason that much sickness prevailed in the tribes, which we believed would be greatly diminished by giving them an opportunity for active exercise in the chase. In this respect we were not mistaken, as sickness soon disappeared from the camps. About the 1st of November, 1875, the tribes reached buffalo on Beaver and Wolf Creeks, west of Camp Supply, where they remained the greater portion of the winter, securing only about sufficient buffalo for their subsistence, and a meager supply of robes.

During the latter part of the winter and in the early spring, they moved farther south on the main Canadian, Washita, and north fork of Red River, and their tributaries, as the buffalo had been driven south by fires and hunters. During the latter part of February, the buffalo had so far disappeared from that portion of country as to cause actual hunger with some parties who were destitute of ponies and ammunition. Soon after the 1st of March instructions were issued from this office for the entire hunting party to return to the agency, the last of whom arrived about the 1st of April, some of them having been absent about six months.

These hunting parties were accompanied by Benj. Williams and E. C. Lefebore, as my

representatives, who rendered valuable assistance, and also by details of troops from time to time from Forts Reno, Indian Territory, and Elliott, Texas, and Camp Supply, Indian Territory, whose presence and assistance had a very salutary influence in maintaining good order among the young men.

In company with my chief clerk, J. A. Covington, I visited their hunting-camps, about fifty miles west of Camp Supply, during the latter part of November; made them an issue of sugar, coffee, flour, and tobacco, borrowing the same from Lee & Reynolds, post-traders at Camp Supply, and returning the same to them at this agency, and gave them such other assistance and advice as would best promote the interests of their hunt. The reward for their winter-hunt was only about 3,500 robes and the saving of a large amount of subsistence to the Government.

After their return to this agency, and fully realizing that the buffalo were fast disappearing and the necessity for them to turn their attention to other pursuits than the chase for a means of support, very earnest appeals were made to me for farm-implements, both by Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and such other assistance as would enable them to engage, to some extent, in farming; and I feel well assured that, could I have furnished them with plows, hoes, &c., three-fourths of the Indians now at this agency would have gone to work heartily, and, as the season has been very favorable, would have been successful and consequently encouraged and stimulated to further efforts.

Owing to the absence of any great number of farm-implements and the ready cash to purchase them with, only a few could be accommodated, outside of the school, which will be best represented in the following

INDIAN FARM-STATISTICS.

Cheyennes.—Seventy-five acres were assigned them from one of the agency-fields, which was subdivided into small patches, containing from one to five acres, for each family, and was generally planted to corn, potatoes, melons, and various kinds of garden products, the same being furnished by me at Government expense and by Benjamin Coates, a Friend, of Philadelphia, and from their neighbors, the Caddoes. A more earnest effort I never witnessed put forth by any people than was by the Cheyennes, so far as their means and knowledge extended, and as a result they have been quite successful and have already received and are now receiving a fair reward for their industry.

I have seen some of these Cheyennes, who could not secure the use of a plow or hoe, use their axes, sticks of wood, and their hands in preparing the ground, planting and cultivating their garden-spots, so anxious were they to make a beginning.

Arapahoes.—A like quantity of 75 acres from one of the agency-fields was assigned to them and subdivided into patches containing from three to five acres each, which has been operated in the same manner as that given the Cheyennes, with similar results; and in addition to the above quite a number of Arapahoes have located themselves on spots of ground along the North Fork, with a view to permanency, and broken patches of prairie aggregating about 110 acres, on which they have planted corn, pumpkins, melons, potatoes, and other garden-vegetables, and, as the season has been very favorable for a "sod" growth, their highest anticipations are now being realized, in the way of roasting-ears, melons, &c.

In addition to the above, J. and R. Poisal, half-breed Arapahoes, have opened up a 75-acre farm ten miles east of the agency, which is under good fence and at the present time heavily laden with excellent corn, potatoes, &c.

In connection with the above improvements, I desire to make mention of a few of those who have taken advanced steps: Little Raven, Row of Lodges, Spotted Wolf, Curley, Left Hand, Bird Chief, Yellow Bear, Tall Bear, and others.

OTHER INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Quite a number of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes have manifested a desire to exchange a portion of their ponies and robes for cattle, and in some instances for agricultural implements, and some trades of this character have been made. Powder Face sold robes to the amount of $100 in cash and then purchased cattle from George Washington, Caddo chief. Others of both tribes have made similar trades, and now have the cattle on hand.

In exchange for the seventy head of ponies taken from the White Antelope and Sand Hill parties of Cheyennes, by Colonel Mizner, on July 28, ultimo, he has already delivered to them 52 cows and 51 calves, which were divided among them in proportion to the property surrendered. The fact of the Indians having in their possession cattle obtained from their own means, to be herded, corraled, and otherwise cared for, will have a decided tendency and influence in localizing and teaching the principle of respecting the rights of individual property, and, when obtained in this way, it is appreciated sufficiently to insure its care and protection by them. This position once fairly gained, then we have barred out the chase and have placed them in a condition to help themselves.

Since the 1st of July, I have had in my employ two Indian herders, one Cheyenne and one Arapahoe, who, under the direction of one chief herder, have performed their duties faithfully and efficiently. On the 1st of July we had on hand about one thousand head of cattle, and, owing to limited room for lotting and the great rain-fall rendering the corral unfit for lotting cattle, we were obliged to night-herd, and, at my request, each tribe furnished six

extra herders, who took their turns cheerfully, without pay, during the entire month of July, and until the herd was reduced sufficiently to corral without injury. I speak of this with a view to show the willingness of these people to comply with reasonable requests and to show the advancement in the Indians. And, to give a practical idea of the advance, I only need to say that these same young men, whom I now intrust with the herd, four years ago would maliciously proceed to our agency-herd, without leave or license, and shoot down a few fat beeves, help themselves to a few choice cuts, and ride off to camp, defiant of our protests and efforts to protect the property.

MANUAL-LABOR AND MISSION SCHOOL.

Our school was opened December 15, 1875, and continued until June 30, 1876, six and one-half months. The new boarding-house not being yet complete at the opening of school, only about one-half of the building could be occupied until January 1, 1876, when the school was well filled, and as soon as sufficient scholars had arrived from the hunting-parties it was filled to its utmost capacity, 112 scholars; 33 of whom were Cheyennes, 78 Arapahoes, and 1 Apache; total, 112. This school has been operated the past year by John H. Seger, of Muscotah, Kansas, under contract with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the basis of $6.50 per scholar per month, the Government furnishing such rations and annuity-goods as are furnished to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes of this agency. Friend Seger's persistent efforts, untiring energy, and unbounded faith in the ultimate success of his undertaking, backed up with an efficient corps of assistants and co-workers, have brought about cheering and happy results in the 112 children intrusted to his care. His great object has been to incorporate in the system of this school, not only letters, but all of the industrial pursuits that were possible. During the fall and winter the older boys of this school were required to cut and haul all the wood for the mission and the agency, assist in butchering, &c.; and since the 1st of March they have cut and hauled wood; have fed and otherwise cared for the agency-stock; and plowed, planted, and cultivated in a systematic manner 120 acres of land, which was all planted to corn, except 10 acres, which was planted to potatoes, melons, beans, and an almost endless variety of vegetables, all of which have yielded and are still yielding a bountiful supply for the mission table and school-children interested.

Last year the Arapahoe school-boys (the Cheyennes had not yet sent their children to school) raised quite a quantity of corn, which was converted by the school superintendent (Seger) into clothing and cattle. This spring Big Horse, White Shield, Buil Bear, and other Cheyenne chiefs placed their children in school and with them gave robes to Seger to be exchanged for cattle, to place them on an equal footing with Arapahoe boys, which was promptly done, and as a result we have a mission-herd, the property of the individuals who labor, amounting to over 25 head, mostly cows and calves, which are to be kept at the mission until the boys are sufficiently intelligent and enlightened to take care of stock themselves, and at the same time the school is to have and does receive a benefit from the use of the milk, each boy milking his own cow.

It is the agreement this year (as the Government had no farm-laborers) that the school-boys are to receive one-half of the corn on the agency-farm (110 acres) and that the Government is to receive the other half *in the field*, which I believe will be sufficient to feed the agency-stock during the coming winter and spring, while the Indian boys intend selling their share and investing the proceeds in cattle and better clothing, as they did last year.

The object is to establish this school on a basis that will be eventually almost self-supporting and at the same time furnish its inmates a "start" in the world, when they are at liberty to withdraw. The girls are taught in all the branches of the culinary and household departments, and some of them could keep a very fair house to-day, if afforded an opportunity. They have also made shirts for the traders, the funds thus derived being expended by them under the oversight of the matron, or teacher, for extras—generally articles of clothing. All this labor has been done by daily or weekly details from the school-room, and each one afforded equal advantages indoors and out of doors. Their progress in letters has been very satisfactory, nor do I believe that the time spent by them in out-door labor has militated against their studies, but rather in their favor.

I cannot quit the subject of schools without speaking a favorable word for Big Horse, White Shield of the Cheyennes, and Left-Hand and Ho-Cherry of the Arapahoes, for their valuable assistance in organizing the school and their hearty co-operation in carrying into effect such rules and regulations as were necessary to make the school a success. Others would have taken a like interest, could we but have received their children in the school.

CONDITION OF THESE INDIANS.

I regard the condition of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes as very hopeful. What we now need most is the means to direct their energies in a channel that will furnish them remunerative employment and a means of obtaining a more general knowledge of the civilizing influences. The first may be practically promoted, in one way, by expending the means paid out by our Government annually for the transportation of their supplies from the nearest railroad-point to their agency, for wagons, harness, &c., and letting the Indians transport their own goods and receive the wagons, harness, &c., as their pay. In this way they

would receive a direct benefit and in a way that would be appreciated by the Indians of this agency. They have plenty of mules and large ponies of their own, sufficient for the task. On behalf of the Indians of this agency I have made a similar proposition to the Department, which is being favorably considered at this time, and, it is to be hoped, will be carried into effect. As a matter of reference, I will here give an example based upon last year's supplies and the approximate number of pounds and the money paid for transportation, viz:

Flour, bacon, coffee, sugar, annuities, &c., 523,100 pounds, at the rate of $1.50 per 100 pounds for the entire distance from Wichita, Kansas, to this agency, 165 miles, actual measurement, will give us the handsome sum of $7,801.50, which I propose to expend as follows, viz:

40 wagons complete with covers, at $95 each	$3,800 00
40 sets of wheels and harness, at $22 a set	880 00
40 set of lead-harness, at $15 a set	600 00
40 axes, at $1.50 each	60 00
20 spades, at $1.50 each	30 00
1,000 pounds rope, at 30 cents a pound	30 00
40 whips, at $1.25 each	50 00
12 dozen axle-grease, at $2 a dozen	24 00
40 lead-bars and chains, $4 each	160 00
	5,634 00
80 plows, breaking and stirring, at $10	800 00
Balance for forage, shoeing, and repairs	1,367 50
	7,801 50

By this advantageous expenditure of the Government funds, it will be seen that forty wagons will be saved to the Government and the Indians, eighty sets of harness which will pull eighty plows, (if we can secure so many,) the coming season, and break 500 acres of new land, besides furnishing continuous employment the year round to from forty to eighty persons. Employment is what these people need and desire just now. They are active and energetic in whatever they undertake, and it is for the Government to direct this energy, so as best to promote their welfare and the public good.

There should also be additional facilities offered for the educational and industrial training of their children. Out of over 800 children of a suitable age to attend school, only 112 are receiving such training. An exclusive literary education for these children, without the industrial, would (in my opinion) benefit them but little.

RATIONS

During the early spring we experienced great difficulty in securing sufficient beef to subsist these Indians, owing to the complete failure of the beef-contractors to comply with the requirements of their contracts; and, being unable to purchase at any price, I was on one or two occasions compelled to resort to the arbitrary measure of seizing cattle for the immediate wants of the Indians.

The following table represents the total quantities of the leading articles of subsistence received and issued to the Indians of this agency (3,780 persons) during the past year, viz:

	Pounds net.
Beef	2,091,832
Coffee	19,939
Sugar	40,175
Bacon	30,000
Flour	352,000

Comparing the above statement with the following, which shows what they are entitled to according to Department regulations, will give some idea of the deficiency, which must necessarily be provided for by permitting them to engage in the chase or in some other way by the Government until they shall have been placed in a producing condition themselves, viz: 3,780 persons, 365 days, equals 1,379,700 rations; or

	Pounds net.
Beef	2,759,400
Coffee	55,188
Sugar	110,376
Bacon	60,000
Flour	689,850

The subsistence received during the past year has been of good quality, and, owing to the fact of the *vital force* given to the last beef contract, which was completed June 30, 1876, we were enabled to secure a much better class of beef than ever before since my connection with this agency.

ANNUITY-GOODS

Consisted, as usual, of blankets, blue cloth, calico, jeans, blue drill, shirting, needles thread, hose, shirts, axes, knives, kettles, buckets, pans, &c., and were of good quality, and sufficient in quantity to have supplied their general wants during the past winter, could they have been received in time to have issued them before leaving the agency on the winter's hunt. But as they were not received until after mid-winter, only those remaining at the agency received the benefit until in April, when the remaining portion was issued, being witnessed by Colonel J. K. Mizner, of Fort Reno, Indian Territory, by direction of the department commander. In this connection I desire to suggest that a freight-contract for the delivery of annuities and subsistence requires *vital force* as well as that of beef-contracts, in order to fill the requirements of the service.

IMPROVEMENTS.

One large mission building, sufficient to accommodate 112 children and about 12 employés, has been completed during the past year, at a cost of about $6,000. Also about fifty rods of picket-fence about the agency.

INTEMPERANCE.

Drunkenness has fast disappeared from this agency owing to the rigid enforcement of the law upon those who would engage in the illicit traffic.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employé force at this agency during the past year has not been sufficient for the actual requirements of the service, and some branches have necessarily suffered from such reduction, particularly that of assisting the Indians in their efforts at farming, by giving their operations a personal oversight. This duty was performed by our agency-blacksmith, Jno. F. Williams, to the full extent of the time that he could snatch from his necessary shop duties, which service was highly appreciated by the Indians.

On the 30th of June, this year, Dr. J. Holloway resigned his position as physician at this agency. Since that time we have been without a physician, only as we have been forced to call for the attendance of the post-physician at Fort Reno, in serious cases of sickness, which service has been rendered cheerfully by Drs. DeLaffre and Page. It is to be hoped that we will be supplied soon with a regular physician.

SANITARY.

After the 1st of Tenthmonth last and until about the 1st of the present month the health of the tribes has been quite good. During the present month and at the present writing there is a good deal of sickness among the Indians and employés—generally ague and intermittent fever—with quite a number of fatal cases among the Indians; but of all the cases treated by our Army physicians and John F. Williams (who has been making daily calls on the sick and rendering such medical assistance as his knowledge of the same would warrant) not one has died. This fact the Indians have observed themselves and appreciate the service.

CONCLUSION.

I desire to again acknowledge the courtesies and evidences of support rendered by the Indian Bureau; also the hearty support and co-operation given by my employés, all of whom have endeavored to do their duty. J. A. Covington, chief clerk, who has remained in the service at the agency since its establishment, eight years, resigned his position on the 30th of Fourthmonth last. His faithful service and moral influence over the Indians of the agency will ever be appreciated not only by myself, but by the Indians. He left with the good wishes of all. The same is equally true of our worthy physician, Jason Holloway. His faithfulness in his office and beside the sick couch, and in the Sabbath-school and prayer-meeting will long be remembered by Indians and whites at this agency.

I desire also to acknowledge the support and hearty co-operation that I have received at the hands of Col. J. K. Mizner, Capt. Theo. J. Wint, and other officers who have been in command of troops at Fort Reno, near this agency, in the suppression of lawlessness and in the maintenance of good order among whites and Indians at this agency and on this reservation.

Nor should I forget to return the gratitude of my heart to Him who has so mercifully watched over this agency, with all its interests, and borne with our shortcomings as none other than the Divine can do.

Respectfully,

JNO. D. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

WM. NICHOLSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs Laurence, Kans.

KIOWA AND COMANCHE AGENCY,
Indian Territory, Eighthmonth 21, 1876.

In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I have the pleasure of submitting my fourth annual report of the affairs of the agency under my charge.

While it has not been a year of any remarkable or exciting circumstances, it has, I believe, been one of considerable advancement in the right road by many of the Indians of the agency. With very few exceptions, all have done as well as could be expected of them. A few of the young men of the Quahada Comanches, tiring of being "kept in bounds" or of being required to encamp near the agency, ran off to the plains; not, however, with any concert of action, only two or three going at a time, and as much or more than a month intervening between the times of going. Fourteen young men and boys, and about as many women, have thus gone. Considering that they have always heretofore had the freedom of the plains, the wonder is not that any have gone, but that many more have not done likewise. The young men, as a general thing, conduct themselves as well as the chiefs, many of them, as well as the chiefs, exerting a restraining influence over the others.

There is a growing disposition among them that a few shall not by their bad actions cause the whole to be condemned. Last fall a young Comanche broke into one of the trading-stores and stole some checks and goods. Learning of it, I called a council of the Comanche chiefs, and laid the matter before them, telling them that the good reputation of all of them would be injured by such actions unless they should take some steps about it, which they decided to do, and immediately sent some of their own people, recovered the stolen goods, and returned them, arrested the young man and took him to the guard-house, where he was confined for several months. Subsequent to that circumstance a young Kiowa, returning from the Cheyenne agency, stole a horse, and was arrested by some of his own people and delivered at the guard-house. Another instance among the Kiowas: a young man in a mad fit killed his wife. On hearing of it, I called a council of Kiowa chiefs, and asked them to take some action about it. I explained to them the penalties the white man's law inflicted for such terrible crimes. After a short consultation, they decided they would do with him whatever I said; kill him, if I said so. They said, however, that he was young and foolish, and did not know the white man's laws or road; but they would arrest him as soon as he could be found and bring him to me, and I could do with him as I desired. Two of their number, Dangerous Eagle and Big Tree, about nine o'clock the same evening, brought him to my house, having made the arrest themselves. I sent them on with him to the guard-house, where he was confined for several months, most of the time with ball and chain, working around the garrison in full view of his people. After his arrest they made the request that, in consideration of his ignorance of the white man's laws, his life be spared. I told them he would not be hurt; but the arrest was made without any promises of mercy being exacted or made, no soldiers being required, and done simply on my suggestion or request. I refer to these cases to show the improvement among them in favor of the enforcement of law and order. I am fully satisfied a police force could be organized among them, which would be very efficient in preserving order, not only among their own tribes, but in keeping out whisky-peddlers and other bad characters. To be efficient, it should be fully organized and paid.

SCHOOL.

Our school opened in November and continued through June. Our difficulty was not in getting enough children, but in confining the number to the capacity of the house, so many more than we could accommodate being anxious to get in. The addition made last year, with a little alteration inside the old house, enables us to crowd in seventy-two children; thirty-nine boys and thirty-three girls. They learned as fast as white children and kept up their interest through the entire session. Three languages were represented in the school, making the work more complicated than it would be with only one. Dangerous Eagle, Kiowa chief, rendered good and efficient help in the controlling and interpreting work. I believe his labors were a great benefit to the school. The parents and friends of the children manifested a great interest in the school; seldom a day passed that some of them were not there. On the last day a large number were present, and showed great interest in the exercises gone through by the children, and seemed as proud of their success as anybody could be. The report of the principal, E. S. Cox, is forwarded herewith, to which attention is respectfully invited.

INDIANS ATTENDING RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

Besides our regular morning-meeting, which many Indians attend, it has been our custom to have one meeting each Sabbath for religious instruction, especially for the benefit of the adult Indians, in which they have manifested very great interest, both in attendance and attention; and, instead of fleeing from fright or trembling with superstitious fear, as they did a few years ago, when the guidance and blessings of the Great Spirit were invoked, either in their own language or in ours, they bow their heads in reverence and in some instances respond with deep feeling. I believe good has been accomplished by these meetings.

FARMERS.

Last year was the first for most of them to put their hands to the plow. It was very seasonable; the rain seemed to come just as it was needed, and gave them a bountiful yield for their labor. The Kiowas and Comanches sold nearly 5,000 bushels of corn at $1 per bushel, either in trade or money. I had arranged with the traders to pay them money, that they might realize that they were getting pay for their labor and have some idea how white people get money. This year more of them engaged in the work than last. Some of the chiefs of each tribe with their people made good rails and fenced in fields, ranging in size from 3 to 25 acres, which I had plowed for them and they planted in corn, melons, pumpkins, and some vegetables. Of this number, Ta-ba-nan-ika, White Wolf, and Cheevers deserve special mention. The tribes have more acres in this year than last, but the season has not been as good and they will not get half as much of a yield as they got last year. They are not discouraged, but are looking forward hopefully to next year, by which time they are anxious to have a better location than this, where they say, which is true, the rain comes oftener and crops are much surer. Many of them are anxious to move over to the Washita River. The change no doubt would be a good one in many respects.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.

In my last report I referred to the fact that General Mackenzie had sent two officers to New Mexico to buy sheep, with a portion of the funds for which the horses were sold, which were taken from the Indians classed as disloyal in the troubles of 1874. They returned in November with 3,500 head, the ewes costing about $3 and the bucks $6. They were divided among a part of the Indians. Owing to the long drive and hard winter on stock and inexperience of the Indians in handling them, many of them died during the winter. They have done well this summer, the increase going a good way toward making up for the dead. The clip of wool was very light, averaging not much more than a pound, for which there does not yet seem to be a market.

In May, from a part of the same funds were purchased 350 heifers two years old and 50 milch-cows, the heifers costing $15.50 per head and the cows $26; since which time 200 more head of cows have been purchased at $14 per head, all of which were divided among a part of the Indians. They were much pleased with them and have taken good care of them. They think they should have houses and places to take care of them first, as they say it does not look right for them to be living in cotton or hide houses, with cattle around, and no permanent arrangements for taking care of them, as white people have. They are anxious for houses, and say they want to settle down, and give up their way of constantly changing from place to place.

I am fully satisfied that the present is a tide in the affairs of these people, which, if taken advantage of, a great many of them, not only the chiefs, but the young men, would "settle down" and take good care of whatever improvements were made for them, and relieve the Government from any anxiety about their ever going on the "war-path" again, and save the expense of keeping so large a force of soldiers in this country, and much sooner relieve the Government from the expense of their support, than if the opportunity is allowed to pass unimproved. Help both in subsistence and clothing will have to be extended to them for several years yet, and more especially will they need this help when "settled down," and the buffalo, which is now so important to them in getting many necessary things which the Government does not furnish them, is killed or driven, as the indications are, beyond their reach. The annuities given them by the Government falls a long way short of furnishing enough for the year's needs, and were it not for the robes they get to trade they would suffer for many of the necessaries of life; and until they have some other provision made for them the buffalo should be protected for their benefit. It requires a great deal of skillful management for those who have families dependent upon them to make the scanty supplies they get keep them in respectable appearance, and they have as much pride and anxiety to fix their children up nicely and have them looking well as white people have. With this disposition pressing them on one side and the small amount of goods on the other, and their education as to the rights of property, with the knowledge of a market at all times for stolen stock among their New Mexico neighbors, it is not strange that some of them should feel an inclination to, or absolutely adopt, that course to get the means for relieving the wants of their loved ones. Like white people, there is a great difference in their managing ability; some are shrewd, sharp calculators, who with very little knowledge of the laws of trade would be able to take care of themselves at any place, while others seem entirely indifferent to any and all circumstances.

The location of agency-buildings as at present situated is very bad, scattered over an area of several miles. The commissaries were built of cottonwood several years ago by the military, on the military reservation, and now have to be supported by props to keep them from falling down; the other buildings are distant about a mile and three-fourths, are very inferior buildings, and not at all equal to the wants of the agency. This location is so near the frontier that when the Indians are encamped near the agency, thieves can come in, steal a herd of ponies, and in one night get them across Red River into Texas, which has generally proven a haven of safety to them, very few ever being recovered after getting across the river. The losses this year have not been as great as in either of the two former, but have been very

serious in a few cases, where individuals have lost their entire herds. By the provisions of the treaty of 1868 they are to be re-imbursed for such losses, which should be done by giving them mules for working purposes and stock-cattle.

The nearness of the post is also an objection to this locality. The necessary contracts for wood, hay, and teaming bring into the country a very reckless, bad class of men, who are brought in contact with the Indians and exert a very bad influence upon them. As a farming-region this is not as good as the Washita Valley, to which reference has already been made. With the present location, it is impossible to locate the Indians, or but a few of them, within many miles of the agency, the military reservation taking up so much of the best land near the agency, and the timber outside of the military reservation for many miles being used by the post, and necessarily so, for they must have fuel and timber for other necessary purposes. The agency should be situated so that the Indians could have many of their places near it; they could then be looked after and helped with much less expense than when so far removed. It should be so located that the post would be between it and the frontier, and be connected with the post by telegraph; then in case of raids by the Indians, which I do not regard as probable, though it may happen, or of horse-stealing, notice could be sent to the post in time to at least give a probability of the interception and capture of the marauding party. A telegraph could be put up at a cost not exceeding $75 per mile.

Notwithstanding the many besetments, obstacles, and difficulties the present policy has had to contend with, I am satisfied that the Indians of whom I have knowledge have been greatly benefited by it. So far as my knowledge goes it has never had an opportunity or been fully tested. The appropriations, while they may have seemed liberal, have really been too small. Since my sojourn here, my commissaries have a number of times been empty, and generally in the spring of the year, a time above all others when, if any influence can be exerted over the nerves of the stomach by plenty of supplies, they are needed. For as the grass comes up, the stock begin to improve, the Indians become restless, and, seeing no provision made for their support, they are easily influenced away from the agency; and then the punishing arm of the Government has to be called into use, and infinitely larger amounts expended in bringing back those who went away, because they could see nothing to stay for, than would have been required had a different policy been pursued, and supplies liberally furnished; for it is cheaper to feed than to fight, and if the "peace policy" had been given a chance to show its power and been executed fully, instead of the press throughout the country, as it now is, sending forth its articles of censure and criticism, it would have been commending and extolling the heart and head which conceived and put it into execution. I am more than ever satisfied that it is the true policy, and that, if under the present judicious and able management of the Bureau sufficient money is furnished and the policy extended through another administration, the "Indian question," by its close, will have become a settled question. On the other hand, if Congress fails to furnish the necessary means and the old "hand to mouth way" has to be continued, no matter how good the management or how faithful and earnest those who work among them may be, they can accomplish but little, and the civilization of the Indians will still be left in a very great degree to the uncertain future.

I desire to acknowledge the kindness and help given me by the honorable Commissioner and Superintendent of Indian Affairs; also by General R. S. Mackenzie, who, since April 1, 1875, until a few days ago, has been in command at Fort Sill. He has promptly responded whenever called upon, and has been especially obliging in loaning me supplies when I greatly needed them; the relationship between our respective departments has been cordial and pleasant.

I am also under obligations to my employés for help and assistance; neither should I forget to acknowledge the continued care exercised over us by Him without whose help and care all would fail. Annual report of statistics inclosed herewith.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

J. M. HAWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OSAGE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Eighthmonth 15, 1876.

But little information can be furnished concerning the general condition of the Indians under my charge, save a rehearsal of that embraced from time to time in my monthly reports.

I assumed charge of this agency on the 21st of Secondmonth last, in some respects an unfortunate time to commence service among the Osages. For two years, an appropriation of $200,000 per annum, from their invested funds, had been made to advance these Indians in civilization, including necessary subsistence and clothing and the school-education of their children. During the last fiscal year this appropriation, added to their interest, amounted to an aggregate of about $255,000. On my advent among them this sum had

become so far exhausted as to render it necessary to close the agency school on the 1st of Fourthmonth, and thus turn back to the Indian camps nearly 100 children, already started on the road to a higher life than that of the savage. By private subscription, however, and gratuitous labor, this important branch of the service was continued, without public expense for employé force, until the 1st of Sixthmonth. The school-house at the Osage agency is a large costly building, sufficient, perhaps, for a school of 200 children. Not only was this important avenue to civilization abandoned, but every other branch of the service cut down to accommodate itself to the now limited means applicable to its support.

Realizing in the start my prospective embarrassment in undertaking the control of about 3,000 Osages on the remnant of the appropriation above named, I invoiced the subsistence-stores on hand, consisting of coffee, sugar, flour, and wheat, also an amount of beef yet due upon contract, the net cost of which was less than $16,000, and determined, with strict economy in issues, to subsist the Indians on the same throughout the remainder of the fiscal year. With this end in view, I called the tribe together in council, and explained to them the situation, and my purpose to commence their issues upon a basis that would carry them through the year, at the same time encouraging them with the promise that Congress, on their petition, would be asked for an appropriation for the coming year. So far as the leading men of the tribe could comprehend the situation, they seemed willing to second my efforts in the direction named, but I found them in a disturbed condition, dissatisfied many of them with the Government, and jealous of one another. Their council presented a scene of discord; the wilder bands claimed that in the distribution of tribal funds for general civilization purposes the larger portion had been expended among those claiming greater advancement than themselves; that their headmen had been ignored and their advice unheeded in making these distributions.

They had now just returned from an utterly unsuccessful buffalo-hunt, with debts incurred (not altogether without authority) to their traders while absent, of some $12,000, destitute and half starved, hence realizing more than ever the necessity of civilization as a better means of support than that of the chase, and these wild bands were especially anxious for recognition in future aids to civilization within the tribe. Under ordinary circumstances this would have seemed an opportune moment to inaugurate among those Indians, heretofore averse to civilization, a system of labor under the care of skilled employés, with agricultural implements suited to their needs; but absolute want of funds prevented any extended move in this direction, and confined the employé force of the agency to the narrowest practicable limit, and the Indians of the whole tribe were thrown chiefly upon their own resources to plant or not to plant. I am happy to inform you that many of them made commendable efforts to raise a corn-crop, which, however, under favorable auspices, with their rude methods of planting and cultivating, could only have been attended with partial success.

I found the Osage council large, discordant, and unmanageable, rendering it almost impracticable to transact necessary business with the tribe. One of my first efforts was to create harmony therein, and to this end I recommended that they choose a governor from among the leading men of one of the two factions and a chief counselor from the other, and that a business-committee of five leading men be appointed, representing both parties, to be associated with the governor and chief counselor in the transaction of all necessary business with the agent and Government. This they did, (after several weeks' deliberation,) re-electing with great unanimity their former governor and chief counselor, who in turn, by authority of the tribe, appointed a business-committee fairly representing the different factions.

Through this executive body I have thus far been enabled to transact necessary business satisfactorily. Through them I effected the arrest and delivery to a United States deputy marshal of two young full-blood Osages charged with crime, to be tried for the offense at Fort Smith, some two hundred miles away, under "white man's laws," a case unparalleled within my knowledge among wild, blanket Indians. Through members of this committee, even before their appointment, I effected the arrest of a member of the tribe charged with several acts of petty larceny, procured a trial before a jury of leading full-bloods, with an educated half-breed or mixed-blood to aid them, who convicted and sentenced him to thirty days' hard labor under direction of the agent; which sentence he executed faithfully, under an Indian guard selected by themselves.

The supplies named above were made to subsist the tribe until about the 10th instant, with some beef left, being almost six months from date of my assuming charge; and of the money applicable to the support of these Indians, fifteen thousand two hundred and eighty-seven dollars only coming into my hands, about one-half was paid to the tribe per capita under treaty provisions, $1,200, or thereabouts, was used in paying certified vouchers of my predecessor, and $3,000, received in the last week of the year, is about two-thirds of it yet unexpended, and supposed to be applicable under the law for expenses incurred during the first month of the present fiscal year. This large reduction in expenses during the last half of the fiscal year has been very detrimental to the service and to the Indians. The Indians, including the wildest bands, have manifested a disposition to co-operate with me in the proper management of their affairs, with a depleted treasury, and in restraining their young men from going to the plains or committing any acts of depredation. They have

done so on short allowance, in the hope that relief would come with the opening of the present fiscal year, and they cannot understand why the Government should fail to respond to their earnest petition and appropriate from their own invested funds already accumulated in the United States Treasury a sum to advance them in civilization and subsist them in their transition state from barbarism to self-support. They appealed to Congress for this aid, informing the Department, through their agent, of their necessities; the impossibility to *live* even without the hunt, unless aided for the time being; of their utter failure in last winter's attempt for buffalo, and thus their absolute dependence; and of their crowning misfortune, by an almost unprecedented flood, in the latter part of Sixthmonth last, carrying away their fences and destroying by far the greater part of the crops raised by and for many members of the tribe; which appeal and representations having been seconded by thyself, the Commissioner, and the Department, it was confidently supposed would have carried force sufficient to Congress to have obtained the needed relief. The Indians are—they must be—discouraged at this failure. They ask nothing gratuitously at the hands of the Government. They only ask a portion of their own, made necessary by an extension of time granted by Congress to settlers on their lands in Kansas in which to pay for the same; and it should be remembered that this extension was granted without consultation with or consent of the Osages, and had these lands been promptly paid for, as represented by the commissioners treating for them they would be, their annual interest on the proceeds of the same would have been sufficient for their necessities. The Osages as yet are, most of them, wild, blanket Indians, far from civilized, many of them hardly ready to give up the war-dance and scalping-knife; and although the leaders have manifested a disposition to co-operate with the agent in the civilization of the tribe, and have this season, probably to an extent never before, restrained their young warriors from committing depredations, yet a failure on the part of the Government to render them simple justice in a time of pressing necessity may prove a costly experiment and be productive of grave results.

In view of the circumstances herein set forth, I would recommend, if in accordance with existing law, that the entire appropriation, or so much thereof as may be absolutely necessary, amounting to $57,000, be expended for the benefit of these Indians during the first half of the fiscal year, and that Congress be asked at an early stage of its next session to provide by deficiency bill for the last half, and that a liberal appropriation be made from their invested funds for their support and civilization during the next fiscal year. I make this recommendation in the hope that the loss of the present year may be partially overcome before entire confidence in the Government and its agents is gone, and in the reasonable hope, if funds can be seasonably provided, that the agency school can be maintained during the year with an attendance second to none among the wild Indian tribes of the country.

THE KAWS,

located in the northwestern part of the Osage purchase, on a tolerably good reservation, are advancing pretty satisfactorily. Their farms and crops suffered from the flood of 28th of Sixthmonth last proportionally with the Osages, rendering it necessary to furnish them almost an entire support for the coming year. I am of opinion, however, that, with the aid of their annuity, the sum appropriated, economically expended, will be sufficient to subsist them, continue their school, and possibly to render them some aid by way of agricultural implements. They have an excellent school, with good accommodations, which has been well patronized during the year, but is now vacated during the extreme hot weather, with a view to re-opening about the 1st of Tenthmonth.

The Kaws, as well as Osages, suffer to considerable extent from the whisky traffic along the border. It being (under the revised law) no crime to sell intoxicating liquors to Indians outside the reservation, it is very easy for an Indian or mixed-blood to convey the poison to the camps within the reservation. I would recommend the passage of a law prohibitory in its nature, with severe penalty attached, to remedy the evil. Such a law would be of incalculable benefit to the Indians and would elevate the morals along the entire border. The Kaws will require an appropriation next year of at least $10,000 in addition to the interest due them on their invested funds held by the Government.

Very respectfully,

CYRUS BEEDE,
United States Indian Agent.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kans.

PAWNEE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Eighthmonth 12, 1876.

RESPECTED FRIEND: At the time of writing my last year's report the Pawnees were divided in locality and in a transition state; but since that date all the fragments of the tribe have been collected and settled on their new reservation south of the Arkansas River, which

separates them from the Osage Nation. That part of the tribe left at the old agency in Nebraska, after due preparation, were successfully removed here, with all their movable effects, by wagons and teams procured for the purpose, together with their own horses and wagons, in November last, under my own supervision and that of special employés for the service. All four of the bands of the tribe are now pleasantly and peaceably located at their adopted home, though we have not yet been enabled to carry out the plan agreed upon in council before removal, also provided for in the law, and yet intended, to locate them upon separate allotments of their own, and thus break up their village life and many of the hereditary customs and improper habits associated therewith. Those who have seen the folly of some of these things, who have adopted civilized costume and habits of productive industry, will take the lead in every progressive movement, and especially in selecting and arranging homes of their own, which they can take an interest in improving. In carrying on improvements at the new agency during the year on the plan marked out by the ex-Commissioner, the Hon. E. P. Smith, much difficulty and extra labor have been encountered, owing to the failure of the previous Congress to authorize the sale of the Nebraska reservation, and the consequent irregularity of proceedings until the recent act for the relief of the Pawnees was secured; but this temporary derangement and local difficulty I trust will soon be over, and if Indian affairs are continued under the humane policy of the administration, new fields of progress will soon be opened up to develop their latent powers and give a new direction to their energies.

While the unsettled condition of the tribe, in connection with the lack of means and of sufficient employé force, has prevented further improvements, yet all the indications go to prove that the Pawnees are advancing and growing more anxious to enter upon the cultivation of the soil for their future support as fast as the requisite facilities can be furnished.

The accompanying statistics will convey much important information; but that part referring to schools is less favorable than if our industrial school were in operation, and I hope that by another year this prominent aid to civilizing progress may be restored, with fair prospects for increasing usefulness. The day-schools are doing a good work under the vigilance of active and energetic teachers, who have gained control and secured the confidence of the pupils; but these, in our present situation, are mainly elementary in their character and preparatory in their influence.

The buffalo-hunt last winter did not prove successful, as the herds were too remote to be reached with their limited preparations; but buffalo have been reported on the plains during the summer in considerable numbers, and some captures have been made by straggling parties of Pawnees and others.

In reviewing the labors of the year, I may state that the expenditures made here on agency improvements are such as to attract the attention of every visitor who knew anything of the primitive condition of affairs. The dwellings erected for employés and Indian families, the mills, shops, stables, school-houses, commissary, and other agency conveniences, the neat and substantial stone office with dwelling attached, as well as the labor expended upon quarries, kilns, roads, fences, rails, wood, lumber, corrals, fords, bridges, and ferries, all tend to make a wide contrast with the native prairies and unbroken forests as we found them, though it is but as a commencement of the good work in contemplation. In making these improvements, as well as in carrying on some farming operations, in rebreaking land, planting the crops of wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and other vegetables, and gathering the same, and in the management of the agency teams as well as the assistance about the mills and shops, and the general mechanical arts, Indian labor has at all times formed a most important element, and has developed a skill and aptness on their part worthy of notice, and led many not before accustomed to work into steady and industrious habits at useful pursuits.

The agency farm in Nebraska, not yet sold, has been cultivated under the supervision of the farmer in charge, on a system that promises to bring returns to the agency or the Indians. A favorable report of crop prospects has been received, but not enough data to make a safe approximation of results.

The sanitary condition of the agency at present is fair, there being no epidemic, though cases of ague and other diseases sometimes occur. During last autumn fever and ague were quite prevalent and many of the tribe died. A portion of the white employés were troubled with ague for a time, but there were no serious cases of illness that were not checked by timely remedies, except one young man, who died in May last of pneumonia.

In all these and most other respects, though many things are greatly needed, our agency may be considered in the line of satisfactory progress.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

WM. BURGESS,
United States Indian Agent.

WM. NICHOLSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kans.

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 21, 1876.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in Department circular dated 28th ultimo, I submit the following as my fifth annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

This agency includes the following tribes, viz: Quapaws, Confederated Peorias, and Miamis, Ottawas, Eastern Shawnees, Wyandotts, Senecas, and Captain Jack's band of Modocs.

The Quapaws are located on a reservation situated in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, which consists of 56,685 acres, about three-fourths of which is good tillable land. The remainder is wooded, and, in common with all other timbered land in this agency, being covered with a fine growth of grass, is admirably adapted to grazing. The tribe numbers 235 persons. At least one-half of these have left their reservation, and are living with the Osages, and are anxious to sell out their land and consolidate with them. Some of the others who are remaining upon their own reservation are very much opposed to this course, and desire to retain their own homes. This uncertainty and division of sentiment among them has a disastrous effect on the tribe, and retards improvements. In view of these facts and the demoralized condition of the tribe, I would recommend that some action be taken as soon as practicable to dispose of their reservation to some tribe of loyal Indians, and to transfer the Quapaws either to the Osages or to some small tract suitable for them. They show a considerable interest in the education of their children, sending nearly all on the reservation to the mission and letting them remain steadily.

The Confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Miamis, &c., number 202. They have an excellcellent reserve of 50,301 acres, lying immediately south and west of the Quapaws. At least four-fifths of this is tillable, and the remainder grazing. These people are mostly energetic and enterprising. They have many fine farms and good improvements. They raise a large surplus of grain and stock, which they dispose of in the neighboring towns of Missouri and Kansas. They are strongly in favor of education, sustain churches among themselves, and are progressing favorably in every particular.

The Ottawas have a reservation of 14,860 acres of valuable farming and timbered grazing-land, lying south of the Peorias, &c., and west of Spring River. They have large farms and good improvements, and raise a considerable surplus of grain. Their interest in education and religion is encouraging.

The Eastern Shawnee reservation lies directly east of the Ottawas, and consists of 13,088 acres; about one-half is tillable, the remainder is timbered and is suitable for stock-raising purposes. This tribe is small, about ninety-seven persons, and is not so well advanced as either the Confederated Peorias, &c., or the Ottawas. Th y have, however, some good improvements, and are making considerable progress. They are evincing an increasing interest in education and in religious matters.

The Wyandott reservation lies south of the Ottawas and Shawnees, and consists of 21,406 acres, probably two-thirds of which is tillable, the remainder wooded. This tribe numbers about 250 persons, and is in a very fair condition. They take great interest in the cause of education, and are generally as moral and well-disposed as the average whites in the adjoining country. They have many good farms and are improving financially.

The Senecas are situated on a reservation of 51,958 acres, lying south of the Wyandotts, probably one-half of which is tillable, and the remainder only valuable for timber and grazing. They number 239 persons, a large proportion of whom are energetic, industrious farmers with fair improvements, raising more grain and stock than they need for their own use, and are steadily advancing in the arts and customs of civilized life. Although they are somewhat indisposed to take advantage of the liberal facilities which the Government has provided for the education of their children, yet I believe the feeling in this respect is dying out, and the sentiment of the tribe becoming more favorable than heretofore.

The Modocs are located on a very fertile tract, containing 4,000 acres, in the northeast corner of the Shawnee reserve; the greater portion of this is tillable, and about 1,500 acres are well wooded. They now number 117 persons. They have remained steadily loyal and peaceable during the past year. They have engaged energetically in labor, and as a result have a large and valuable crop on their farm. As early in the spring as practicable, I purchased for them two good mule-teams, with the necessary harness, plows, &c. Last fall they put in forty acres of wheat, which has done reasonably well, has been harvested, cared for, and thrashed. In addition to this, they put in this spring about 140 acres of corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables. Although the crop has been materially shortened by dry weather, it will go far toward furnishing breadstuff for their use the ensuing year. They are now, and have been for some time, living on the products of their own farm-labor. They are earnest and diligent in sending their children to school, and are much interested in their progress. They attend religious meetings and evince by their orderly and attentive deportment an earnest desire to be instructed in the way of life. Too much importance cannot be attached to the necessity of continuing to supply them with good school facilities. There should also be some means provided for furnishing them with proper medical attendance. I would also recommend that they be furnished with a few good stock-hogs, and some additional cattle. The great change of climate attending their removal from their old homes, to-

gether with the radical change in their mode of life from their wild nomadic state to one of steady habits and industry, has caused a great deal of sickness and death among them. This has been a source of discouragement, but has not hindered them from persevering in their efforts to become self-sustaining.

The amount of wheat sown last fall was smaller than usual, on account of very dry weather; but the yield has been good, and it has been safely cared for. A considerable breadth of oats was sown, but a succession of heavy rains during May and June so injured the crop that it was a total failure. A large acreage of corn was planted, but the wet weather in the early part of the season prevented as thorough tillage as it should have had. This, coupled with the drought of the past two months, has cut the crops short probably one-half. Notwithstanding this the most of our Indians will have sufficient for home consumption, and some of them a surplus.

The increasing disposition of the tribes of this agency to progress is shown by the large amount of new improvements which has been made this year. There have been 708 acres of new land broken; 6,380 rods of fence made; 534 acres fenced; 19 houses and 3 shops built.

During the last fall and winter there was much sickness and quite a number of deaths among the Indians; but for the last few months health has been very good.

The school-house for the Miamis having been completed, I had school opened for the benefit of that tribe on the 1st of January, which was continued in operation until June 30. The Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandott, Ottawa, and Quapaw and Modoc missions, and the Confederated Peoria day-schools have been in operation ten months during the past year. I can say they have been unusually successful, and the results attained have exceeded my most sanguine expectations. This is partly attributable to the very able corps of teachers and partly to the co-operation of the leading spirits among the Indians. The feelings of every tribe toward the schools and in favor of education is better than ever heretofore. The enrollment at the several schools was as follows, to wit:

Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandott mission	92
Ottawa mission	43
Quapaw and Modoc mission	66
Confederated Peoria, &c., day-school	52
Miami day-school	25
Total enrollment	278

There are about three hundred children in the agency of a suitable age to attend school. The branches taught are orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, (written and mental,) descriptive and physical geography, United States and Bible history, grammar, physiology, botany, and natural philosophy. Religious instruction is regularly given to the children at each school, and I can say they are improving morally as well as intellectually. This is treated as a matter of the first importance, as no amount of intellectual culture will make honorable and useful citizens of them, unless their moral training keeps pace with the development of their minds.

Religious meetings have been held at each of the missions, at the Peoria and Miami school-houses, and at the agency. These have all been attended and participated in by the Indians in considerable numbers.

The cause of temperance is steadily advancing, and it is now becoming a comparatively rare occurrence to see an Indian under the influence of intoxicating drinks. This change has not been brought about from the inability of the Indians to procure whisky, but because they have become convinced of the deleterious effects of intemperance among them. During a residence of nearly three years in the agency not a single Modoc has been intoxicated.

I would call the attention of the Department to the necessity of the enaction of laws for the punishment of crimes against the persons or property of Indians by Indians. The lack of any statute against offenses of this kind tends to encourage them in taking revenge on each other for real or imaginary wrongs, much to the insecurity of life and property; also for the punishment of persons selling liquor to Indians when off their reservation, and to compel Indians found intoxicated to testify against those furnishing them liquor.

I would further suggest, where Indians are so far advanced in civilization as are most of those comprising this agency, the propriety of allotting their land in severalty, it remaining, as now, inalienable.

I am convinced that the practice of paying moneyed annuities to Indians is fraught with evil consequences, tending to encourage idleness and improvidence by causing them to depend too much upon that source for subsistence without putting forth their energies in improving and cultivating their lands. I would therefore call the attention of the Department to the propriety of paying out their invested fund as fast as the consent of the tribes can be obtained thereto, retaining, however, in every instance, a sufficient amount to afford ample educational facilities for all their children.

This, I am convinced together with the allotment of their lands, will greatly facilitate

their improvement by doing away largely with the tribal relations and throwing each individual, as far as practicable, on his own resources. It will encourage them to enlarge and beautify their farms, rendering their titles more secure to themselves individually, and to their children after them, and bring them a step nearer to citizenship and equality with the whites.

In the mean time, as the success of Indian civilization depends largely on the education of the rising generation, I would call the attention of the Department to the fact that true economy as well as humanity demands that ample facilities be afforded for this purpose; and I would recommend that means be adopted to make it compulsory on the parents to place their children in school and keep them there. This could in a great measure be effected by withholding the annuities of children of a suitable age to attend school who are kept out without a reasonable excuse.

In conclusion, mete out even-handed justice to all, punish them for their crimes, redress their wrongs, make each individual accountable for his own acts, thereby fitting them for the responsibilities of citizenship.

Very respectfully,

H. W. JONES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

AGENCY OF THE SAC AND FOX INDIANS IN IOWA,
Toledo, Iowa, August 24, 1876.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions from Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit the report of the condition of the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa for the year ending August 31, 1876. The reservation of this tribe is located in Central Iowa, on the Iowa River, in Tama County, and embraces 419 acres of land. The lands are adapted to agriculture and grazing. It is held in trust for the use and benefit of the tribe, and was purchased by their annuity, set apart for that purpose by request of the Indians. They have about 125 acres under cultivation and 300 acres under fence, about 100 acres being fenced during the present year. The larger portion of their ground is planted to corn, while they also raise potatoes, beans, squashes, onions, and some tobacco. They will realize an average crop for the season.

They number 341 in population, there being 160 males and 181 females. During the year there have been 8 deaths and 8 births, a large per cent. of the deaths being among the aged people, caused by exposure in the way they live and the houses they occupy.

The men are learning, by degrees, that they must labor, and have exhibited a fair disposition to work. Some of them have teams and wagons and have earned good wages. They would do better, but have no means to buy their outfits for farming. Several of them have bought land distant from the reservation, and are improving homes of their own, which is a good feature. They all go out in the harvest-fields and receive fair remuneration and make faithful hands. With the small annuity received per capita, their day's wages, when at work, together with the proceeds derived from the sale of furs and ponies, they manage to support themselves; but it leaves them no margin to buy land with individually, only in the more thrifty cases. It has been the rule to make the raising of ponies and sale of furs their primary interest, and their agricultural pursuits secondary; and so long as they adhere to this, but partial advancement can be made in the way of permanent industry and support. They need more land for agricultural purposes, sufficient to give each head of a family enough ground to raise what is necessary for the support of the family, in addition to what may be realized from other sources. It would further their progress in industrial pursuits. The estimated value of their personal property is about $15,000, and consists principally in ponies. They have too many for the amount of land owned; but considering them the basis of their wealth, they sell but comparatively few, hence have constant annoyance by their ponies trespassing on adjoining lands and the arbitration of damages to adjoining owners.

They have a good and substantial school-house. It is pleasantly situated, and easy of access. A teacher has been employed, who commenced his school last November, and closed it temporarily on August 1. The attendance has been small, but not without success. Several have learned to read and write, and the prejudice of the old men against the school has in a measure worn away. In order to secure success in the future, they must remain continuously on their land, where they can be reached at all times, and not permitted to absent themselves during the winter months. The teacher in charge has furnished a good team, and has devoted considerable time instructing them in agricultural pursuits, and during the winter was untiring in his efforts to render comfortable those remaining on the reservation, who were mostly old people.

These Indians are not under the charge or supervision of any church or aid society, and a useful field of labor presents itself in their present condition for those interested in their welfare. If suitable clothing could be provided, and some regular and uniform system of

support given them, it would greatly advance their interests in a moral and educational point of view.

This tribe manifest a very friendly disposition toward the whites, and adhere closely to their tribal relations, and oppose any infringement upon their traditional customs. They are honest, and have been trusted largely by the people, and as a class have returned the favor with credit to themselves. Situated as they are in a large and wealthy neighborhood, they will have to conform to the laws of the country if they remain peaceably in all matters of interest. Their property has been subjected to taxation, their stock distrained for damages, and suits enforced for debt. This, while appearing novel to them, and not as an embarrassment, cannot be avoided by reason of their situation, and must have its attendant results.

The refusal of the Government to supply them with a regular interpreter has militated against them and caused dissatisfaction. The appointment of an interpreter from their own class, on a nominal salary, would prove beneficial, not only for their general interest, but in the school-room. Authority should be given and means provided from their annuity, or some other source, to break every foot of tillable land on their reservation and make it productive. They will not consent to this, preferring it for pasture. A basis should be laid for enforcing habits of industry, and not let them depend on occasional employment. They should be compelled to attend school by some arrangement provided by the Government, and not be allowed to set aside every advancement made for them by those interested in their behalf. Means should be provided to build them comfortable houses, and compel them to abandon their bark dwellings, thereby avoiding sickness and exposure, and to give each head of a family a separate house, and render them independent in their domestic relations. To wait for their consent to these provisions is only a loss of time. They should be proceeded with firmly but kindly, and from necessity they would be accepted. They have made considerable advancement during the year in many respects. The young men are becoming convinced, from the power of association with the whites, that they must be something more than idle beings, and that they must adopt civilized habits and customs, and conform to the benefits and provisions of the laws which govern those around them, in order to secure comfort and protection. The application of their annuity for awhile to purchase farming-implements, build small houses, and buy tillable land, would prove more beneficial than to pay it out to them at the pay-table, and let them spend it in their own peculiar way.

These Indians have a strong local attachment for their present home, and dread the idea of removal. If permitted to remain permanently, they must be placed in a position to best enjoy their privileges, and this can only be done by the method pointed out, which will avoid embarrassment, render them independent, and improve their condition.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. FREE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
UNION AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Muscogee, August 31, 1876.

SIR: In pursuance of my duty, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of this agency for the year ending August 31, 1876.

Union agency is composed of the consolidated agencies of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles, which consolidation was effected on the 1st day of July, 1874.

The above-named tribes own and occupy territory stretching from Kansas to Texas, two hundred and thirty miles from north to south, and from the western line of Arkansas, two hundred miles west, embracing 18,325,807 acres of land, of which the Cherokees own 3,844,712, Creeks, 3,215,495, Choctaws, 6,688,000, Chickasaws, 4,377,600, and the Seminoles, 200,000 acres.

The number of inhabitants owning this vast domain is 56,500, of which the Cherokees number 19,000; Creeks, 13,000; Choctaws, 16,000; Chickasaws, 6,000; and the Seminoles, 2,500. They are strictly an agricultural people, and depend entirely upon the products of their lands and the sale of their immense herds of cattle roaming over their boundless prairies for their support.

Each tribe or nation has a constitutional government, with legislative, judicial, and executive departments, and conducted upon the same plan as our State governments, the entire expenses of which are paid out of their own funds, which are derived from interest on various stocks and bonds, the invested proceeds of the sale of their lands, and held in trust by the Government of the United States, which interest is paid the treasurers of the different nations semi-annually, and by them disbursed on national warrants issued by the principal chief and secretary, and registered by the auditors. Except among the Seminoles, none of the money

thus paid is used *per capita*, but is devoted exclusively to carrying on the government and the support of schools. The amounts thus received and disbursed are: Cherokees, $160,000; Creeks, $75,000; Choctaws, $60,000; and Chickasaws, $60,000.

THE CHEROKEES.

The Cherokees occupy and own perhaps the best reservation among the five civilized tribes, the lower lands and those adjacent to the water-courses being susceptible of raising all kinds of grain, while on most of the prairie land small grains can be raised with profit. Their government has been under a written constitution for nearly fifty years, and is conducted with marked ability and dignity. Among their citizens are men noted for their talents and learning. Their schools stand as monuments to their progress in civilization, and reflect credit alike upon themselves and upon the religious societies through whose teachings, and the beneficial results of the same, they were first led to appreciate the benefits of education, and who have up to the present time aided and sustained them in their efforts.

It has been but a few years since the Cherokees assembled in council under trees, or in a rude log-house, with hewed logs for seats; now the legislature assembles in a spacious brick council-house, provided with suitable committee-rooms, senate chamber, representative hall, library, and executive offices, which cost in erecting the sum of $22,000.

Their citizens now occupy neat hewed double log-cabins, frame, brick, or stone houses, according to the means or taste of the individual, with ground adorned by ornamental trees, shrubbery, flowers, and nearly every improvement, including orchards of the choicest fruits. Some of these orchards have existed for nearly twenty years, and are now in a good, fruitful condition. Their women are usually good housekeepers, and give great attention to spinning and weaving yarns, jeans, and linsey, and make most of the pants and hunter-jackets of the men and boys. The farmers raise most of their own wool and cotton, and it is not an unusual sight in a well-to-do Cherokee farmer's house to see a sewing-machine and a piano.

SCHOOLS.

They have one male seminary, a boarding and manual-labor school, at present containing only 75 scholars, although capable of accommodating over 200, and one female seminary, also a boarding-school with 94 pupils, both of which were established in 1851. There is one orphan asylum with 117 inmates, and 71 day-schools are located in various parts of the nation, of which six are for the children of colored citizens. During the year ending July 1, 1876, 2,286 names were borne on the rolls of these day-schools, with an average daily attendance of 1,250. In all of these schools English studies are exclusively pursued, although they have primary studies in both English and Cherokee.

The school and orphan fund of the nation is derived from 50 per cent. of the amount annually received from the Government of the United States as interest on invested funds held in trust for them. During the past year $72,297.97 was appropriated by the Cherokee national council for school purposes, and they have a surplus of school funds in the hands of their treasurer of nearly $80,000, which they propose to use in enlarging and thoroughly equipping their seminaries and asylum and putting them on a permanent basis.

There is now in process of erection a fine building for an asylum for the deaf, dumb, blind, and insane of the nation, at an estimated cost of $7,000.

The estimated amount of personal property owned by them, besides their houses and the improvements on their places, is as follows:

Public buildings.

Capitol building	$22,000
Male seminary	75,000
Female seminary	75,000
Orphan asylum	70,000
Blind, insane, deaf and dumb asylum	7,000
Printing-house	5,000
Jail	7,000
Total	261,000

Personal property owned by individuals.

Horses	12,500
Cattle	42,000
Other stock	44,000
Stores	22
Mills	22
Smith-shops	65

The Cherokees have sustained a weekly newspaper over twenty-five years, which is printed in both the English and Cherokee language, and ably edited by native Cherokees. They have a written language, with an alphabet of 86 characters, invented by Sequoyah, a full-blood Cherokee.

THE CREEKS.

The Creeks, who own the country immediately adjoining the Cherokees, are commendably progressing in the ways and customs of civilization. Having occupied this present reservation since 1832, they had up to the breaking out of the rebellion accumulated considerable wealth in stock and slaves, but the waves of war rolling over their country deprived them at once of stock and slaves and homes, and on their return to the country after the war, in 1865–'66, they began anew to make themselves homes, cultivate the land, and raise stock, and are now in a comfortable situation, with good prospects for the future. Their government consists of a principal chief, second chief, a house of kings, and a house of warriors, one supreme court and five district courts, with their attendant officers. The national council holds one session annually, and can convene in extra session on the call of the principal chiefs.

Their schools are thirty-three in number, with an aggregage attendance of 500. Six of them are for colored children. They cost annually about $425 each. In addition to these public schools, there are two mission manual-labor boarding-schools, conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian and Methodist Boards of Home Missions, who pay the salaries of the superintendents and teachers, while the sum of $80 per scholar is paid out of the national treasury for the support of the pupils.

Tallahassee Mission is situated between the Arkansas and Verdigris Rivers, about five miles from this agency. It accommodates about 80 scholars, 40 male and 40 female, and has been in operation thirty-two years. The graduates from this school successfully fill many of the positions as teachers in the day-schools.

Asbury manual-labor mission-school, situated near Eufaula, also has in charge 80 pupils, all males, and has been in successful operation for the same length of time as the Tallahassee school. Both of these schools have a large farm attached, on which the pupils are required to work a certain length of time each week, under the supervision of an efficient superintendent, from the products of which farms sufficient amounts of vegetables are raised to supply the table of the schools during the year.

The success of these two institutions has been so marked, that it is the intention of the Creek council to establish another one similar in character, to be located on the western portion of their reserve among the full-blood population.

The Muscogee Female Institute, a boarding-school of 40 scholars, has been started within the past three years, and is taught by the Rev. Joseph Perryman, a native Creek and graduate of Tallahassee shool. The success of this school has more than satisfied the friends of missions.

During the past year over $30,000 has been expended by the Creeks for educational purposes.

AGRICULTURAL.

About three-fourths of the Creek reservation is adapted to tillage, small grains bringing abundant harvests, while the soil of the bottom lands is very rich, and not unfrequently yields a harvest of 100 bushels of corn to the acre. The estimated amount of produce raised the past year is: Corn, 1,500,000 bushels; wheat, 65,000 bushels; oats, 15,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 30,000 bushels; potatoes, 15,000 bushels; and they own in stock 10,400 horses, 40,000 cattle, 30,000 hogs, and 1,500 sheep. The uplands are more naturally adapted for grazing stock than for tillage, the cattle obtaining subsistence the year round. Large herds are sold yearly to shippers who supply the eastern markets, and the supply is largely on the increase, and in the course of a few more years will of itself prove a competent source of income to nearly all the Creeks.

CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw reserves lie directly south of the Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles, and are separated from Texas by the Red River. Although maintaining separate governments, occupying different reservations, and speaking a different language, having made joint treaties with the United States, they are generally classed as one people. Their governments are similar in character to those of the Cherokees and Creeks, and they have attained to about the same degree of civilization. Their farms and dwellings range from a small log cabin with an acre of ground in cultivation to the large farm or stone house with 2,000 acres in grain and the prairies covered with cattle. A great many white people are scattered among these two nations, either hired by the Indians as laborers or renters of Indian farms, and where the right kind of white men, of temperate and industrious habits, are, there will be seen the prosperous Indian farm.

Large quantites of cotton are raised in both nations, especially in the valley of the Red River, and shipped to both northern and southern markets

COAL MINES

Of great value, of inexhaustible supply and excellent quality, have been opened along the line of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway, and supply not only the local demand of that road, but large quantities are daily shipped both north and south, and several roads in Texas depend entirely upon the products of these mines. The companies operating these

mines pay a tax of one-fourth of a cent per bushel to the Choctaw nation, one-eight of a cent per bushel to the Chickasaw nation, and one-half cent per bushel to the individual on whose claim the mine is located.

EDUCATIONAL.

The schools of the Choctaw Nation are fifty-four in number, fifty-two of which are day-schools, and located in different parts of the nation, divided into three school-districts, for each of which is annually appropriated $4,000. The remaining two consist of one male and one female seminary. Spencer Academy, for males, has been in operation since 1844. For its support the nation appropriates annually $6,000 for the board of the pupils, while the Presbyterian Board of Missions pay the salaries of the superintendent and teachers.

New Hope Seminary, a female boarding-school, located near Scullyville, near the eastern line of their reserve, has 50 pupils. for whose board and other expenses the nation annually appropriates $5.000, while the Methodist Board of Missions pays the salaries of the teachers and such other expenses as the amount appropriated by the nation fails to meet.

In addition to these schools, the Choctaw Nation keeps ten of its most promising scholars at colleges in different States, at an expense the past year of $1,531.95.

THE SEMINOLES.

The Seminoles occupy a tract of 200,000 acres, lying directly west of the Creek reserve. They are making rapid progress in the accumulation of property, and their buildings and farms are being enlarged and improvements made each year. Being located on so small a territory, their habitations are comparatively near each other, and a stimulus is thereby exerted upon each one to appear as far advanced as his neighbor, and their leaders being men of Christian character and leaders in every faith that tends to civilization and enlightenment, the people follow as near as may be in the line marked out, and are consequently reaping the benefits in improved farms, increase of stock, and children growing up in intelligence. Their schools number only five, but steps are being taken to establish two boarding and manual-labor schools in addition to these day-schools, to be under the care and supervision of the Baptist and Presbyterian Boards of Home Missions. This is a commendable step, as its success is insured from the experiments made in the Cherokee, Creek, and Choctaw Nations.

The amount of funds annually expended for schools is $2,500; but on the establishment of the two boarding and manual-labor schools it is proposed to take out of the money now paid per capita the sum of $20,000 and appropriate it to carry on these two schools.

The Seminoles have now reached such a degree of prosperity that they no longer require as a necessity the $25,000 annually paid per capita among them, and can well afford to use that sum for educational purposes, from which they will obtain a hundred-fold more benefit.

There is now owned by members of the Seminole Nation the following amount of stock, which is continually on the increase, viz: 3,000 horses, 15,000 cattle, 28,000 swine, 2,000 sheep, and 50 mules; and of farm products there have been raised the past year 120,000 bushels of corn, 2,500 bushels of potatoes, 5,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, 250 bushels of rice, and 8 bales of cotton. Their reservation is divided about as follows: 133,000 acres of tillable ground, 150,000 acres of wooded ground, 50,000 acres of grazing-ground, and 67,000 acres of valueless ground, about 12,000 acres of which is under cultivation.

I am thus particular in giving statistical facts in my report, as this being intended for the public, is what is most desired by them. To lay before the American people the wonderful facts of the steady and sure advancement of these five nations in the arts of civilization and in the ways of knowledge and learning, and of their capacity for self-government is what will be appreciated by both people and Indians.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

As a measure for the protection of the Indians, and of great need in this Territory, I would earnestly recommend the establishment of one or more United States courts within the limits of the Territory, with such jurisdiction as will enable them to punish crime, whether the parties to the same be United States citizens or Indians. The great source of crimes of all kinds, almost daily committed within this Territory, is the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors, large quantities of which are smuggled in or sold in the Territory by parties holding a license to sell it from the United States Government. The severity of the law and the vigilance of the authorities fail to keep it out. Occasionally a jug is smashed or a barrel caved in, but where detection takes place in one case, a hundred escape.

Another great source of continual disturbance is the large number of unauthorized and irresponsible white intruders in the Territory. Vigorous measures ought at once to be adopted to carry into effect those treaty stipulations which guarantee to keep these nations free from persons not duly authorized by law to reside therein. Their number is constantly on the increase; in one county alone in the Chickasaw Nation it is estimated there are three thousand.

RELIGIOUS.

There are nearly two hundred church organizations among these Indians, representing the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian denominations of Christians, with an aggregate mem-

bership of over ten thousand, the fruits of the faithful labors of white missionaries, supplemented by that of the native pastor. Since the war the number of white missionaries has so decreased and the few that are left are so feebly supported that most of the religious instruction has been given by native preachers directed by the white missionaries.

The meeting-houses of these Indians are, with but few exceptions, built of logs and similar in character to their neighborhood school-houses. The seats are of hewed logs without backs and are not well adapted for sleepy Christians.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. MARSTON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WICHITA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Anadarko, Eighthmonth 21, 1876.

Although scarcely five months have elapsed since taking charge of the affiliated bands on this reservation, I now make my first annual report of affairs connected therewith, so far as they have come to my knowledge or under my observation.

I found the buildings connected with the agency, except that for storing annuity and subsistence supplies, in good condition, and the Indians well disposed.

A careful enumeration of all the bands belonging to the agency has recently been made, showing the whole number of Indians to be 1,220, divided into bands as follows:

Caddoes, including Del wares and Iowas	580
Comanches, two bands	168
Wacoes	70
Wichitas	217
Tawacanies	100
Keechies	85
Total number of Indians on reservation is	1,220

Of which number there are 385 men, 459 women, 208 boys, and 168 girls.

The Caddoes, numbering 467 persons, principally engaged as farmers and stock-raisers, are a quiet, inoffensive people, most of whom have adopted the habits of civilized life. They are much interested in the school at the agency, and co-operate in securing the punctual attendance of their children.

The Delawares are also engaged in cultivating the soil and in cattle-raising, and, generally, their condition in life is similar to that of the Caddoes; a few of their number, however, showing less interest in the education of their children. The remnant of 30 Iowas, who left this reservation two years ago during the disturbance, have now become thoroughly incorporated with, and are, to all intents, Caddoes. All these bands have at various times, and from different causes, removed from other portions of the country. Together they own 1,500 horses, 52 mules, 1,176 head of cattle, and 1,810 swine.

The two bands of Comanches (together 168 persons) have made less advancement than those first referred to, although very much in advance of their condition a few years ago.

A number of them are now exerting themselves in having houses built for the use of their separate families, while most of the others would do likewise, with some necessary assistance. They cultivate the soil, raising crops of corn and vegetables to a limited extent, as compared with the Caddoes, send their children to school, and in general conduct themselves in an orderly manner. With moderate expenditure and proper encouragement toward assisting them in establishing separate houses, the Comanches of this agency would in a reasonable time be prepared for abandoning camp-life entirely for houses of their own. Their domestic animals number 991 horses, 19 mules, 122 swine, and 6 sheep.

Of the several bands of Wacoes, Wichitas, and Tawacanies, there are 387 persons, in which bands the general characteristics are similar, speaking the same language, and in various particulars acting as one people. Like the Comanches, they are more interested in raising horses than cattle or crops, the three bands owning 1,075 horses, 32 mules, 18 head of cattle, 12 swine, and 10 goats. They are, however, an intelligent, shrewd people, interested in having their children educated in the school, also in securing separate homes. Many of them express a desire to have assistance in completing their dwellings, which assistance they need and deserve.

The Keechies, as a band, are less advanced than any of the others. They number 29 men, 34 women, 13 boys, and 7 girls—85 persons. Several of their chief-men have offered a horse for assistance in the labor of building houses, notwithstanding the Keechies are pecuniarily the least able to help themselves, the whole number of domestic animals belonging to the band being but 71 horses, 2 mules, 8 head of cattle, and 4 swine.

Among the various bands, five different languages are spoken. The Caddoes and Delawares each have a language of their own; the Comanches have theirs; the Wacoes, Wichitas, and Tawacanies have the Wichita language in common, while the Keechies have theirs, yet unlike any other.

Except the Caddoes, Delawares, and Wacoes, these bands are now occupying the land of their fathers; and, being the original settlers, they feel that they are entitled to permanent homes. The reservation now occupied by them, bounded north by the main Canadian River, east by the ninety-eighth degrees of west longitude, south by the Washita River, and west by range 14, has been defined and surveyed, but has never yet been confirmed to them, and I would suggest that early measures be adopted toward the end that the affiliated bands be made secure in the homes they are now so desirous to procure and establish.

And now, when so many of these Indians are making efforts to secure comfortable dwellings for themselves, I embrace the opportunity offered to suggest that a liberal allowance be made for assisting them in their earlier efforts toward abandoning their present mode of life. A number of them have already built, others are now building, and more have expressed a wish to build houses for themselves, paying the principal part of the expense by exchanging horses for all the labor, in every instance, however, requiring and needing assistance in procuring material for finishing. Substantial and permanent benefit would be derived if a moderate sum could be set apart by means of which a suitable person could always remain with the Indians to assist and instruct them in so many different ways to a better mode of life; also to purchase material for completing their dwellings, after they shall have procured the building thereof at their own expense.

The most important and practical legislation for benefiting the Indians of this section would, in my opinion, be the establishment of a United States court, or the adoption of some other means for the more prompt administration of justice in this Indian Territory.

Depredation by demoralized white men continues to be a fruitful source of annoyance and irritation. Within my own knowledge 88 head of horses and mules have been stolen by white men from the Indians of this reservation, 69 of which have been recovered; and, while this report is being written, Whitebead, Johnson, and other industrious Caddoes, deserving better treatment, report having been robbed a few nights ago of 31 head of horses; and this being the second loss of the kind that Johnson has suffered the present season, is very discouraging, and is attended with very serious loss of time and means, even though a part or all of the stock should be recovered. Of eleven persons, all white, known to have been engaged in this nefarious business, but two have been captured and convicted. For various reasons the arrest and trial by judicial process of persons who violate the laws in this portion of the Indian Territory is attended with so many difficulties as to be almost impracticable, as the proportion of malefactors to the convicted, as above stated, will show. Among these reasons is the reluctance of the Indians to be taken hundreds of miles away from their homes and domestic affairs, among a people of whom they have no knowledge, and for a purpose they can neither understand nor appreciate. Add to this the pecuniary sacrifice for all who are compelled to make the long journey to Fort Smith, in Arkansas, to give testimony against violators of the law, and it is no wonder if the Indians endeavor to avoid such a sacrifice of time, labor, and perhaps crops, with so little prospect of redress for the losses and wrongs of which they are the victims.

During the past spring a general council of all the bands was held in the woods, at which no white man was present, for the purpose of discussing the merits of a form of constitution, submitted by the Okmulgee council; and, after a discussion continuing three days, they decided to defer their approval for the present, but continue to give their attention to their crops and live-stock and to the education of their children, leaving political matters for the younger generation, after they shall have become qualified by education and experience.

At this council, Tyner, a leading man of the Caddoes, spoke as follows, his remarks being approved by all the bands;

"MY DEAR FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: When our children become educated, then we might be able to enter upon this constitution, but we are not able just now. I hope they might wait on us longer, until our children become educated, and then we might be able. We just commence making rails and farms, and raising cattle and hogs, chickens, &c., and commence to live like white people. This constitution is like a log in the road—in the way—just like that. We commence to live like white folks now, and here now something we all know nothing about, this constitution, comes up before us; but I say one thing more, that you chiefs say we must not take this constitution now yet for a while, till our children become educated. Some of us wear blankets and flaps and leggings yet; that is the reason we all say that we are not ready just now. Hope they might wait on us a little longer until we get a good start. So God help us, we poor Indian people."

Other councils have been held from time to time, in which education and various other objects pertaining to the general welfare have been discussed with deliberation and decorum.

The remarks of Tyner, above quoted, were interpreted and reported by a young Indian who has been educated at the agency boarding-school, which institution has been in successful operation during the past year, except during the usual summer vacation. The highest number of names on the roll during the term recently closed was 103. Of those on the roll at the close of the term there were 50 Caddoes and Delawares, 33 of whom were boys, and

17 girls: thirty-six belonging to the several bands of Wacoes, Wichitas, Tawacanies, and Keechies, of whom 26 were boys and 10 were girls; 7 Comanche boys, and 5 of mixed blood; almost one-half of the whole number in attendance during the last term having never attended any school before. The beneficial influence of this excellent school, in its primary work of bringing the children from their homes in the camp to a knowledge of our language, as well as of the habits and conduct of civilized life, cannot be too often adverted to, and has been demonstrated to all who have been cognizant of its working. No falling off in the interest of the Indians regarding the education of their children is apparent—and the education of Indian children in book-knowledge is certainly as important, and we know to be fully as practicable, as the education of white children. As each child, on coming from school, becomes, to the extent of his or her acquirements, an educator, there can be no question that a properly-conducted school for educating the children of Indian parents is the main element in the great work of civilizing and christianizing the Indians, and if continued under proper influences will ultimately accomplish that end.

Religious services have been held weekly without any intermission during the past year, generally attended by the agency employés, and frequently by some adult Indians. The school-children also receive daily religious instruction in addition to the weekly Sabbath-school exercises.

A number of the Indians have their homes from fifteen to twenty-five miles from the agency, to whom the weekly issue of rations works much inconvenience, especially during the farming season as well as in the winter. The weekly journey occupies fully one-third of their time, and I would suggest that for such Indians, situated as they are, endeavoring to support themselves by their own labor, such change be made as will authorize the issue of rations monthly, or at such intervals as may be most convenient and beneficial for them, as tending to their aid and encouragement in industrial pursuits.

During the year 2,550 buffalo-robes have been dressed and disposed of to the traders, which, valued at $7 each, produced $17,850, beside smaller skins, such as deer, wolf, beaver, skunk, &c., to the amount of $2,550, making the total amount received for robes, furs, and skins, $20,400.

In view of the large unnecessary expenditure for many Indian superfluities, I have to suggest that the introduction into this Territory of certain articles of merchandise be prohibited. Various articles of no intrinsic value in themselves (although affording large profit to the traders) are furnished to the Indians, leading them to, and tending to confirm them in, habits of idleness and dissipation, and materially obstructing their progress in improvement. This applies notably to the younger Indians, and among the articles referred to as being not only useless, but in some cases absolutely injurious in their effects, are playing-cards, poisonous paints, producing diseases of the eye, costly feathers, and hair-pipe, for all of which large prices are charged, and vanity as well as disposition to idleness of the Indian encouraged. Prohibition of all the articles named would save to these Indians a large annual expenditure that is wholly unnecessary, and have the beneficial tendency of diverting their time and money to more useful purposes.

The season has been favorable for growth of crops, except that the abundant rains two months ago destroyed the corn and vegetables planted on low ground. A number of small crops of wheat were unavoidably rendered wholly unfit for breadstuff by continuous rains occurring soon after it was cut, and before the crop could be secured. The now maturing crop of corn, estimated at about 45,000 bushels, and vegetables planted on higher ground, is very good.

I would also suggest that the unwarrantable delay heretofore suffered in the delivery of supplies by Government contractors has become a burden so grievous as to call loudly for other measures to be adopted.

Owing to the dilapidated condition of the commissary building more secure means for protecting annuity and commissary supplies at this agency are necessary; and the interests of the Indians and Government are liable to suffer by delay.

The mill has rendered excellent service in grinding corn and sawing lumber for the benefit of the Indians—65,276 feet of lumber and 41,000 lath having been sawed, 1,400 shingles made, and 1,791 bushels of corn having been ground.

Referring to the accompanying statistics, furnishing more minute particulars as to the condition of affairs,

I am, very respectfully,

A. C. WILLIAMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Eighthmonth 31, 1876.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of this agency:

CONDITION.

The condition of the Sac and Fox Indians now on the reservation, numbering 417, may be considered good, as they have grown excellent crops, and cultivated probably a larger area than ever before. They are abundantly supplied with ponies and hogs, but comparatively few of them have cattle.

HABITS AND DISPOSITIONS.

These Indians are so entirely subject to and governed by their time-honored traditional opinions of education and religion that, while they are entirely tractable to any requirements coming from authority of the Indian Bureau, still it is with great reluctance that they submit to these innovations of civilization and christianization; and while the old and uneducated permit these infractions upon their peculiar dogmas, still they will resist it to persecution when coming from those over whom they have control, as has recently been demonstrated by this tribe, in refusing to allow some of the more enlightened and religiously inclined (members of the Baptist Church) to build a house of worship; and to have these principles so instilled as for the Indians to take hold of, or adopt them voluntarily, must come through the educating, enlightening, and training of the children.

MANUAL-LABOR SCHOOL.

This has, with the exception of a few days, been regularly in session since I took charge of the agency, with an average attendance of 29¼, and the progress, under all the surrounding circumstances, has been commendable. The main drain from the kitchen had become obstructed, and all the filthy water from the kitchen and slop-sink had been permitted to run and scatter underneath the kitchen floor; and the cellar, which is on the same level, was kept constantly damp from seeps from insufficient drainage, until unwholesome deposits thus accumulated have been the source of a large amount of sickness, both of the children and employés of the mission-school. These, with numerous other unwholesome defects, I have remedied as far as practicable with the limited amount of funds at my disposal for that purpose, and feel confident the result has already proven beneficial. The crop produced on the school farm this season is reasonably good, wheat yielding about 15 bushels per acre.

Sabbath-school and meeting for worship have been regularly kept up during the summer, with manifest interest by the school children and employés, but few of the blanket Indians attending regularly.

The general health of the tribe has been reasonably good, considering the unusual amount of rain-fall and the frequent overflow of the various streams in this vicinity. Pah-teck-quaw, chief, and one of the best Indians in the tribe, deceased on the 16th of July last.

MO-KO-HO-KO BAND.

They were brought to the reservation in the early part of December last, but nearly all have returned to their former homes in Kansas, and are living vagabond lives, and intruders on the citizens' lands there. This band now numbers about 100 souls.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEES.

They number about 647, have no annuity, but are wholly dependent upon their own resources, and are prosperous, having raised an abundant crop this summer of everything usually cultivated in this vicinity. They are civil, well-disposed Indians.

By act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, they were permitted to select from the Pottawatomie reserve, for each adult person who had located and improved his selection, 80 acres, and children 20 acres; but owing to the great aversion of some of the tribe to taking allotments, and the idea that they were not allowed to select equal amounts with the Pottawatomies, Sam Warrior's band, numbering nearly one-half of the tribe, moved early in the spring north of North Fork and west of the Mexican Kickapoo reservation, supposing they might be permitted to join with the Eastern Shawnees and select a reserve of their own. I believe if they could be permitted to select amounts equal to the Pottawatomies, and this band allowed to take their quantity in a body, they would return and be satisfied.

THE SCHOOL.

The Shawnee school has been in session all the summer, with the exception of two weeks' vacation during the present month. Owing to the limited amount of means at my disposal for its support, the expenditure outside of the wages of employés has been merely nominal even for the number, being seven to ten, who have been retained here as boarding-scholars. About the same number of day-scholars have attended. The crop on this farm, which consists of about 40 acres of cultivated land, is excellent, and they have an abundant supply of all kinds of vegetables for their table use. Bible schools and meetings are held on Sabbath and they collect for devotional purposes each evening.

MEXICAN KICKAPOOS.

They number 312, and, considering their long nomadic customs, have done remarkably well this season, and have raised fine crops of corn, beans, pumpkins, and melons. They seem to be restless and hard to satisfy, and have expressed threats of returning to their former location and practice if their wishes and requests are not more fully complied with. Here permit me to allude to what they claim as treaty conditions or stipulations upon which they agreed to leave Mexico, and a part of which I have good cause to believe were promised and have not been complied with, *i. e.*, presents to chief Che-gnaw-me-ko-ho-ko to the amount of $500, and Mas-que-to's band, who have never received anything yet in the way of presents. I should regret exceedingly to see the successful fruits of the labor bestowed and money expended blasted before it ripens into beneficial results, from a failure of the Department to comply with promises made them in good faith.

The baneful influence of unauthorized white men upon these reserves, and particularly among the Shawnees, is very much to be deplored; but where the source of retribution is so remote, and the expense and difficulty of conviction so great, outlaws feel very much as if they had free license to remain and carry on their nefarious employment with impunity.

CONCLUSION.

Permit me to say that, although the results of my labors here do not manifest themselves to any considerable degree, yet I feel confident some good has been accomplished since I took charge of the agency in Secondmonth last.

For information in detail, I would respectfully refer to statistical report herewith forwarded, which I am sorry to say, in many of the numbers and quantities, falls below former reports from this agency.

Respectfully,

LEVI WOODARD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY,
Lawrence, Kans., September 22, 1876.

SIR: I assumed charge of this office on the 1st of February last. The records show that the jurisdiction extends at this time over ten agencies, as follows:

Title of agency.	Tribes.	Agent.	Population, in round numbers.
1. Indians in Kansas	Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, Chippewas, and Munsees.	M. H. Newlin	1,000
2. Quapaw	Quapaws, Peorias, Miamis, &c., Ottawas, Wyandotts, Eastern Shawnees, Senecas, Modocs.	H. W. Jones	1,300
3. Union	Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles.	S. W. Marston	54,000
4. Osage	Great and Little Osages	C. Beede	2,700
5. Kaw	Kaws	C. Beede	500
6. Pawnee	Pawnees	W. Burgess	2,000
7. Sac and Fox	Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, Absentee Shawnees, Mexican Kickapoos.	L. Woodard	1,500
8. Cheyenne and Arapahoe	Southern Cheyennes, Southern Arapahoes, Arapahoes.	J. D. Miles	4,000
9. Wichita	Wichitas, Caddoes, and affiliated bands.	A. C. Williams	1,200
10. Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches	J. M. Haworth	3,000
Total			71,200

Excepting the Union agency, the official correspondence of all these agents is conducted through this office, and their quarterly accounts are examined herein nd, if necessary, re-

turned to them for correction. The five tribes of the Union agency were formerly included in the Southern Superintendency, and upon its discontinuance in 1870 they were transferred to the Central; but soon after their transfer, the superintendent was released from any further oversight of them than such as is required by their several treaties or such as may be specially directed by the Department, and the official correspondence of their agent does not pass through this office, nor are his accounts presented here for examination. While this plan relieves the superintendent of much labor and responsibility, it is evident that he has little opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the affairs of these tribes and of exercising any influence in their management, although they are under his jurisdiction. Perhaps this is of the less consequence, inasmuch as they are self-supporting, and mainly conduct their own affairs.

The agency of the captive Indians established on the Quapaw reservation in April, 1875, was transferred to my jurisdiction soon after I entered upon official duty, but as no Indians were ever removed to that location, there seemed to be no necessity for its continuance, and it was accordingly abolished on 30th of April last.

In inviting special attention to the most interesting and important features of the work in these several agencies, I disclaim any official credit for the large measure of success apparent, and which is the result of patient, persevering, and faithful effort on the part of my predecessor and of such of the agents as have given years to what they have undertaken. The agent is the most important officer in the whole Indian service. His efficiency may be greatly promoted by a wise supervision and co-operation on the part of his superiors, and it may also be sadly crippled by the lack of these; but no measure of administrative ability in higher officials is an equivalent for defective capacity, industry, and integrity on the part of the agent. It is, furthermore, impossible for one who has not a familiarity with the details of an agent's duty to appreciate the difficulties surrounding a position whose occupant is expected to achieve success, but whose discretionary authority to do anything is very slight, and who, from remoteness of location, must often wait for weeks for permission to carry out the simplest prescriptions of common sense. It is, therefore, all the more gratifying to be able to discover improvement year after year in a work whose difficulties, both inherent and adventitious, are such as, in the opinion of some men, to place it in the category of impossibilities. Those whose connection with Indians is such as to give them a deep personal interest in the appropriations made for their benefit are usually able to persuade themselves, and unfortunately too often others also, that the expenditure of money for the purposes of education and civilization is mere waste, and that the whole of it should either be paid to the Indians *per capita*, or invested in such supplies as they themselves have for sale. As these men profess to speak from observation, they are often accredited as impartial witnesses, while the reports of agents are too apt to be considered rose-colored and *ex parte*, and therefore to be accepted with much allowance. It is, therefore, a pleasure to me to be able to corroborate the statements of the several agents of this superintendency as made in their annual reports herewith presented, and to emphasize my conviction that their concurrent testimony to progress in the right direction is the straightforward verdict of men of correct observation who have witnessed what they report. I am, furthermore, fully convinced that at most of the agencies the proportion of labor performed by white employés has steadily diminished, while that performed by Indians has increased.

AGENCY OF INDIANS IN KANSAS.

Pottawatomies, (Prairie band.)—Three years ago these Indians were exceedingly prejudiced against civilization. A school house had been built and teachers and care-takers provided for their children; but after fruitless delay it became necessary to discharge these employés, because the Indians steadily refused to allow any children to enter school. Upon the appointment of the present agent there was no house for him upon the reservation. He determined to take up his abode at the school-building, and soon succeeded in gathering therein a few neglected orphans, for whom he carefully provided, assuming the duties of teacher himself. In a short time the number of children increased, a school was regularly opened, and in a little over a year the applicants for admission were more than the building would accommodate. The sturdy opposition of ignorance and superstition has gradually given place to quiet endurance on the part of all, and to hearty co-operation on the part of many. A farm of 93 acres is cultivated mostly by the school-boys, who are systematically trained in farm-work, feeding and caring for stock, chopping wood, &c., while the girls are also drilled in house-work and kitchen-duties. As these operations have been going on at the school, the Indians have been closely watching every step of progress and imitating what they have seen. Improved houses, enlarged fields, stronger fences, provender for stock in winter, small herds of cattle, a larger number of hogs, water from wells instead of from creeks, increased demand for plows and wagons—all these have followed, and more this year than ever. Any one who has witnessed this will hardly doubt the benefit of industrial schools for Indians. It is true this improvement is not wholly the result of the school. It was from general good management; but the school was one of the principal forces which this management employed.

Kickapoos.—The progress in this tribe is retarded by an unfortunate difference of opinion

as to removing to the Indian Territory. This step is urged very strongly by some of their most prominent men, but is not generally approved. Those who desire to go are indisposed to make improvements on their present reservation, and those who are opposed to removal are discouraged to some extent, lest their labor in building better houses, enlarging farms, &c., be thrown away. I see no important advantage likely to result from their removal. They are orderly and live in peace with the neighboring white people; their reservation is well adapted to their needs, and if they were to leave it, there is no probability that they would be able to realize any considerable amount from its sale in the present depressed state of the land-market. Their incorporation with the Mexican Kickapoos in the Indian Territory would not be favorable to their improvement, and several years would be required to enable them to procure their present convenience and means of self-support. If, however, it is the settled determination of the Department that they must ultimately go to the Indian Territory, and Congress will advance the necessary funds for their settlement, it may not be best to delay their removal longer than till such time as the larger portion of the tribe shall consent thereto.

Chippewas and Munsees..—These 61 Indians live on their allotments in the heart of the settled portion of Kansas, under the fatherly care of their Moravian missionary, with such quietness and propriety of conduct as in no degree to disturb the sensitiveness of the body-politic.

QUAPAW AGENCY.

The Quapaws should be consolidated with the Osages, who have already received at least one-half of them, and are willing to receive the remainder; they speak the same language, and would completely affiliate. The Quapaw reservation would then furnish an excellent home for the Poncas, whose removal was provided for at the last session of Congress; the sum of $25,000 is not, however, sufficient for the purchase of this reservation, and the removal and settlement of the Poncas.

The Modocs continue to merit the good reputation which they have acquired since their location in the Indian Territory, about three years ago; they have proven themselves industrious, tractable, and sober. Although residing within three miles of Seneca, Mo., where liquor is offered for sale, not one of the Modocs has been intoxicated.

The other tribes of this agency are also doing well; they are increasingly interesting themselves in the cultivation of the soil, the education of their children, and the promotion among themselves of temperate habits. The two or three hundred families of this agency have built within the year nineteen houses, broken over seven hundred acres of prairie, of which over five hundred have been fenced, and have made over six thousand rods of new fence, while of their three hundred children of suitable age, two hundred and seventy-eight have been in school. These facts are not evidences of decline, and it needs no prophet to foresee that a continuance of the disposition manifested by these Indians must result in complete civilization.

OSAGE AGENCY.

In order to secure buffalo meat and robes the Osages were allowed by their agents to go to the plains last fall; but their hunt was entirely unsuccessful. Since their return they have remained quietly on their reservation, and no reports have reached me of any depredations committed by them during the year past. The crops of wheat put in at different points of their reservation yielded well, and their corn and vegetables were in a promising condition until about the close of wheat harvest, when an immense rain-fall occurred, floating away newly-made wheat-shocks, ruining much of the growing corn, carrying off fences, &c. At the agency the water rose 50 feet above the ordinary level of the creek, and considerable damage was done to the mill, and to flour and grain stored therein. This calamity will render necessary a large supply of food from other sources, and owing to the failure of an expected appropriation it will be a most difficult problem to keep these Indians quiet upon their reservation. For two years past Congress has appropriated at the request of the Osages an ample amount of their own tribal funds held in trust for them by the Government, and thus they have been subsisting and aided in settling themselves upon their reservation. This aid should have been continued for the same purpose, so far as needful, and thereby all necessity taken away for them to leave their reservation in search of food and clothing. They do not need, neither do they ask, for the bounty of the Government. The funds are their own, and the Government is their guardian. I recommend immediate action of Congress at its next session.

The industrial boarding school was continued through most of last fiscal year, with an enrollment of 94. The last two months of its continuance the salaries of teachers and others engaged in conducting it were paid by donations from the agent, his employés, traders, &c., on account of the failure of funds applicable to its support. A large addition to the school-building was completed last year by late Agent Gibson, and there is now room for the accommodation of two hundred pupils. But the usefulness of the institution will be sadly crippled this year by the failure of the appropriation asked for by the Osages. The Roman Catholic school at Osage Mission, Kansas, has also boarded, clothed, and educated one hundred and five Osage children during the past year.

KAW AGENCY.

This is continued as a distinct agency, but its duties are assigned to the agent of the Osages, the two reservations being contiguous, and both tribes speaking the same language. The Kaws suffered similar damage to their crops by the immense freshet described above. They have a good reservation, and in the short time they have occupied it they have made substantial improvements thereon, having 65 farms and 600 acres in cultivation. Their industrial boarding-school has been very well sustained, and the children have made excellent progress in their studies. Forty-seven children have been in attendance with unusual regularity. Through the liberality of Congress the usefulness of this school can be continued the present fiscal year.

PAWNEE AGENCY.

The Pawnees have at last been gathered together upon their new home west of the Arkansas River, and those who are familiar with the immediate results of removing Indians will not expect many evidences of progress beyond the satisfaction which they exhibit with their location, and the resolution with which they have undertaken with small means to establish themselves in it. No provision whatever having been made by Congress for their removal, everything had to be done under great disadvantages. The recent act providing for the sale of their lands in Nebraska, and advancing funds for their settlement, will be of great service in laying a foundation upon which it is hoped their future prosperity will be secured. It will be observed that in the improvements already made upon this reservation, Indian labor has been employed to a considerable extent, and has proven very serviceable. This agency was transferred to the Central Superintendency from the Northern in May last. It is very creditable both to the managers of the school and to the disposition of the Indians that so large a day-school has been maintained. It is very seldom that a daily attendance of one hundred Indian children is secured, unless there are arrangements for boarding them.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, having a large moneyed annuity, are under little necessity to make exertions for their support, and for that reason are doing less in farming and other industries than might otherwise be expected. They are thus able to keep up, to a considerable extent, the old Indian habits; and these habits in turn keep them under the influence of superstitious notions. Under treaty arrangement an industrial boarding-school is maintained from the funds of the tribe, and nearly one-half of their children are receiving its benefits. The influence of this school is very perceptible upon many of the adult Indians, notwithstanding the neutralizing effect of their large annuity.

The Absentee Shawnees left their tribe many years ago, and finally located in what was then the Creek country. Their loyalty during the war of the rebellion caused their expulsion from the Territory, with the loss of their houses, fences, stock, &c. At the close of the war they returned to their former location and commenced life anew. By energy, industry, and perseverance, they have maintained themselves, and about one-half of them have good farms, houses, herds of cattle, horses, and hogs. A day-school has been maintained for them for several years: but very few live near enough for their children to attend. A small building was erected last year in which a few children have been boarded. I have already asked permission to enlarge the building so as to accommodate a larger number of the children. These Indians do not ask for much aid from the Government. They are self-reliant, and it is a pleasure to witness their good management and the thrift that comes by it.

In the act approved May 23, 1872, their allotments were not made equal to those of the citizen Pottawatomies. I heartily recommend that they be allowed the same quantity, and that the Black Bob Shawnees be permitted to consolidate with them, and to have an equal privilege. The latter are homeless wanderers, and should be encouraged to locate. They can never regain the possession of their lands in Kansas, and it is very uncertain when Congress will take any action for the sale of said lands, which for a long time have been occupied by white settlers.

CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.

The Cheyennes have manifested a greater interest than in any preceding year in agricultural and stock-raising pursuits. When we consider their antecedents it must be confessed that their present condition is full of interest. Never before have they been willing to have their children placed in school. This year the school-buildings, although recently enlarged, have been quite insufficient to accommodate the applicants. They seem to be reaching the conclusion that their continued existence depends upon laying aside warlike habits and adopting the methods of white men. This disposition should be fostered by every means at the command of the Government. Not only should they be aided by necessary subsistence,

but their freshly-awakened activity in cultivating the soil should be stimulated by presents of stock and of simple agricultural implements to such as will make the proper use of such aids.

The Arapahoes continue to deserve the favorable reports made of them last year. Although the agent was able to render them very little assistance, they have pressed through difficulties, and are realizing good crops on their lots of a few acres. The frequency of dry summers in this region renders farming an uncertain business; hence the disposition to raise cattle should be encouraged. No better investment could be made than for cows to be given to such Arapahoes and Cheyennes as would care for them. Even if some of them should be lost through want of care and skill, the failure would not be complete, and persistence in this direction would result in ultimate success.

The condition of the industrial school at this agency deserves thoughtful consideration, on account of the prominence given to industrial matters. One hundred and twelve Cheyenne and Arapahoe children have not only had the privilege of the drill and the methods of the school-room, but have been trained in such industries as they will need to follow in after life. Their energies have been stimulated by the expectation of an individual interest in the results of their labors, and those who were in school last year have been assisted in expending their share of last year's products wisely and economically in cattle and clothing. The Cheyenne chiefs, in placing their children in school this year for the first time, sold robes and purchased cattle, so as to place them on the same footing with those who were in school last year. The school-boys now have a herd of 25, their own property, and the school has the benefit of the milk and butter. They expect to sell their half of the corn-crop, cultivated by themselves on the agency-farm, and with the proceeds to purchase more clothing and cattle, while the other half will suffice to feed the agency-stock this winter. The girls have been making garments for sale to the traders, and exchanging them for such clothing as they need. I know that the above is no fancy sketch; it is a joyful reality.

The novel proposition of Agent Miles to transport all the supplies for his agency by Indian labor from Wichita, Kans., one hundred and sixty-five miles, is full of merit. Agent Williams has made a similar proposition, and I presume that all the agents of the Indian Territory who require wagon-transportation of supplies would be willing to enter into a similar arrangement. As there is doubt whether under the present law the proposition can be accepted, I respectfully recommend such legislation as will authorize all the agents to direct the activities of their Indians in so profitable a direction. I sincerely hope that the lucid statement of the advantages of this plan made by Agent Miles will impress itself favorably upon members of Congress.

WICHITA AGENCY

The Wichitas, Caddoes, and affiliated bands have had another successful year in their agricultural pursuits, and well deserve such assistance as may be required and recommended by their agent in their efforts to secure better dwellings. It is useless to build houses for Indians who do not want them, but when they are anxious for them, and will do most of the work themselves, it is very important to assist them with a moderate amount of skilled labor, and with materials for doors, windows, &c. Congress should also authorize allotments of land in legal subdivisions to these Indians, that they may have the stimulus of individual ownership and feel a greater security in their homesteads.

The industrial boarding-school has had 103 children in attendance, and is exerting a good influence. Efforts will be made to extend its industrial department the ensuing season.

The recommendation of Agent Williams relative to useless and injurious articles offered in trade to Indians is fully approved.

KIOWA AND COMANCHE AGENCY.

The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches have not only given no trouble to the Government this year, but have shown themselves willing to enforce law and order by their own exertions. A few years ago their disposition in this respect was the reverse of this. The propitiousness of last year rendering their first attempt at agriculture so successful, they entered more largely and with greater earnestness into farm-work this season. Their experiment in stock-raising is also in hopeful progress, and should receive hearty encouragement. The question in regard to the removal of this agency should be definitely settled. If it is to be continued at its present location, extensive repairs are absolutely necessary. If it is to be removed, this should be done at once, so that preparations for next year's crop may be made. In either case the necessary appropriation should be provided at an early period of the next session of Congress. After full consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of the several propositions in regard to this subject, I concur with Agent Haworth in recommending that the Indians be transferred to the Washita River, on the northeastern border of their reservation.

The boarding-school, considering the unfitness of the building, has been very successful. None of the children of these Indians were ever in school till last year. The most of them can read quite fluently in Edwards's Analytical First Reader, and are making progress in

primary arithmetic, geography, &c. The small field provided for the boys has been well cultivated, but in the present location of the school there is very little opportunity for the prosecution of industrial training. If the Indians are removed, this point should receive especial care in the provisions for a new school-building. A good farm should be opened in connection therewith, and arrangements made for the education of the boys in stock-raising and in other branches of husbandry.

INTEMPERANCE.

The commendable efforts of the several agents to inculcate temperate habits in their Indians should be seconded by a prohibitory law. In the revision of the statutes, either by inadvertence or otherwise, the restriction upon the sale of spirituous liquors to Indians when off their reservations was omitted, and very bad results have followed. It should be a penal offense to sell spirituous liquors to Indians anywhere.

CRIMES OF INDIANS AGAINST INDIANS.

The laws of the United States should be extended to Indians as well as to citizens, and to this end the Indian Territory should be made a judicial district, with all the appointments necessary for a vigorous enforcement of law. Its attachment to the district of Arkansas is quite useless to the ends of justice, except in the eastern portions of the Territory, and as the law now is no prosecution can be made in any United States court of any crime of one Indian against another. Our legislators have much faith in law for white men; I wish it were possible to persuade them that it is equally beneficial to Indians. Crime always provokes some sort of retribution. If this retribution is dispensed by the law, that is usually an end of the matter; but when law fails to be executed, private revenge takes its place, and this in turn provokes still further private revenge, and thus one murder often becomes the cause of many other successive murders, each committed in retaliation for that which immediately preceded it. No wonder, then, that God has sanctioned human law for its very beneficence and has clothed it with majesty. Why should it be withheld from Indians.

ALLOTMENTS.

As fast as Indians are prepared to settle, inalienable homesteads should be secured to them in legal subdivisions.

MONEYED ANNUITIES.

The disadvantages of these have so often been set forth unavailingly, that it would seem to be a waste of labor to say anything more. The moneys held by the Government from which these annuities are derived should be gradually converted into beneficiary funds, the interest of which should be applied to education, agricultural assistance, hospitals, asylums, medical attendance, &c., according to the necessities of the several tribes. In some instances portions of the principal itself might possibly be expended beneficially. At all events, when an Indian dies his annuity should never go back into the common fund of the tribe, but should be set apart for some beneficial purpose. In this way, in the course of one generation, a complete revolution would be made in the distribution of the annuities, and it would occur so gradually, that no disturbance would be created, while the Indians would still be receiving the full value of that which is held in trust for them by the Government. There is no impropriety in the assumption of this degree of control over the mode of dispensing their funds to them, and it is fully warranted by the principle that it is the duty of the guardian to use the property of the ward in such way as will promote the highest interest of the latter.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

The treaties with the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Seminoles provide that a general council of the tribes resident in the Indian Territory may be held at the expense of the United States annually. In all these treaties this council is empowered to legislate upon certain specified subjects, while the language of the Choctaw and Chickasaw treaty implies the organization of a definite government for the several tribes represented in said council. The first session of this council was held in 1870, and Congress has regularly provided for an annual session from that time to this, the appropriations therefor aggregating $66,500. These sessions have been regularly held at Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek Nation, and nearly or quite all of the tribes resident in the Indian Territory have been represented therein. The reports made to this council on agricultural and educational matters have been highly interesting, and the commingling of delegations has doubtless been beneficial in various ways. It remains, however, to be acknowledged that as a legislative body this council has proved a complete failure, inasmuch as it has never accomplished a single act of legislation. Indeed, from the very nature of the case, no effective legislation can be enacted by this council, as there is no provision whatever for the execution of any law which it might pass, and beyond the advantages mentioned as incidental to the meeting of delegates I know of none likely to result from a further continuance of this body. In all the treaties the In-

dians simply agree that the council *may* be held. The natural conclusion is that the Government may continue or dispense with it, as it may deem best.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS.

It is not considered the duty of the Government to provide for the teaching of any sectarian scheme of religion. It has been, however, the constant aim of our agents to inculcate the great principles of Christianity upon those who come under their influence, and to enforce their teaching by a consistent example. In this way the prejudices and superstitions of the Indians are gradually yielding, and many of them are sincerely inquiring for further knowledge of that revelation through which only the highest type of manhood can be developed. To these it is as the breaking of the day. Their perceptions of Divine Truth are very indistinct. They still grope in semi-darkness. I close this report with the devout wish that they may be encouraged and aided to press on from the dawning to the daylight.

Respectfully,

WM. NICHOLSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

AGENCY INDIANS IN KANSAS,
Ninthmonth 6, 1876.

In accordance with instructions from the Indian Bureau, under date of Seventhmonth 28, 1876, I herewith forward my fourth annual report of the situation of the tribes in this agency, consisting of the Prairie band of Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, and the Chippewa and Munsee Indians, numbering in the aggregate 990 persons, including absentees.

The Prairie band numbers 482 persons present on their reserve, about 180 in Wisconsin, and 15 in the Indian Territory, making a total of 677, who are entitled to participate in the privileges of the tribe. The absentees residing in Wisconsin have been repeatedly urged to return and remain on their reserve, where they might avail themselves of the educational and agricultural advantages enjoyed by their brethren. About 80 have at different times been induced to do so, through persuasion and pecuniary assistance, but after remaining a short time 25 per cent. have returned to their old homes and associations. They subsist by laboring for lumbermen, picking berries, and hunting, and have but little stock or other property. Those in the Indian Territory have been absent since 1864, and have been associated with the Mexican Kickapoos.

The Prairie band has a permament annuity of $20,595.76, ample funds for support of school, blacksmith and wagon shops, and purchase of agricultural implements. Their reserve, located in Jackson County, Kansas, contains 77,357.57 acres of land, adapted in about the proper proportions for farming and grazing purposes, sufficiently timbered to furnish necessary fencing and fire-wood, and excellently watered by healthy, running streams. They have more variety and a larger quantity of the necessaries of life planted than in any previous year to my knowledge; have kept their breaking-plows running in proper season; enlarged their farms with substantial fences of rails made by their own labor; built log and frame houses; sunk and walled several wells, and greatly improved their system of farming, having given their fields and gardens the requisite attention and cultivation to realize for themselves full crops of all seeds planted. They have comparatively large numbers of ponies, American horses, mules, and hogs. Though as a people they prefer raising ponies to any other kind of stock, a disposition to raise cattle is developing among them quite as fast as could be expected. The advancement in this tribe has not been confined to persons of mixed blood or those who have been associated with the whites, but includes all classes, and in many instances those who are most prejudiced against the white race and the civilization that distinguishes it. Many of them have changed their open fire and rude cooking-utensils for cooking-stoves, and substituted a table with its complement of dishes for the mat and wooden bowls and spoons.

This is the progress of civilization, with its practical results, that strips the Indians of buck-skin and feathers, and clothes them in the dress of civilization, teaches them by degrees and understandingly the English language, secures to them domestic comfort and ease, increased population, and an independence of tribe or clique, without which no people can ever be elevated in the scale of humanity.

The Kickapoo Indians number 252 persons, including some allottees under the treaty of 1862, who have not received their pro-rata shares of the cash credits of the tribe. Seven persons of this class did receive their pro-rata shares during the year, being deemed qualified for citizenship by my predecessor. My experience with this class of Indians has been such as to convince me that very few are prepared to assume such responsibilities, and certainly are not until they speak the English language, have had experience in busines transactions, and are of temperate habits. I consider, however, that by giving to each In

dian a certificate-title for his proportion of land, leaving his money in the charge of the Government, individual enterprise will be promoted, more substantial and convenient buildings erected, and the Indian more rapidly and surely fitted for the duties of citizenship than by any other method.

The Kickapoos have an investment of $128,590, the interest of which is paid to them as annuity. They also have $93,581.09 held in lieu of investment, the interest of which is expended for support of school and purchase of agricultural implements. Their reserve, located in Brown County, Kansas, contains 20,273.53 acres of land, excellently suited for farming and grazing purposes, is well watered, and moderately timbered.

They are an agricultural people, many of them having fields of from 40 to 60 acres in area, and a few of the allottees even more. In addition to corn, potatoes, wheat, and vegetables, they raise barley and broom-corn. For several years their crops were very short, in consequence of the ravages of the grasshoppers; but this year they have the promise of full crops, which, with the assistance of their annuity, will enable them to live, make needed additions to their dwelling-houses, and to erect others. They have horses, cattle, and hogs, and are desirous of increasing them all. In consequence of a division in this tribe in regard to moving south, they have failed to make the progress which could reasonably be expected from their experience, their ability, and the tenacity with which they hold property. This tribe is rapidly losing its traditions, and a majority seem to prefer the example of white people to that of extremists of their own race.

The Chippewa and Munsee Indians numbers 61 persons. They have an investment or $42,792.60, the interest of which is paid to them as an annuity. They reside in Franklin County, Kansas, on individual allotments of land, which they hold by certificate-title from the Government. These people are thrifty and enterprising, have good houses, farms, barns, orchards, vineyards, herds of cattle, horses, and hogs, and speak the English language.

During the year I have issued to the Prairie band all the wagons, mowing-machines, harness, and agricultural implements needed for their present wants. I have also issued to the Kickapoo Indians as many of such articles as their funds for the purpose would admit of purchasing. By unremitting attention, the reserves of these Indians have been protected from depredations, and their stock, unlawfully seized by whites, has been recovered, generally without resorting to the courts.

At the spring term of the United States district court for the district of Kansas, held in Topeka, Kans., the presiding judge declared that according to the law it was no legal crime to sell whisky to an Indian when absent from his reserve. This decision enables the Indians in Kansas to buy whisky as readily as white men, as there are villages contiguous to their reserves where liquor is sold The decision has removed all fear of legal punishment from the minds of those who are licensed to sell, as well as from the minds of those pests of society who would get a few dollars at the expense of prostituting and ruining a whole people. The consequences were truly alarming. The Indians gave loose rein to their appetite; drunkenness and brawls were common, and industry seemed suddenly paralyzed. I used every effort and influence in my power, and, with the assistance of good men among the Indians, succeeded in reducing the evil. About one-fourth of the Indians in the agency are drinking men, and will seek whisky; another fourth will drink it if placed in their way. These have not the moral force to resist the temptation and not sufficient regard for their pecuniary interests or health to appreciate the losses and evils that drunkenness entails. This evil is the greatest obstacle to civilization that exists, and it is of paramount importance to the welfare of the Indians that such laws may be enacted as will prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor to them.

At the Pottawatomie mission there are commodious and well-arranged buildings for school purposes, consisting of school-house, mission and boarding house, laundry and smoke-house, and barn, and a farm of 63 acres, which is cultivated for the benefit of the school. Out of 65 children in this tribe of suitable age to attend school, 42 have been enrolled, and 28 have been in regular attendance during the year.

The buildings at the Kickapoo mission are not so large or convenient as at the Pottawat omie mission, but by effort are made to meet the requirements. There is a farm of 35 acres attached to this mission. There are 55 children of suitable age to attend school in this tribe, of whom 39 were enrolled and 26 in regular attendance during the year.

The boys at these missions are taught to feed and handle stock, and perform labor on the farms suited to their age and strength. The girls are taught to sew and perform general household duties. Both boys and girls do their work well and cheerfully, and actually reduce the expenses of operating the missions. By this system we expect to impart practical knowledge of the occupation which it will best subserve their interests to follow, and to firmly implant in their minds habits of industry and economy.

The Chippewa and Munsee school is supported by the mission board of the Moravian Church North. This board annually contributes an amount approximating $500 per annum or support of the school and mission. The resident missionary manifests great interest in the religious and moral elevation of these Indians, and is of material service to them in temporal matters.

The Pottawatomie mission-school has 4 horses, 26 head of cattle, 80 head of hogs, and 250 chickens and turkeys. With the exception of 5 head of cattle and the horses, they have

all been raised at the mission-farm. The Kickapoo school has mules, cattle, and hogs. The farms at both missions will produce full crops, which, with the proper disposition of stock on hand, will considerably reduce the expenses of maintaining the missions.

Too high an estimate cannot be placed on the religious, moral, and practically useful influences of these schools. They not only bring the children in contact with religious and cultivated persons, but through them reach their parents and friends, who visit them. The improved health and deportment of their children and their ability to read, write, and figure for them has convinced the adults that their children are learning that which makes the white race powerful, and their affection for those placed in charge of them is a proof that they are kindly treated. Through the schools the adult Indians have learned that a regard for virtue has its reward in the respect entertained for those who practice it, and that no good thing is expected from an untruthful or immoral source. Though we do not obtain actual expressions of religious conviction, I have not a doubt but that these influences are gradually enlightening the Indians to a better conception of true religion.

Until three years ago the Prairie band had not sent their children to school or had the advantages of religious instruction, or even example, no agent or missionary having resided among them. Living within a short distance of religious white communities and almost in hearing of church-bells, they isolated themselves from the balance of their own people, and were strangers to the voices of friendship and advice. Hence, while within reach of inestimable knowledge, they cultivated and cherished those religious traditions and customs which deepened in their minds dislike of revealed religion, and prejudice against those who taught it. To be learned in these traditions was a position of honor; therefore it will not seem strange that the ablest and best-informed men in the tribe made these subjects their greatest study. These men are generally practical on other subjects, but introduce religious questions, and they become adamant. They say, "We have the knowledge that we must hold to our belief until our Saviour comes and redeems us: that any deviation or departure from it will delay his coming." This belief must be persistently attacked. To overthrow it is not the work of a month or a year. It requires incessant and prudent effort through every individual brought in contact with them in every business transaction and through every influence that can be exerted. By pursuing this course, a modification of their extreme views has already been accomplished, and when the school children, with their changed habits and different views, commence to move among them in the discharge of the duties of life, their influence, in addition to other agencies, will, I have no doubt, hasten the consummation of our hope that these Indians will accept the religion of our Saviour Jesus Christ.

A school was established among the Kickapoo Indians in 1858, terminated in 1859, and was resumed again in 1867, since which time it has been in continual operation. Since 1858 they had the advantages of missionary labors by different denominations of Christians. About one-third of the tribe have accepted the teachings of these missionaries, as the only plan by which to gain eternal life.

Every Sabbath, in their churches, native preachers express these truths to their people They have no ideas of sectarian views, but preach all they have been taught that, in their judgment, will make their people better men and women. The effort of these Indian preachers, rude though it may seem, had the principle of faith for its origin, and time and determined opposition have proved its sincerity. Uneducated, surrounded by men entertaining superstitious and dangerous beliefs, they have faithfully labored for the regeneration of their race; the most exalted intellect could do no more.

The improved religious and moral sentiment, and the advancement of the temporal interests of the Indians in this agency, furnish abundant reason for congratulation by their friends. I am deeply and sincerely thankful that the experience of another year proves the civilization of the Indian to be a less difficult problem than hitherto.

Herewith forwarded find statistical report for Pottawatomie and Kickapoo tribes of Indians.

Thine, truly,

M. H. NEWLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kans.

OFFICE OF MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
Ypsilanti, Michigan, August 31, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you my first annual report since my connection with the Indians of this agency. I received your instructions in the early part of the month of May last, consequently the time has not been of long duration since I have been in charge; and although I at once gave my attention to familiarizing myself with the requirements of the position, still I have not been able to accomplish as much as I had hoped in acquiring a knowledge of their wants and general condition, or in making as thorough an investigation of their progress in the various steps towards civilization, owing to the want of the necessary funds to defray the expenses incident to such an investigation.

I have, however, visited most of the principal settlements, and am pleased to be able to eport that in most cases they are endeavoring to improve their lands by clearing the heavy timber from and cultivating the soil. They are, however, very poor; and from their natural improvidence and want of knowledge of the arts and the modes of cultivating their lands to the best advantage, their progress is necessarily slow, and their improvements are not, consequently, such as we should expect to see under more favorable circumstances. Yet, as a whole, they are making very favorable progress in the various characteristics of civilization. They have adopted the dress and mode of living of their white neighbors, nearly all living in comfortable log houses, and in many instances they have neat frame houses, in some cases surrounded by picket-fences, and other evidences of taste and culture, such as ornamental trees and flowers. These latter are, of course, exceptions to the general rule; but when we see the blanket and moccasin exchanged for the dress of the white man, and the wigwam for the cottage, we are sure there is room for encouragement and hope for the future of this much-abused and injured race. When we see them abandoning the chase and earnestly attempting to subdue the forest and endeavoring, under many disadvantages and discouragements, to cultivate the soil for a livelihood, thus materially changing their entire habits of life, we certainly can feel assured of one thing, that the money spent in the cause of education and civilization has not been spent in vain. The seed thus planted is producing much good.

Among the *Ottawas and Chippewas* on the *eastern shore* of Lake Michigan there are many Indians who are in possession of comfortable homes, and many more who, with the encouragement of a very little assistance to get started, would soon be in a situation to make a comfortable subsistence. But, as I said to commence with, with nothing but one's hands, and often a large family dependent upon them for subsistence, in a dense forest, and that, too, where the soil when once cleared is far from being the most productive, it is not very encouraging, even to an energetic white man. To an Indian who is naturally of a lazy and indolent nature, it is not surprising that he should prefer the pursuit of game or fishing in the lakes and rivers so numerous in Michigan, to the less exciting and more toilsome work of clearing new lands.

The *Chippewas of Lake Superior* are to some extent giving their attention to tilling the soil. Pease, potatoes, and oats are the chief productions. They will raise a smaller quantity than in former years, because they delayed planting until very late, expecting to be furnished with seed from the fund derived from the sale of their lands to the Government, which had been int he hands of my predecessor, but was covered into the Treasury by him at the close of his administration. This not becoming available by me in time, I was unable to render them any assistance, and their Methodist missionary became personally responsible for the payment for some seed, but not nearly as much as they should have had. Their schools have been tolerably well attended, but I am in hopes a greater interest in the cause of education may be awakened among them.

The *Ottawas and Chippewas* inhabiting the *western shore* of the State have been nearly abandoned by the Government, only one school being maintained under its patronage, upon the entire western shore of the State of Michigan, extending from Mackinaw southward for more than a hundred miles. Of these once powerful tribes there are nearly 7,000 remaining. All whom I have met are assuming, to a greater or less degree, the dress and habits of their civilized neighbors, and but for the curse of the white man's whisky, their lives, in a peaceful and moral and Christian view, would compare favorably with that of the white men settled among them. A large portion of these, while they are clearing their land, do considerable in the way of supporting themselves by cutting wood in winter, which they sell at the ports on Lake Michigan. As near as I can estimate, during the present year they have got out and sold at the various ports of Lake Michigan about 20,000 cords of wood and 2,000 cords of hemlock-bark, and perhaps 5,000,000 feet of pine logs, worth in the aggregate perhaps $70,000, no very inconsiderable item. Still there are many cases of great wrong and suffering among these people, owing to the rapacity and dishonesty of the white men who deal with them, and take advantage of their ignorance and simplicity to cheat and rob them of their just dues in the various transactions had with them.

The *Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River* are perhaps more advanced in civilization and citizenship than any other tribes in this agency, owing probably to the fact of their residence being more contiguous to the earlier settlements of the State, and greater efforts being made to civilize and Christianize them, by reason of which they occupy a higher plane of advancement in those most desirable traits of humanity. It is estimated that about one-half or nearly one thousand have gone upon the land of the reservation and commenced by hard, industrious toil to make homes in the wilderness, and in some instances their success will compare favorably with their white neighbors. They have comfortable houses, raise wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes, nearly enough for their subsistence. Others depend upon picking up the means of existence rather than a living by picking berries in their season, or fishing in a stream in which the fish are not abundant, or getting an odd job from some of their white neighbors. The Indian does not like to work; he would much prefer the free and roving life of his ancestors; but the progress of settlement of this once happy home of the Indian, has swept away the means of gratifying his love of the chase, and the fish with which the lakes and rivers teemed in the olden time are now so scarce

that an attempt to subsist upon these sources alone would end in starvation. So, of necessity, he sees no alternative but to follow the example of his civilized white neighbor and cultivate the soil.

I said about one-half of this tribe live on the reservation in Isabella County. The others took their lands and sold them in most instances, and some of them bought in the vicinity of the homes and graves of their fathers, for which they seem to have an abiding attachment. They appear to have been somewhat successful. Nauk-chick-aw-me and his band have some 400 or 500 acres of land a few miles below East Saginaw, of which they have some 200 acres improved; raise hay, oats, corn, and potatoes, and manage by making baskets, making maple-sugar, and picking berries in their season to subsist some fifty adults. So with several other chiefs of this tribe, among whom are Elijah Pilcher and Charles and David Fisher; all of whom, with their followers, live more or less upon lands bought near or upon their ancient reservations and homes. Hunger and sickness sometimes compel them to seek assistance at the hands of the neighboring whites, who generally show them many acts of kindness.

The *Pottawatomies of Huron* are the remains of one of the most powerful and warlike tribes of the Northwest now represented in this State. Where there were once many thousands, only about sixty, all told, remain, and these live upon 120 acres of land in the southern part of Calhoun County, subsisting upon what they can raise, and the sale of baskets, and in their season the various kinds of berries, besides a little annuity received from the Government annually, and perhaps an odd day's labor now and then for the whites in the neighborhood. Their school-house has been burned down, and as a community they are wretchedly poor.

Of the Indians of this agency, as a whole, after a partial acquaintance with their condition during a forty years' residence in the State, I can speak with much assurance; it is much improved, and great encouragement can be taken in the belief that the time is not far distant when the Indians of Michigan will become respectable, as they are peaceable citizens. One thing is certain—a smaller number of them find their way to our penal institutions in proportion to their number in the State, than any other nationality, while it certainly is not on account of any partiality in their favor, or that they are not as sure of punishment as any inhabitant of the State, if they commit crimes or offenses against the laws. Could they be shielded from the curse of intoxicating drinks placed in their way to gratify the avarice of the white man, the chief obstacle to their advancement in the path of good citzenship would be removed; to the prevention of this infernal traffic among them. I am devoting all the attention I can spare from other duties, as it is destructive not only of their material prosperity, but blunts all moral and religious sensibility and destroys their manhood.

In many neighborhoods they maintain religious worship and are apparently truly devout worshippers of God. I think the effort to raise this much to be pitied race from savage barbarism to that of civilization and citizenship has been highly successful, and would suggest a continuance of the schools, as from them comes the germ of knowledge and education, which finally matures the man and citizen. I observe that in the schools where the parents and children become interested and realize the importance of obtaining an education for the children, they make as rapid progress as the white children, after they become familiar with the language, which they have first to learn. In order to encourage to the fullest extent the learning of the English language, I have allowed white children in the neighborhood of the schools to attend on the same terms as the Indian children, with the exception of furnishing their own books, believing they will in this way make more rapid progress in acquiring our language, as the parents are in the habit of constantly using their own language, and generally manifest a great dislike to talking in English, even when they can do so. I think this comes from pride, because they cannot speak as properly as they would wish in our language.

A continuation of the plan of paying a small sum for every acre of new land cleared and put into a crop is recommended, as giving an incentive to habitual industry, and hastening the time when they will become independent and self-supporting.

I append hereto the statistical report of the material progress and condition of the Indians of this agency. I am under the necessity of estimating it, as, for the reason before mentioned, I have not had the means to defray the expense of making a thorough inspection of the entire field covered by the 10,000 Indian population of Michigan. Should I continue in charge another year, I hope to make a much more satisfactory showing, not only of my own labors, but of the condition of these wards of the nation.

GEO. W. LEE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY,
Leech Lake, Cass County, Minnesota, September 1, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report. The statistics accompanying my report are given in such detail as will afford an intelligent view of the general condition of the agency. It will, however, be proper to call attention to specific subjects more at length.

EMPLOYÉS.

For a new agent to be obliged to signalize his advent by discharging the agency physician, farmer, and blacksmith, for lack of funds to maintain them, was no small embarrassment. This was further aggravated by the fact that their pay was already five months in arrears. An additional change was precipitated within a month by the withdrawal, in consequence of previous engagement, of the teacher and the matron, Rev. P. W. Howe and Mrs. Howe; a kind Providence placed within our reach a matron for this school, while Rev. S. Goodrich Wright, a veteran of over twenty-five years' experience in the Indian service among the Chippewas, assumed the position of teacher on New Year's day.

Rigid economy in the use of funds placed at my disposal has, however, relieved us from the debt resting upon the agency at the time I was intrusted with its management. Our indispensable need of an agency farmer has just been made the subject of a special communication to the Commissioner. As to the agency physician, our wants were recognized by the Indian Bureau last winter, but no funds were available for this purpose. I have every reason to believe that one of our most helpful employés must have died last winter but for the prompt treatment of the former physician, who had lingered with us from stress of circumstances. Since January our indefatigable but over-burdened teacher has been obliged to do double duty, serving as acting physician, by dispensing the more common remedies, and ministering to the ailments of the people as best he could. I most earnestly urge our needs as respects these two employés.

SCHOOL.

Here we have been crippled in a vital point. The correspondence of the Commissioner emphasizes his estimate of the prime importance of our educational work. Yet even last year Congress seriously cut down our school-fund, granting only five-sixths of the sum provided for us by treaty. At the date of my report I am not informed whether or not our most earnest protest has availed to restore it for the current fiscal year. To call this economy or statesmanship seems an abuse of language; such policy is no less undeserved than disheartening. It is vital to the best work to be done for this people that the sum named in the treaty at least be kept unimpaired. There is such an appreciation of the benefits of education, that parents urge their children upon us entirely beyond our means of support. An additional $1,000 appropriated for educational purposes would be a great lift in this work.

MILL.

Coming to this field last fall as a new man, and being told that the saw and grist mill two years ago was within a few hundred dollars of completion, I was amazed at the policy that could allow such a work to lie unfinished, and, together with a lot of logs already cut and drawn, absolutely to go to ruin. I would not allow myself to believe that Congress would not give us enough to make available what had been well begun, and was so much needed. The saw, the mill-stones, and the belting are idle in the warehouse: the engine is in position, the lone smoke-stack points heavenward, while all are swift witnesses to such congressional neglect as is astounding.

I can but beg that $2,500 be conditionally appropriated to complete the mill and stock and run it for a year. A change of agents twice, and the lapse of three years' time, with their inevitable waste and loss, with no skilled mechanic at hand, all combine to prevent me from giving an accurate estimate of the cost of setting the mill to running. The sum suggested, placed at the discretion of the Commissioner, could be drawn upon by the agent as the exigencies should require. It will be remembered that this mill means great things for us. The fulfillment of the promise of houses for these lodge-dwelling wanderers, and of the substitution of ground meal for their hulled and parched corn, the promise of materials for rebuilding steamboat and barge, as well as for repairs of agency buildings, all lie in the completion of our mill. But all this substantial good is entirely out of reach of this people without Government aid.

STEAMBOAT.

To get at the people in their little clearings along the shores, or on the more fertile islands, the steamboat and barge are indispensable. I renew my request that $1,000 be given us to rebuild the steamboat and barge, lest we pay the penalty of our presumption in continuing to use such rotten crafts, by the sacrifice of life and destruction of property. The hazard is really serious.

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.

To restock this shop and give the means to hire a competent mechanic during the most pressing portions of the year, the sum of $500 is absolutely demanded. With this sum, provided the small amount asked for agency farmer be given us, I think our full-blooded Indian blacksmith can fairly meet the more ordinary demands.

WHITE OAK POINT.

This is the nominal home of the Mississippi bands, numbering 800. So far removed from the agency, my information concerning them is not very extensive. I visited them in the winter at what was most probably their time of greatest need. A portion of their annuity payment of last fall had by my predecessor been kept back, so that a winter payment in provisions could be made to them. For their best accommodation I made these issues at four different localities, at wide distances apart. Universal dissatisfaction was expressed at the whole plan of winter payments. I am fully of the opinion that a repetition of the experiment would be still more unsatisfactory to them. I therefore recommend that no portion be withheld from them this fall. As heretofore, they find employment to some extent among the lumbermen, to whom. also, they sell hay to the amount of over 100 tons. This helps them to pick up some knowledge of the English, which some speak a little. A few of these bands leagued together, and, by pledging to their trader a portion of their annuities this fall, secured some seed-corn and potatoes, some plows, and plowing for their spring crops.

Two of these bands nearest to the Northern Pacific Railroad are miserably demoralized by whisky. These Mississippis are all entitled to share in the rare benefits and privileges afforded at the White Earth agency and reservation, and should by all means be induced to make that their permanent home.

FARMING AND INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Under this head I would express gratitude for God's good providence toward us. The season has been unusually propitious. Showers have been timely. Our crops have not been ravaged by the potato-bug nor the dreaded grasshopper. Our people had but scanty supply of seed, either corn or potatoes. All I could possibly buy was very meager. But for the most part, after their ground was prepared by our teams, they went to work with a will. Now we have the satisfaction of feeling that the most are well provided with wholesome food, the result of their own labor. Sickness, in the form of measles, visited many families and detained them some in planting-time, but unless the winter shall be unusually severe and long, we hope not to be largely besieged by the hungry.

It should be said that the desire for employment, willingness to labor, seems decidedly on the increase. Such items as these from our statistics, obtained with painstaking care, and believed to be not exaggerated, give good evidence that somebody has worked: 2,000 bushels of corn, 3,000 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels turnips, 50,000 pounds of maple-sugar, 35,000 pounds of wild rice, 1,200 bushels blueberries, and 10,000 pounds fresh fish actually sold. From reports made to me by our traders I judge the sales of furs by our Indians would aggregate $25 000. We also estimate that the catch of fish for their own use must be 500,000 pounds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this head, I beg to call attention to various subjects. In presenting the case of this people to the Indian Bureau last winter, allusion was made to the wrong they had suffered in the matter of clearing 200 acres of land for tillage as provided by the treaty of 1855. Their sense of justice was outraged in the squandering of a large share of the $15,000 appropriated for this object, in 1858, I think. The fact can be well established that not over one-fourth of what was claimed and paid for was actually done, so that really over $10,000 is due this people in equity toward clearing and breaking 150 acres of good farming-lands. I respectfully submit that this puts the Government under obligation to right so great a wrong done by its own agents in the past.

I have seen but one drunken Indian since I have been here. When they get whisky they keep clear of the agency. I am aware, however, that at our railroad station, and at other points along the line, they have been able to get liquor. Several arrests have been made, with more or less of good effect, but sometimes the offender has been let off so lightly as to make his arrest little else than a farce. I am told that some of the United States officials have seemed to lack heart in these prosecutions, while locally the State officers shrink from involving their respective counties in the expense incident to the punishment of crime Here is a case in point: A justice of the peace wrote me of an aggravated case of crime. An Indian chief, the father of the young girl, brought the complaint and wanted the "white man's law" enforced. I promptly reported the case to the United States attorney at Saint Paul, who gave me every assurance of his hearty co-operation. I so reported to the justice, but no action has been brought, and that, as I understand, for the reason above cited.

Respecting any contemplated removal of the Pillagers to a new location selected with a view to farming, I can only say there is no desire on their part for such a movement. It will need the strong motive of force, or a large bonus in money or property, to effect this object.

The reputation of the Pillagers has not been good. They were never all bad, as they are not now all good. But as evidence of real progress and the prevalence of a better mind among them, I may refer to their improving habits of industry; to their readiness to adopt

citizen's dress as far and as fast as their earnings will afford the means to meet the increased expense; and to their desire for houses, which is already marked; if we only had lumber and nails and glass to give them, twenty would be built right away. A further and most gratifying proof exists in their quiet and peaceable bearing through the entire summer, notwithstanding the excitements of the serious Indian disturbances elsewhere. The Sioux are not so far away but that messengers have passed back and forth, some of whom are reported to have urged the Chippewas to join in the murderous work in Dakota. It should perhaps be said that while the question of transferring the care of the Indians to the War Department was pending, our Chippewas were very uneasy; they would deprecate such a movement, almost to a man.

MISSIONARY WORK.

As to the moral and religious condition of the Pillagers, some good may be reported. The perfect command of the language possessed by our teacher, Rev. Mr. Wright, has brought moral instruction to a very considerable number outside of the school, and otherwise unreached.

Aside from regular preaching-service on the Sabbath, mostly in Chippewa, evening meetings for singing and for scriptural instruction have been well maintained. The voices of happy children and youth, as well as of many of the older ones joining in their hymns of praise, have given the little handful of praying souls great cheer. No church organization exists, but we look around and trust that ten or twelve of the natives are striving to lead Christian lives, some of whom at the beginning of the year were in the darkness of heathenism. We trust that, under God, to this little company additions shall continue to be made.

In conclusion, may I not say that while to some of the managing political leaders in Congress the fearful delay in making needful appropriations for Indian supplies may have found easy justification, it must devolve great suffering upon these innocent victims in many ways. For instance, the article of fish-net twine is not yet secured for them, though the fall run of fish, lasting but ten days, is just at hand; one of the largest items of their winter supplies is thus in great peril.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. KING,
United States Special Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

RED LAKE CHIPPEWA AGENCY,
Red Lake, Minnesota, August 20, 1876.

SIR: I herewith submit my fourth annual report of the affairs among the Red Lake Chippewas of Minnesota.

LOCATION AND POPULATION.

This agency is located 100 miles north of Detroit, on the North Pacific Railroad, Minnesota, and includes as per last enrollment 1,178 Indians and half-breeds and 20 whites, mostly employés and their families.

AGRICULTURE.

is estimated that this reservation contains 3,200,000 acres, of which 1,000,000 are tilla ble 2,000,000 wooded, 240,000 suitable for grazing, and 1,500,000 are valueless. Some of the wooded and grazing lands are also tillable. Most of the latter class are located along the margin of the lake. In addition, there are several bodies of hard-wood of considerable magnitude, where the soil is of excellent quality, but covered with a dense growth of forest-trees, which supply the Indians with their sugar. The crops raised by the Indians this year are about the following: Corn, 7,000 bushels; wheat, 150 bushels; potatoes, 2,000 bushels; other vegetables, 430 bushels; hay, 250 tons; maple-sugar, 50,000 pounds; 600 bushels berries. They have caught 750 barrels fish, $14,000 worth of furs, and made 1,000 yards of rush-matting.

EDUCATION.

The only school taught was a day-school by Isabelle A. Allen; the largest number in attendance during any month was 40, the largest average during a month 28. The results attained were as satisfactory as could be expected in a day-school where only a very light lunch was offered, perhaps five or six months of the time, the pupils living remote from school, frequently having to encounter, on their way to and from school, insult and abuse from large, ill-mannered boys skulking by the way-side. I would re-iterate what I said in my last report, and "urge the establishment as soon as practicable of a manual-labor board

ing-school as the only means at all adequate to secure on the part of Indian children punctuality of attendance, advancement in study, or improvement in manners. By this means only can we hope to reach, reclaim, and prepare for citizenship and self-support the youth of this people." Such a school would be patronized largely from the beginning, as the Indians desire something of this kind. The school closed June 31, for lack of appropriations.

MORALITY.

For an isolated, heathen people, their morals are as good as could be expected. There is no more stealing, if as much, than would be found in an ignorant white community. Chastity, combined with a sense of obligation to marital vows, is largely wanting. Polygamy, as with most heathen people, is common. As a people, however, they are kind to the sick, fond of their children, friendly to each other, much less quarrelsome than white people, quite demonstrative in their grief at the death of friends, careful, for a time, to keep the grave free from weeds or grass, frequently bestowing thereon flowers and fruits for the dead.

MISSIONARY WORK.

This is under the care of Rev. Francis Spees, sustained by the American Missionary Association, and consists in a sermon in Chippewa Sabbath morning, accompanied with singing some hymns in Chippewa and some in English.

At 2 p. m. is our Sabbath-school, attended by nearly all the employés and their families, which, I regret to say, very few Indians have been induced to attend, although when present the missionary instructs them in their own language. Sabbath evenings we have had an exclusively English service, for the past two years, conducted by the agency physician.

On Thursday evenings we have a prayer-meeting in English, and in the winter much of the time the missionary holds a weekly prayer-meeting at the homes of some of the Indians. Many visits are made to Indians by the missionary, who reads portions of Scripture in Chippewa and explains them. Of Indian and half-breed members of the church, there are ten, of whom three have united during the year. Two others became Christians, it is said, but owing to ill-health have not joined. Ten whites belong to the church.

CIVILIZATION AND PROGRESS.

Chief among the numerous obstacles to the rapid civilization of the Indian may be named his unwillingness to labor. Accustomed to the idea that labor is degrading and only fit for woman, it requires time and patience to awaken in him a truer ideal of life; however, the result is approaching slowly but surely, and now many of the bravest and best Indians at this agency actually labor, cultivating crops and clearing up land, &c. This is indeed a favorable omen. They are anxious to obtain work, and are willing to labor faithfully in order to procure a certain and better livelihood, better and more convenient homes, furnished like the homes of the whites. They are quite peaceable and somewhat orderly; nearly three-fourths of them wear citizen's dress, so far, at least, as they can procure the means, and every family cultivates a garden. Owing to a lack of seed, many are destitute of potatoes. Crops look well, and the yield of corn this year will probably exceed that of any previous year by 1,000 bushels. They are likewise very anxious to possess stock, such as a cow, a couple of hogs, and a pony. They have cleared up and put in crop more new land this year than any previous one, and this success stimulates them to further efforts in this direction. One instance is worthy of mention in this place. Two Indians saved their annuity-money, and with, perhaps, some other funds went 80 miles to White Earth and bought and drove home with them a yoke of oxen, with which, in connection with a plow, &c., issued by me, they have plowed and cultivated their own little farms this summer. Another bought, near Pembina, I believe, a cow, and now his family have the use of her milk.

During the year a good frame grist-mill, 20 by 24 feet, attached to and propelled by the saw-mill power, supplied with an elevator, has been built. At this mill there have been ground during the year 600 bushels of corn, for agency use, and 1,625 bushels for the Indians. Some 200,000 feet of lumber have been sawed, 35,000 shingles, and 33,000 feet planed, besides matching, &c. If the appropriations yet to hear from will permit it, some 50,000 to 75,000 feet more will be sawed in September.

The old log blacksmith-shop burned down in May, and has been replaced by a neat, substantial frame shop, 24 by 36 feet, coal-house attached, and the entire expense to the Government of both the grist-mill and blacksmith-shop has not exceeded $150. Only three good hewed-log houses have as yet been built this year; a few more will be erected this fall. About 75 tons of hay for agency use have been secured in Government barns and stacks.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

At present there are the following good, comfortable, substantial frame buildings: four dwelling-houses, two school-buildings—one a dwelling, the other a school-house—one water-power saw and grist mill, supplied with planer, matcher, edger, and circular saws, one ware-

house, one office—in which both agent and physician have their separate offices—one blacksmith-shop, one superior horse-barn, besides a common barn, an ordinary carpenter-shop, a granary, wagon-shed, &c.

SANITARY.

The agency physician, C. P. Allen, has, in the two years ending 30th June last, treated 2,181 cases, with a loss by death of 11, and some of these were cases nearly dead when he was called to see them. This number does not include cases for which he merely put up in the office such remedies as were called for. The most serious obstacle in the treatment of the Indians is their unyielding determination that all their sick shall be purged to an extent incredible among whites; and this too frequently in spite of his utmost vigilance and orders to the contrary. The classes of diseases prevailing here are cutaneous, syphilitic combined with scrofula, rheumatic, and pulmonary. Bleeding at the lungs is quite prevalent. These diseases are largely caused, Dr. Allen informs me, by filthy habits of living, exposure to cold and moisture, meager diet at some seasons, inherited virus, and excessive purgation. Many cases die which doubtless might be cured if subjected to good treatment, plenty of good food, and protection from our severe climate. The physician visits the sick at their homes whenever requested or when needed; and that he enjoys their confidence in a large degree is shown by their extensive patronage of him. The medicine-dance is by no means obsolete however, and jugglery over the hopeless cases is still resorted to, but it is said with less frequency than formerly.

SUGGESTIONS.

Portions of the pine-land are swept by fire every year or two, killing the trees and leaving them to decay. Could this pine, which is going to waste, be utilized for the benefit of the Indians, it would place them in a condition of self-support in a short time. I would again request appropriate legislation to secure this object.

I would renew what I stated in last annual report: "We very greatly need a good boarding-school, where manual labor by the pupils is required, where their manners and language are looked after, as well as their recitations; where they will rapidly learn our language, hearing it constantly; where the girls learn housekeeping and the boys learn how to farm and work in a shop at mechanical pursuits." Such a school could be established here at comparatively small cost. We do not hope to civilize the aged, but we can do much toward civilizing the young by means of such a school, and I regard it as one of the most pressing wants of this people. We need a small fund to maintain an apprentice in the blacksmith-shop and one in the carpenter-shop, to be able to conduct these branches of business when the Government withdraws its fostering care.

Additional restraint should be placed upon those Indians who seem bent on making unnecessary visits to other tribes. Friendly visits are not always an unmixed evil, although frequently a source of much more evil than good. These visits are made at a time when they should be at home cultivating crops and preparing for the winter, instead of general carousals, debauchery, senseless gift-making, begging, and pilfering on the route to and fro. They are the frequent source of ill-will between the Indians and the white settlers, among whom they pass and repass. No Indian should be permitted to leave his reservation except by written permit from his agent, which permit would constitute his lawful authority to travel, if arrested by soldiers or others.

The present policy of the Government, with some modifications, I regard as the best possible for the Indians and the whites, and a transfer to the War Department fraught with evil. There is a marked improvement in the Indians year after year, and with a little more liberal outlay of funds to furnish the prudent with teams, and a little stock and a good boarding-school for the young, in my judgment, in a few years this people would be self-supporting and prepared to care for themselves.

CONCLUSION.

While I regret the lack of chastity, disposition to gamble, to go off the reservation without a permit, to engage in medicine and other dances, too great indifference to procuring supplies for the future, a diminished rather than an increased attendance upon public worship and the Sabbath-school, yet I am gratified at their evident desire to educate their children, their friendly, peaceable disposition, their increasing industry, their anxiety for better homes, larger gardens, finer crops, more stock, and other civilizing ways, their improving manner of dress, their growing fondness for housekeeping after the manner of the whites, &c. I feel warranted, in view of all these and other facts, in saying these Indians are making quite satisfactory progress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. PRATT,
United States Special Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY, MINNESOTA,
White Earth, September 1, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor herewith, in compliance with office letter bearing date July 29, 1876, to forward you my third annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

VIEW OF RESERVE.

The White Earth Indian reservation is located in Northern Minnesota, in latitude 47° 30′, longitude 95° 30′, the nearest point to Northern Pacific Railroad being 10 miles. In area it contains 36 townships. The 12 townships on the west side are a beautiful rolling prairie of deep rich loam, with clay subsoil; very productive. The 12 townships through the center north and south are timber and prairie, nicely distributed for agricultural purposes. The 12 townships on the east side are sandy, some parts being covered with jack-pines, and others well timbered with a good quality of hard and soft pine, sufficient for all future use of the reserve. The reservation is well watered both with lakes and running streams, with abundant mill-powers.

CONDITION.

The Indians under my charge are Mississippi, Otter Tail, Pillager, and Pembina Chippewas; all of which live on the reserve except a band of Mississippis, Mille Lac Indians, which live at Mille Lac Lake. Those living at Mille Lac Lake subsist by hunting and fishing, living after their old customs. There are living on the reservation 1,427 souls, some having lived here eight years; but a large portion came during the last three years.

The circumstances of those living on the reserve are very good, taking into consideration their low and degraded condition when moved here. There are now 170 farmers distinct and separate from each other, having farms from 5 to 25 acres each, under cultivation, and very well cultivated too, even much better than some white farmers. They have horses, oxen, young stock, swine, and cows. They make some butter.

There are over 200 hundred families living in good hewed log-houses, many of which were built by themselves. Of furniture they have stoves, bedsteads, and bedding, chairs, tables, trunks, dishes, &c.—in fact, things to make them comfortable. Some of the women are very good housekeepers, keeping their floors covered with reed matting, and are neat and tidy in every respect.

HABITS AND DISPOSITION.

Their habits are good; they are industrious; have learned how to do nearly all kinds of work, so that they can manage without much assistance. Their disposition is to live peaceably with all mankind. Seldom do they have any trouble among themselves, and they are generally disposed to mind their own business and let others do the same.

PROGRESS.

Their progress has been very marked during the past year. Last year and year before that it was very hard to get them to change work and help each other. This year it is practiced generally. Two years ago it took five men to run a breaking team of three yokes of oxen, three to drive and two to tend the plow. Now two men do the same without any trouble. They plowed nearly all the ground last fall which they wished to sow to wheat this spring. Many of them learned this spring to sow their own seed-wheat, oats, and turnips; also to mark out their ground and plant their potatoes and garden-seeds.

CIVILIZATION AND SUGGESTIONS.

The question of civilization of the Indians has been an open one for years, and seems to be the same with many yet; but with me it is not so. I believe it would be very much better for the Indians living in Minnesota if the Government would settle them all on this reserve, give them teams and farming implements, assist them to build houses, break and fence some land, give them a county organization, make them amenable to all laws, and give them all the benefit of the law any citizen has. If this could be effected the Indian question, to my mind, would be forever settled, at least as far as Minnesota is concerned. But in taking this step with the Indians I would further provide that not under any consideration should a white man be allowed to settle on the reserve; there is just land enough for the Indians here, and no more. I would give all heads of families and all single men over twenty years of age the right of a homestead on condition that they cultivate a certain amount, and in a certain time give them a patent for the same, with the provision that they could not transfer the same to any white man.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Indian is as susceptible of acquiring an education, if an opportunity is afforded, as his brother the pale-face. I had, during the past year, eight months' school; employed most of the time four teachers, all females, the largest attendance being 128, during the month of January. I boarded and clothed 33 boys and 35 girls. The remainder attended as day-pupils. The school was complimented by many visitors during its session, and I think it would compare very favorably with almost any white school in the State. The Rev. J. A. Gilfillan had four Indian students, young men, preparing for the ministry, two of whom received deacon's orders during the year. Those at their homes taught many adults to read.

RELIGIOUS.

The mission here of the Protestant Episcopal Church is under the charge of the Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, he doing the missionaay work in general, the Rev. Em-me-gah-bowh being rector of the church, St. Columba, where he officiates in Chippewa, and has a good congregation twice each Lord's day. The number added to the church during the year by the rite of confirmation was 41. The number baptized during the year, 75.

The Episcopal Church has donated during the year, for educational purposes, $860 for the purpose of buying stoves, tables, chairs, bedding, bedsteads, pork, flour, cattle, &c., for Indians; and for buying delicacies for sick, and support of free hospital for old and sick, and for pay of salaries of two ladies in charge of hospital, and for salaries of two missionaries among Indians, for cloth, cotton, tea, sugar, &c., for women's sociable, $6,541; and $500 in goods, clothing.

The Roman Catholic Church has a mission here under charge of the Rev. Ignatius Tomazin. I have not been able to procure any definite statement from him regarding their work, with the exception of the amount of money received by him during the last two years for missionary purposes, which amount was $7,164, together with a number of boxes of clothing which he had received and distributed among the Indians.

WORK OF PAST YEAR.

During the past year there were cultivated by the Government 70 acres; by the people on the reserve, 1,067 acres. There are under fence 3,147 acres; broken this year, 254 acres; fence made this year, 6,884 rods.

GRASSHOPPERS.

The grasshoppers made their first appearance here on July 13, and remained nearly three weeks; destroyed about eight-tenths of all the crops except potatoes. They ate them down to the ground, but they have since grown up, and if frost should not come till late we shall have a very good crop.

I visited nearly every farmer myself and estimated his growing crop, and also took an invoice of the amount each person has under cultivation, and the amount of stock, and his present condition. For further information see statistical report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS STOWE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 25, 1876.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to forward this my second annual report of this agency.

The tribes belonging here are the Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan; numbering in all about 7,200 men, women, and children, the males being about 3,000, and the females 4,200. Of these about one-third come directly under the influence of the agency, the remainder being reached through the counsels of the chiefs, who maintain a strict control over their people.

But a few cases of insubordination occurred during the past year of minor importance, on the part of young men, which were promptly suppressed by the action of the chiefs, the acts being those of young and thoughtless boys.

The new agency, now nearly completed, is composed of five well-constructed buildings, built of sawed logs in a neat and substantial manner. A great deal of my attention has

been occupied with the work during the past eight months, and the difficulty of procuring the proper material and the necessary transportation has caused me much anxiety and trouble, because, no appropriation being provided for this purpose, the amount afforded from the regular annual one was insufficient to accomplish the work within the time designed at the commencement. However, but little remains to be done, and the regular employés can finish it in a short time. Eighty acres of land are inclosed by a neat and substantial fence which will make an excellent agency farm, but the immense number of grasshoppers that covered the country hereabouts, this spring, prevented me from planting anything on it during the present season.

The school has been well attended during the time it was in session, and good progress made by many of the pupils. The difficulty of procuring the attendance of pupils is a serious drawback, and can only be remedied by establishing a boarding-school, which should be done as soon as the neceesary accommodation can be provided.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has been very good, and the births in excess of the deaths. Since the establishment of the code of laws passed and adopted by them, in April last year, their general health has improved, and diseases of a filthy character have become very rare. Intemperance has entirely disappeared, no cases having occurred in many months. The chiefs have been very vigilant in their efforts to suppress the whisky traffic, and I am pleased to state that they have been entirely successful.

At the beginning of July last the chiefs of these tribes were invited to attend a council near Cypress Mountain, composed of representatives from various tribes, viz, Santees, Yanktons, Chippewas, Crees, Mandans, Assinaboines, and Gros Ventres, and also emissaries from the hostile camp of Sioux, under Sitting Bull. The message was conveyed to these chiefs by the delivery of a cartridge and a piece of tobacco, signifying war or peace, and was carried to them by an Assinaboine messenger. Little Plume, the head-chief, went to the council, which lasted five or six days, and from him I learned that many of those present, especially the Santees and Yanktons, denounced the whites, calling them "dogs and cowards; that they ought to be wiped out, and soon would be." These chiefs took the precaution to halt their people and camp about 25 miles from the council-ground, so as to prevent communication between them and the unfriendly ones. On hearing the words above cited, and learning the hostile purpose of the council, they immediately withdrew, declaring "the Sioux were their enemies, and that they would fight them if ever they came to this country, and that the whites were their friends, and they would help them whip the Sioux." They then returned to their camp and went hunting with their people. A few days after the council broke up a young Piegan went some distance from the main camp in search of a couple of stray horses, and encountered two Santees, who fired at him from a coulie; the boy called out to them that he was a Piegan and not to shoot, but they fired a second time, wounding him, so that he died in three weeks after in great pain. This murder caused intense feeling, and would have resulted in war, but for my earnest counsel and interference for peace. Further murders and outrages may prove too strong for my influence or their forbearance, and perhaps lead to a war between them and the Santees and their allies. I have no fears that these people will commit any acts against the settlers, but I do fear that repeated outrage may lead to trouble with the above-named Indians.

The order issued by the Department forbidding the sale of breech-loading arms or ammunition to these Indians has caused some distress and dissatisfaction. Nearly all the men are armed with a Winchester carbine, and have no other gun or means to purchase a muzzle-loader. They have not used the primitive bow and arrow for many years, most of them never, so that the order is very hard on them, by depriving them of means to hunt, and also by placing them at the mercy of their northern foes, who can and do obtain all they want from traders living north of the British boundary-line. I beg to suggest that the order will compel these Indians to go north to procure ammunition, and thus bring them in contact with unfriendly ones, which may lead to results dangerous to the peace of this Territory. On reception of the order of prohibition I informed the chiefs of it, and desired them to make it known to their people, and to forbid them to trade or give any arms or ammunition to any of the surrounding tribes. A few days previous to my telling them this, a young Piegan traded a carbine and some ammunition to an Assinaboine for a very fine horse, which he desired to retain, but the chiefs compelled him to take the horse back and recover his gun and ammunition, which he did. I mention this to show how the chiefs may be relied on to observe any order or regulation of the Department.

None of these Indians have committed any crime or depredation upon either the person or property of whites or Indians during the past year. Since the passage of the laws above referred to, they have taken a new departure and the former scenes of drunkenness, strife, and bloodshed have been supplemented by temperance, kindness, and friendship, and, from being the wildest and most turbulent of our northern bands, they have become the most peaceable, and obedient. And this, too, without any harsh or violent treatment. To-day they form a safeguard for this portion of the Territory against the hostile and predatory Santees and Yanktons to the north, who would otherwise be a terrible menace to our settlements.

None of these Indians have yet attempted to farm; but although some of them have talked about commencing, and would have done so this season but for the grasshoppers, it is perhaps better that they did not, as a failure at beginning would dishearten them and de-

stroy their expectations from farming. Next season, if propitious, I intend encouraging a few to begin, as it is better to select those whom I think will prove successful, and not any whose want of application or intelligence might cause failure. Everything, in my opinion, depends on a good start, to prevent discouraging results until experience begets confidence. I am fully satisfied, from the actions of the Indians last spring, that they see their situation, and are willing to turn to agricultural pursuits.

A number of them last spring traded their robes and furs for horses, harnesses, and wagons; and I think they see or feel, that the buffalo will soon be exterminated, and they are about ready to turn to agricultural pursuits.

The buffalo-hunt has been good during the past winter, especially toward the latter part of the season, and a large number of robes has been sold by these tribes—as near as I can estimate about $60,000 worth. Other tribes hunting in this country have, I believe, been equally successful; this wholesale slaughter will soon render the herds inadequate to supply meat for the wants of the Indians now here, and as several new-comers appear in these hunting-grounds every winter, it is not difficult to foresee that the herd will soon be insufficient for their maintenance. It is evident that the killing is far in excess of the increase, the latter being also lessened by the continual hunt kept up by the various tribes.

Notwithstanding their unfortunate and, I may add, evil surroundings of hostile tribes, these people have advanced in intelligence, and have acquired a better knowledge of the purpose of our Government toward them. A spirit of inquiry possesses many, and a desire for information concerning agriculture and the ways of white men, which are hopeful signs. The chiefs are fully impressed with the necessity of changing their mode of life in a few years, and conforming to the requirements of civilization. A radical change has occurred in their ideas concerning medicine-men and the efficacy of their barbarous mummeries, all now coming to the physician for cure instead. All efforts on the part of the old people to revive or practice pagan ceremonies or superstition meets with a quiet, amused tolerance from nearly all; scarcely any, even among those advanced in years, expressing or manifesting any belief. A feeling of humanity and forbearance has also become manifest in their treatment of enemies, which partakes of Christian feeling, and proves their fitness for civilization and moral advancement.

Religious exercises and Sunday school have been maintained, with few exceptions, throughout the year, with good attendance and results. Several of these people are imbued with a Christian feeling and possess a knowledge of Christian doctrine, but their nomadic life and contact with others interfere with their practice and progress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA,
September 1, 1876.

SIR: The Crows have been, from the earliest explorations of their country, faithful friends of the whites. While every tribe around has either continually or at times made open war and engaged in secret murder and rapine, the Crows alone have been unchanging in their friendship. During the last summer they have been the allies of and fought with our soldiers against the Sioux. Every officer whom I have met, who has been with the Army on the Yellowstone, speaks of the service which they have rendered, both as scouts and in battle, in the most complimentary terms, and officers are now here recruiting Crows for winter service. For several years they have been an effective guard to the eastern settlements of Montana; the common opinion is that for that purpose they are worth a regiment of cavalry. For these reasons the Crows deserve not only the generous treatment that they have been and are receiving from the Government, but also that their two earnest and often-repeated requests should receive attention.

The first request is that the Great Father will see that their treaty stipulations are fulfilled as to keeping hunters and wolfers off their reservation. Hunters are in the habit of going to those parts of the reservation where game is found in the greatest abundance and, poisoning the carcasses of buffalo and deer for the purpose of killing wolves in large quantities; this not only destroys the animal whose fur brings the largest profit, but the Indians believe that it drives other game away. It is a grievous offense to them, and should be prevented. A squad of cavalry from the forces at Fort Ellis could easily accomplish this; as things now are, the agent has no means of executing the law against these outlaws.

The second request is that whisky shall be kept away from their agency and reservation. Fortunately, the Mountain Crows have not generally learned to love intoxicating drinks: but during the last year the whisky-shops established at the mouth of Stillwater, about 14 miles from the agency, have seduced several young men to the habit, and the chiefs fear the result. In justice to the Crows, who deserve so well from us, and who wil be destroyed

unless the most kind, patient, and beneficent care is taken of them, some more effective action should be taken to prevent the sale of whisky near the agency and its introduction into Indian territory.

The work of completing the new agency buildings, barns, corrals, fences, and outhouses has been carried on during the year.

There has been no opportunity for farming operations. A large garden which has been cultivated shows that the soil is of most excellent quality. A patch of oats sown in this for experiment has yielded two luxuriant growths. After the oats had headed out they were injured by a hail-storm, and cut for fodder, and then matured another heavy yield. About 25 acres have been broken. The plateau on which the agency is situated has several hundred acres of the best class of soil in Montana. Another year all the potatoes and oats needed can be easily raised. I believe that the wheat necessary to furnish all the flour which is provided for the Crows can be raised, at an annual saving to the Government of $15,000 to $20,000. It will also be easy to establish a stock-herd on the splendid range near the agency that in a short time would furnish all the beef, which now costs the Government $30 000 per year.

Now that there is a prospect that the Sioux will be quieted, it will be an easy matter to induce individual Crows to commence operations as farmers and herders with a view to self-support.

I recommend that the agent be directed to issue the larger portion of the sugar which is provided for the Crows, only to pay for labor performed. I fully believe that this single provision will accomplish most important results in inducing the Crows to undertake the habits of civilized life.

Much more stringent laws should be enacted for the suppression of the sale and giving to Indians of intoxicating drinks, and, what is of still greater importance, more efficient means should be supplied to enable the agent to enforce the laws.

The present teacher is a Christian minister and serves as a missionary. He has made much progress in learning the Crow language, and proposes to give his life to missionary work among them. I anticipate the most excellent results from his labor. He is most enthusiastic in his labors and has made the school a great success.

DEXTER E. CLAPP,
Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FLATHEAD INDIAN AGENCY, MONTANA,
September 1, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report on the condition of affairs at this agency.

Owing to the admixture of Indians properly belonging to this reservation, by intermarriage, with other neighboring tribes, it is impossible to make a correct count of those who really belong to the Flathead Nation, and therefore the following estimate differs but slightly from last year, (the increase shown being due to an excess of births over deaths and a few accessions from the Flatheads in the Bitter Root valley:)

	Males.	Females.
Pend d'Oreilles	402	456
Kootenays	161	178
Flatheads removed from Bitter Root Valley	41	45
	604	679=1,283

against 1,266 reported last year.

Although a majority still derive their sustenance from hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c., it is gratifying to observe marked progress has been made during the past year in the way of civilization, and that at least a few more have been induced to relinquish a roving life to try the cultivation of the soil. Some eight new houses have been built by the Indians, toward the construction of which 16,000 feet of lumber, together with other needed materials, were furnished by the agency. All those who applied were also provided with ample quantities of seeds, and such assistance as the means at my command could afford.

The fund appropriated for "beneficial objects," amounting to but $750 per quarter, is barely sufficient to supply the entirely helpless and needy with food and clothing, and a special appropriation should be made for the purpose of aiding Indians to acquire practical knowledge of civilized pursuits, to be applied to the purchase of agricultural implements, tools, seeds, &c., breaking of land, and to the construction of irrigating-ditches.

I have several times reported to the Department that a large tract of fine land, several thousand acres in extent, situated on the right bank of the Jocko, three or four miles from the agency, can be made available for agricultural purposes by the construction of a ditch;

and, deeming it of great importance. I again bring the matter before the authorities, and earnestly request the sum required—$2,000—be furnished. With this amount any quantity of water can be conducted from the Jocko to any point of the land mentioned, and, as the locality is near the agency and connected therewith by a good road and bridge, it would eagerly be settled upon by the Indians. This is the only tract of land in the vicinity of the agency which can be made available for farming purposes, and, if the Flatheads yet in Bitter Root should now remove here, they would be obliged to return home for want of farming-lands. There is at present but one farmer on the right bank of the Jocko, who, with a limited amount of water obtained from a spring-branch, is making a comfortable living from the soil. On the left bank of the Jocko, and near the agency, all the arable land lies along Finley and Mill Creeks, and about all of it is occupied by the Flatheads and a few Pend d'Oreilles, 35 acres being cultivated by the agency.

Most of the Pend d'Oreilles who have adopted habits of civilization have their farms in the neighborhood of the mission and along Crow and McDonald Creeks, while the Kootenais confine their operations to the very limited amount of good land at the foot of Flathead Lake.

In spite of a late spring, a visitation from grasshoppers, and an uncommonly wet summer, the grain and root crops, with some exceptions, on the reservation promise a fair average yield. The wheat sown on the agency farm last fall was mostly winter-killed; the balance was cut for hay. The oat-crop was very heavy, but, owing to excessive rains and the wind blowing it down, it also was cut for hay.

With necessary aid from Government and well-directed efforts on the part of the agent, many of the Pend d'Oreilles and nearly all of the able-bodied Kootenais could be made to locate permanently and assume industrious habits.

In obedience to orders received by me, nothing whatever is issued from the agency-supplies to any Indian, unless specially deserved or urgently needed, without some work is done therefor, and I am glad to state that the rule seems to work well, and that the number of habitual beggars has become considerably less. The entirely destitute and helpless are, however, always provided for.

The Department orders for Indians to remain on their reservation except when on their way to the buffalo-country, when they are required to get permission from their agent and be escorted by a detachment of United States troops, cannot be enforced until a military post is established in this vicinity.

On the south line of the reservation is quite a large meadow, only a very small portion of which is beyond the boundary, and, although this meadow is entirely isolated by four miles of a cañon from the settlements, advantage is taken of this small parcel of land by white settlers near the line to drive bands of horses on it, that they may roam over the whole meadow, to the destruction of a great quantity of hay. When remonstrated with they will say, "Show us your line," or "Why don't you fence in your reservation?" &c. I have consulted a lawyer in regard to such and other trespasses, but the law seems to be so indefinite that no decisive action can be taken in the premises. As there is also a meadow on the northern boundary similarly situated and under like difficulties, I shall make the matter subject of a special communication hereafter, suggesting now that both of these disputed tracts be either included within the reservation or else that the treaty-line be surveyed and definitely established.

The Indians who reside permanently on the reservation and labor for their support may be considered peaceable, but the majority of the young braves who annually visit the northern hunting-grounds are regarded as suspicious and cannot be trusted. The inhabitants of the surrounding country have been for years apprehensive of an Indian war, and the greatest alarm prevailed after the news of the Custer calamity that these Indians would form a combination with the non-treaty Nez Percés and others and make war. As nearly all the young Indians had become insolent in their bearing and openly bragged of their ability to whip the whites, I deemed myself justified in telegraphing the Department the necessity for having troops here at this time. It is a well-known fact that many of the Palouses, Nez Percés, Colvilles, Callispells, Spokanes, Cœur d'Alénes, &c., who were defeated by Colonel Wright in 1858, would at once assume hostilities if they could succeed in uniting with other tribes; at least efforts have been made to this end.

Complaints in regard to drunken Indians have become less, but those who desire to indulge in liquor seem to have no difficulty in procuring a supply in the settlements. Several cases of horse-stealing by Indians from whites have been brought to my attention, and with the co-operation of the chiefs I have succeeded in nearly every instance in recovering the stolen animals for their owners, and in punishing the guilty parties.

Adultery among the Pend d'Oreilles prevails to a great extent. The chief Michelle, until recently, has punished offenders by whipping on the bare back, and in most cases the women only have been so punished. Serious results have obtained therefrom, particularly in cases of pregnancy, death sometimes ensuing. Some time ago I prevailed upon the chief to resort to milder treatment. Some of the Kootenai women infest the towns, and are kept there by inducements held out by whites as abandoned as themselves. Among the Flatheads offenses of any kind are extremely rare.

There are residing on this reservation seven or eight white men (French Canadians) who are married to Indian women and have large families of half-breed children; they have

lived here unmolested for years; but the citizens of Missoula County desire them removed in order to collect taxes on their property. However, so long as they exhibit good behavior and habits of industry, I regard their presence beneficial to the Indians, and deem it unwise to compel them and their offspring to remove to a community where they would be looked upon and treated like Indians in every respect except paying taxes.

The boarding-school at Saint Ignatius mission for girls is still in excellent condition, and the scholars are making fair progress; but in regard to educational affairs generally I respectfully refer to my last year's report, having no reason to change my opinion from the views therein expressed.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has not been as good as usual, owing to the very wet spring and summer, which seriously affects their scrofulous condition. The services of the agency-physician have therefore been in demand almost daily. All possible attention is bestowed upon the sick, but a hospital-building with its appliances is a necessity which cannot be too strongly urged. The annual appropriation of only $300 for the medical service is entirely inadequate to the demand.

Having been unable to procure an appropriation for the repair and improvement of the roads, and they being in worse condition than ever, owing to spring-freshets and a wet season, I ordered all the employés, whenever they could be spared, together with white residents of the reservation, to work on the worst part of the road; but their services alone would have been wholly insufficient without the assistance of a number of Indians whom I induced to work with them, by offering them provisions, blankets, &c. The roads are now barely passable, and much more labor will have to be expended upon their improvement. The employés have otherwise been kept constantly busy, and such as were deemed inefficient were promptly discharged.

Two thousand six hundred and forty-eight bushels of wheat were ground in the agency-mill during the year. More would have been ground but for the unaccountable delay in the arrival of the new smutter, ordered early in March last.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. MEDARY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT PECK UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Peck, Montana, September 26, 1876.

SIR: In compliance with directions I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the affairs of the Fort Peck Indian agency.

Fort Peck, the headquarters of this agency, is located on the north bank of the Missouri River, 375 miles by land above the city of Bismarck, Dak., and 275 miles below Fort Benton, Mont. A more unsuitable location could scarcely have been selected on the Missouri River for an Indian agency. The buildings stand on a narrow bench or bottom at the base of a bluff probably one hundred feet in height, and, if the river should cut away its banks at this point as rapidly the coming as it has the past season, both ground and buildings will have been washed away. The country, too, surrounding is not adapted to the purposes for which it was selected. The bottom-lands for miles above and below are low, marshy, and liable to overflow. Those lying contiguous to the north are dry, sterile, and unproductive. There is no land at this point under cultivation or suitable for farming purposes.

The Indians under my charge consist of Yanctonnais, Assinaboines, Gros Ventres, Uncpapas, Brulés, and Tetons, branches of the great Sioux family, famed in their past history as the most cruel, wild, and treacherous of all the Indians of the Northwest, and implacable enemies of the whites. Their totality has not been as yet definitely ascertained, but they are reported as numbering between 9,000 and 10,000, although your predecessor places their numbers much higher.

Upon my arrival here, on the 22d day of April last, I found but few Government supplies on hand, and they were soon exhausted. The spring-rains had commenced, and as a consequence the Indians were unable to go out on their annual hunt to procure the necessary subsistence for themselves and families. This misfortune reduced them to almost a state of starvation, and in order to prevent absolute suffering I was compelled to purchase in open market the necessary supplies to relieve their immediate wants.

The latter part of May they broke camp, and the most of them left the agency for their summer's hunt, ranging as far west as the Little Rocky and Bear's Paw Mountains, north to the boundary-line between the United States and the British northwest territory, east to the limits of Montana, and south to the Missouri River and the Fort Buford military reservation. I have been in weekly communication with this camp during the entire summer, and am much gratified in being able to state that game is abundant and their summer's hunt has been a most successful one. They have had an abundance of wild meat to subsist upon and have dried and cured large quantities for their fall use.

In all my intercourse with these Indians I have found them peacably inclined, tractable, kind, and loyal. They are not in sympathy with the hostiles, though repeated and earnest efforts have been made, through emissaries from Sitting Bull, to induce them to join the unfriendly Indians, and, while they remain true and firm in their friendship to the United States Government, they complain bitterly of the enforcement of the order prohibiting them from procuring the ammunition necessary in obtaining the wild meats upon which they are expected to subsist the greater portion of the season.

AGRICULTURE.

In a conference with the chiefs of the Assinaboines at Wolf Point, last spring, they gave me to understand that, if they could have fields of their own and receive instruction in the manner of tilling their lands, they would set the example to their people by themselves laboring in planting and cultivating their crops. I accordingly ordered a few acres set apart for each of them at that place, and had them plowed, and they, with the assistance of the white employés, planted corn and also potatoes, turnips, beets, cabbages, and other vegetables. These Indians went into their fields with the hoe and rake and seemed to take pleasure in this labor and great interest in the growing crops. And now that their crops are about matured and the yield abundant, they are highly gratified at the result and well pleased with the reflection that they have succeeded in producing food from the earth by means of their own labor.

I had neither time nor opportunity the past season to make the same experiment with any of the other tribes of this agency. The success of the Assinaboines has inspired many Yanctonnais with a desire to engage in agricultural pursuits, and they have applied to me for assistance in breaking up ground, building houses, &c. I am very anxious to gratify them, and to enter upon the pleasing task of instructing them in the art of agriculture, but it is not practicable to do so at this point, for reasons hereinbefore stated. I am the more anxious to further engage in this undertaking for the reason that I believe it to be the first step necessary to induce the Indians to abandon their nomadic and savage life and adopt civilized habits and pursuits. It will furnish them with new objects of interest and a pleasing and profitable occupation.

The Indians who have led off in this enterprise are Red Stone, Long Fox, Little Bull, White Shell, Broken Arm, Walking Porcupine, and Wolf-skin Necklace, who are chiefs among the most prominent of the Assinaboines.

AGENCY FARM.

Upon assuming control of the agency farm, I found by actual measurement but 30 acres under cultivation. During the spring and early summer I extended the fences and had 40 acres more of land broken, and now have 200 acres of fine arable land fenced, 70 of which are in cultivation.

CROPS.

Considering the backwardness of the spring, and the visitation of grasshoppers, the yield has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Eight acres were planted in corn, and its estimated yield is 25 bushels per acre. Many Indians were supplied with roasting-ears from this field during the summer. Eight acres were sown in oats, which, it is believed, yielded 40 bushels to the acre; but owing to the fact that I had neither reaper nor cradle, I was compelled to have it cut with the mower and stacked with the hay. Eight acres were sown in wheat, four by Mr. Fitch, the agency farmer, under my predecessor. This came up so thinly on the ground that it was not deemed worth harvesting; and four by S. S. Hughes, the present agency farmer. The latter came up thickly and provided a good yield, but in consequence of the lateness of the season when sown, the heads were not well filled. This was also harvested with the mower and put up for stock-feed. From this experiment I am led to believe that if the ground should be put in proper condition, and the wheat sown early in the spring, a good yield might be obtained.

Twenty-five acres were planted in potatoes, the most of which are still growing, and present a promising appearance. Those taken from the ground were large in size, many of them weighing from two to three pounds, and of excellent quality. The farmer reports that the yield will probably reach 5,000 bushels. Taking into consideration the fact that they were not planted until about the middle of June, for the reason that the soil could not be put into suitable condition earlier, and that they were planted in sod ground, the yield will be highly satisfactory. Seven acres were sown in turnips early in June. Their growth was rapid, and the yield will be fair. The Indians have been pulling and using from this patch from the time they became large enough to eat. They have not yet been gathered, but it is estimated that the yield will reach 2,000 bushels. About the middle of July the agency farmer sowed six acres more, but these were destroyed by grasshoppers. The remainder of the ground was planted in pease, beans, pumpkins, squashes, radishes, beets,

and onions, and, with the exception of the two latter, the yield was good, and furnished the Indians with an abundance of these vegetables.

I have enumerated in detail these different products for the reason that the opinion seems to prevail that neither cereals nor vegetables can be produced in this latitude without irrigation. As a general rule, this opinion may be correct, because the rain-fall has been greater in this locality the present season than for many years, and our good crops may be due to this cause. But our success demonstrates the fact that the soil here is rich, and will produce most of the cereals and vegetables indigenous to a warmer climate. In this latitude, where the rain-fall in usually insufficient for agricultural purposes, farming without irrigation is an uncertain business. But the farmer here can plant his grain with greater assurance of a bountiful yield than in a more southern latitude if he applies irrigation to the soil. This can easily be done at Wolf Point by turning the waters of Wolf Creek through means of a ditch across a rich bottom two miles in width. By this process a large tract of land could be brought into cultivation, the first crop of which would more than re-imburse the entire outlay for the ditch.

FARM-LABOR.

The agency-farm work has been mainly performed by employés, under the supervision of the agency farmer. A number of Indians have also been employed, who were obedient, evinced a desire to learn, and have taken a great interest in the growing crops. These Indians have learned to harness horses, yoke and manage cattle, and do general farm-work. They deserve great credit for their faithful attention to duty and skill in performing farm-labor. But in order to increase their interest in farming, and that they may eventually become self-sustaining, I think that each one should have a small piece of ground set apart for him, with the necessary farming-implements. The feeling that it is his own, and that he will receive all the benefits resulting from his industry, will be an incentive to labor, encourage him in the discharge of his duties, and reconcile him to the change of habits and pursuits.

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Although this agency has been assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church, they have sent no missionary to labor among these Indians. I hope that the church will take this subject under consideration, and at an early day send a laborer to this field.

CIVILIZATION.

When I first came among them, I failed to discover that any considerable advancement had been made by these Indians in adopting the habits and customs of civilized life. With few exceptions, I found them dressed in their wild costumes—moccasins, leggings, breech-cloth, blankets, feathers, and paint. I have had repeated conversations with the leading men of the different tribes and endeavored to impress them with the advantages to be derived in adopting civilized dress, and many of them now are desirous of dressing in citizen clothing, including hats and boots. If clothing can be procured, large numbers of them will gladly receive and wear it.

Many of them, realizing the advantages of houses over their rude lodges, have requested me to build houses for them, and we are now engaged in erecting sixteen log houses. Some who are now occupying houses have adopted other customs of civilized life. From step to step these people must be led by precept and example in adopting civilized habits and pursuits. The transformation from barbarism to civilization must necessarily be slow, and can only be accomplished by continual patience and enduring kindness.

SCHOOLS.

A day-school was opened at this place in February, 1875, by my predecessor, but for the want of suitable buildings was discontinued. Soon thereafter a school was opened at Wolf Point, which was continued until July 1, 1876, at which date I granted a vacation for the summer-months. This school will re-open on Monday the 2d proximo, largely increased with children of the Upper Assinaboines from Fort Belknap. The progress and general deportment of the pupils have been good. They were attentive to their studies, obedient, and of quick perception. The system of teaching by illustrations is attractive and pleasing to their young minds, and their advancement has been highly satisfactory. In order to secure a regular attendance I had a daily lunch prepared for them and made cleanliness of person a condition of admission to this lunch. After this arrangement the children became more regular in attendance, their persons cleanly, and their rude dress tidy and neat.

In my opinion houses should be built wherein the children could be lodged and boarded under the supervision of a competent matron. Under the rules and regulations of such an establishment, discipline, cleanliness, the adoption of civilized habits, and a rapid advance-

ment in studies would be more easily secured. To carry this into successful operation it will be necessary for a stated sum to be set aside in the appropriation for educational purposes. A school-building is in course of construction at this place, and will be completed by the middle of October next, when a school will be opened for the children of the Indians located here.

CONSOLIDATION OF FORT BELKNAP WITH THIS AGENCY.

In compliance with instructions from your office I have relieved W. H. Fanton, United States special Indian agent at Fort Belknap, and discontinued that agency. The Indians there consist of Gros Ventres and Assinaboines, whose aggregate will not exceed 4,000.

I received from Mr. Fanton the stores, stock, books, &c., at that place belonging to the Government, and am now engaged in transporting all the movable property to this place. I informed the Indians that the change was for their good, and that it was the wish of the Great Father at Washington that the Gros Ventres should remove to this place, and the Assinaboines to Wolf Point. The Gros Ventres will not consent to remove to this place. They allege as the reason for this refusal that they and the Yanctonnais at this place have never been on friendly terms and cannot live together in peace. They will forfeit their annuities rather than come to this post to receive them. They express a willingness, however, to remove to the Missouri River, at any point within the reservation out of the way of the Yanctonnais. There is a point above this where they could receive their annuities and supplies with but little additional cost to the Government. It would require the strong arm of the military to compel them to come here. This, under the circumstances, I think, would be unwise and detrimental to them, and also to the Yanctonnais.

The Assinaboines, pleased with the idea of farming, readily consented to remove to Wolf Point and make that their permanent home; and one hundred lodges are now on their way to that place; the rest will follow late in the fall.

HEALTH.

The general health of the Indians is good. I have not heard of any serious illness among those who have spent the summer on the hunt. Those who have remained at the agency were mostly old men and women and young children. There has been some sickness among them, and two have died. Considerable scrofula exists; otherwise they are of robust constitution. To the sick, Dr. Southworth, the agency physician, has been assiduous in his attentions, and skillful in his treatment. Your attention is respectfully invited to his report, herewith inclosed.

A hospital should be built and a hospital-steward employed, in order that the sick may be cared for in a civilized way. It is impossible to have the sick properly cared for in their rude homes, or to get medicine properly administered. Special care has been taken of the sick. They were provided with food from my table, which was prepared and sent to them daily. But if much sickness should prevail when the entire camp shall have returned, it will be impossible to give them the necessary care and attention in this way.

REMOVAL OF THE AGENCY HEADQUARTERS.

In order that the Indians at this place may have the opportunity of engaging in agricultural pursuits and eventually become self-sustaining, I earnestly recommend the removal of the agency headquarters to Poplar Creek, on the Missouri River, twenty-five miles below Wolf Point, where rich, arable soil, pasturage, timber, and good water are found.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. MITCHELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF LATE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Mount Holly, N. J., Tenthmonth 18, 1876.

RESPECTED FRIEND: At the time of forwarding my last annual report the Northern Superintendency comprised the Santee Sioux, Winnebago, Omaha, Pawnee, Otoe and Missouria, Iowa, and Sac and Fox of Missouri, tribes of Indians.

The Pawnees had recently been removed to the Indian Territory. Instructions were received Fifthmonth 18, 1876, providing for the transfer of the Pawnee agency from the Northern to the Central Superintendency, and notice of said change was transmitted to their agent on the same day.

Attempts have been made during the year, under provision of the statutes of the United States, to remove from Indian reservations outlaw whites, who were residing thereon contrary to law, and by their presence and example were a disadvantage to the Indians, and a seriousn uisance to the agents, said men being removed by the United States marshal. One of them immediately returning, his case was reported to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by whose recommendation it was placed in the hands of the United States district attorney for an opinion as to the proper mode of procedure. His reply, filed in the Commissioner's office, was, that as the trespasser was not worth $1,000, or other sum of money, the provisions of the statutes were inadequate for other course than his continuous removal by law from the reservation. In order to strengthen the proper authority of United States Indian agents on the reservations intrusted in their care, to suitable laws should be enacted, under which outlaw whites can be excluded from Indian reservations, where their presence is a moral leprosy, fatal to all progress in civilization of Indians associating with them.

On each reservation there are many Indians who are using their best endeavors to learn and pursue the industries of civilization. These Indians ought to be encouraged by all Government officers, and protected in their rights by statute against every encroachment. Lands should be allotted to them in severalty, held by such certificates as will prevent alienation of the nominal title from them, even to the United States, without their written consent, and provision should be made by United States statute, under which at a certain status of cultivation and civilization, to be determined by proper officers of the Government appointed for that purpose, the Indian could be received and registered as a citizen of the United States, and the lands then transferred to him by patent in fee simple. Such an arrangement would tend to encourage all well-disposed Indians in their efforts toward civilization and self-support, and, in my opinion, would rapidly relieve the Government from its guardianship over Indian tribes.

In the early part of Sixthmonth last a communication was received from the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, notifying me to close the office of superintendent Indian affairs, Northern Superintendency, on the 30th of said month, it being the end of the fiscal year; at which time said office was closed, its accounts settled, and the books and papers belonging to it transmitted to the Commissioner's office in Washington.

Upon closing my official correspondence I desire to remark, that among the many obstructions encountered during the term of my administration, tending to paralyze proper efforts to advance the Nebraska Indians in civilization and self-support, may be mentioned as prominent—

1st. The system of general legislation for Indians, to meet the supposed requirements of special cases. Congressional enactments of this character have, during the last year, closed the most promising schools and industries of our agencies.

2d. Such inconsistent and opposite action of the Government to Indian affairs as permits it to expend large sums of money and sacrifice valuable lives in an endeavor to compel a Sioux chief and followers to reside upon an Indian reservation, and, at the same time, enables it to take from the half-civilized Winnebago reservation Indians, against their solemn protest, two-fifths of their trust-funds, to waste upon outlaw deserters from the Winnebago reservations, who are now roving in idleness in the State of Wisconsin.

3d. The want of a hearty co-operation of all the branches of Government having control of Indian affairs in the just, humane, and Christian Indian policy of the President of the United States.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

BARCLAY WHITE,
Late Superintendent Indian Affairs.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nohart, Nebraska, Eightmonth 25, 1876.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions, herewith is submitted my second annual report for year ending 31st instant.

There are two small tribes, the Iowa and Sac and Fox of the Missouri, under charge of this agency, numbering, Iowa 224, and Sac and Fox 100, located upon reservations in northeastern Kansas and southeastern Nebraska; the eastern boundary of that of the Iowas being the Missouri River, and also of that of the Sacs and Foxes, which joins the Iowas on the west, the northern boundary of both being the Great Nemaha River.

IOWAS.

The Iowas are an industrious agricultural people, whose manner of living and farming compares favorably with that of many of the surrounding settlers. What they raise, in

addition to their cash annuity, gives them a comfortable living. They live in houses which are furnished in a manner similar to those of the whites. Two Indian women have within the last year prepared carpet-rags with their own hands, had the carpets woven, and now have them upon the floors of their own houses. Two of the Iowa women have sewing-machines of their own, which they understand how to operate.

Most of the families of this tribe have fields of from 10 to 50 acres, well fenced and under cultivation; one mixed-blood having one-quarter of 160 acres inclosed with post-and-rail fence, about 50 acres of which is farmed, the balance being used for raising hay; but he is yearly increasing his acreage of cultivated land, having broken ten acres the present season.

The manner in which the Iowas have cultivated their crops the present year is not any improvement upon last year, but rather otherwise, which can be accounted for by two reasons: 1st. The spring payment of annuity, which has usually taken place in the fourthmonth, was for some unaccountable reason delayed until 28th of sixthmonth, the funds for the purpose having arrived but a few days previous to that time. This delay had the effect of discouraging and demoralizing the Indians, they not being able to understand the cause. All efforts to induce them to labor with their usual enthusiasm were futile. 2d. Immediately after the planting of their corn they obtained permission to make a tribal visit to the Otoes, a neighboring tribe, under the promise that they would return in ten days, which they failed to do, staying more than double that length of time, during which their crop became overgrown with weeds, so that its cultivation was attended with extreme difficulty.

Improvement would be facilitated by the allotment in severalty of their lands, which about one-half of the tribe desire; but the obstacle preventing allotment to those who desire it is the fact that no survey of the reservation has been made except the outer boundaries, and a faction of the tribe strenuously oppose the use of their funds for that purpose, (an article of the late treaty requiring it to be surveyed at their expense,) preferring to hold their land in common as at present. There is one objection to this survey which is entitled to some consideration, which is as follows: With one exception all the farms have been located and fenced without regard to surveys, and a survey now would indiscriminately cut up these farms, so that it is feared that efforts to adjust differences would be attended with great labor and probable dissatisfaction; but, notwithstanding this, it is believed that a survey made under the direction of the Department would permanently promote the welfare of this tribe and put them in a better condition to eventually assume the rights and duties of citizenship, and be no longer wards of Government. Yet there is a united hostility to any act of this latter kind.

Improvement has also been retarded by the withdrawal of Government support of schools, funds formerly used for tribal improvement now being diverted to educational purposes. The cash annuity of $9,000 for 224 persons could be reduced $1,000 without entailing any want or suffering upon the tribe, and this latter sum used for general beneficial purposes in favor of the tribe at large, would put them in a much better condition to advance, by supplying young men, who are anxious to commence farming for themselves, with necessary implements and comfortable houses. Although they will not consent at present to this reduction of cash annuity, it is believed that it would be for the best interests of the tribe for the Department to reserve this amount, even without consent, for there is no excuse for their not being able to support themselves upon the land they call their own.

Until April 1, 1876, a carpenter and blacksmith have been employed, but as no funds were at command with which to supply material for building, without making it necessary to discontinue the schools, it was thought prudent and an act of economy to discharge the former, the latter being a practical wheelwright, and able to make all necessary repairs to wagons, plows, &c., in addition to his ordinary blacksmithing. This arrangement has proven satisfactory, but will necessitate the occasional and temporary employment of a carpenter to perform necessary repairs to agency and other buildings. One Indian has already procured lumber by his own exertions to build an addition, 14 feet by 15 feet, to his house, which has been done. Another has material on hand for the erection of a barn, 16 feet by 40 feet. Another has built for himself a comfortable log-house. No Indian apprentices are employed, they not being willing to work to gain a knowledge of mechanical labor without a compensation, and fail to consider that some of their number might in a few years be able to fill the positions of mechanics themselves, and thus obtain the salaries. This is too vague and distant to prove an incentive. There is ample ability possessed by some of the young men to fill these positions after a course of instruction and apprenticeship.

But little sickness has prevailed in this tribe. Births number 18; deaths, 7.

Nearly $700 have been expended within the year by direction of individual Friends for supplying seed-grain and feed, which was distributed among both tribes, but mostly to the Iowas. It is given as a loan to the Indians, who are to return the same number of bushels sown out of the crop raised; where the crop is a failure, which has been the case in many instances, no payment is required.

THE IOWA INDUSTRIAL HOME

has been in successful operation during the year, with an average of 25 children in attendance, while at the day-sessions of the school there has been an attendance of 41, with 35 for the largest monthly average. The farm in connection with the school now contains 80

acres under fence and cultivation, upon which it is believed sufficient produce can be raised to furnish necessary supplies, as soon as sufficient stock can be procured to consume surplus grain and make a supply of meat. The idea of instruction in manual labor, especially among the boys at the school, so far as field-labor at least is concerned, is of very little practical utility in this tribe, as if kept out of school for that purpose, parents prefer to have them work on their own farms, there being no objection to their working out of school-hours. Much good has been done among the girls in giving instruction and practice in house-work. But the main object in this institution heretofore has been to afford a boarding-place for those who reside too far away to attend school from their own homes, and to secure regular attendance. There have been raised on the farm 400 bushels fall-wheat, 200 bushels spring-wheat, and 100 bushels oats; besides, we have 30 acres of growing corn.

At this institution there are employed teacher of industry, matron, teacher, assistant teacher, and seamstress. The labors of the teacher of industry are so varied and numerous that, in order to have all farm-work done in proper season, it seems necessary to have employed a farm-laborer, which position could be filled by a Indian. Heretofore such necessary additional work has been performed by day-laborers, (Indians,) but it would be more prudent and satisfactory to employ an Indian at a monthly compensation during the summer season. This farm is an auxiliary in the work of civilization, as it gives employment to a number of Indian men during harvest and other busy seasons, thus assisting to teach habits of industry; and it is but justice to say that in the harvest-field, as well as at other work, these young men have done credit to themselves by exhibiting not only the ability but the inclination to perform their labor in a manner that will bear favorable comparison with that of white laborers. A number of these young men also go among the surrounding settlers and obtain work, receiving the same compensation that the whites do.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.

This small tribe, numbering 100 all told, have accomplished more and shown more evidence of improvement during the past than during any previous year, though they have fallen somewhat short of promises. Only about 75 acres of the 200 acres prairie broken last year have been fenced and farmed. Some delay was caused by the inability of the agent to procure plows and nails for fencing at the proper time, but when they were procured they were not all used to the best advantage, yet there is much to be commended in their forward movement. Reared and supported in idleness, want unknown, it is not surprising that, even with their own desires to improve in usefulness and advance in civilized customs, they should not always reach the mark laid down by themselves. Heretofore receiving a per-capita cash annuity of $90, work to them appeared no necessity until forced to it by legislative exactment.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, $2,000 was expended with their consent for beneficial purposes, thus reducing their cash annuity to $70 per capita. This is one step in the right direction. Their consent was also obtained, per resolution of Tenthmonth 11, 1875, to the appropriation of $2,000 for education and general beneficial purposes, thus giving ample means, in addition to $200 due from the United States in fulfillment of treaty stipulations, to continue their school during the usual number of school-months. An Indian woman, a member of their tribe, has been successfully employed as teacher of this school. They continue to desire the sale of the western ten sections of their reservation, and in the early part of the present session of Congress re-petitioned for the same. A bill for the sale of a portion of the Sac and Fox reservation in Kansas and Nebraska is reported as having passed during the last hours of the recent session of Congress, and it is hoped that it is for the sale of that above referred to. They have apparently given up the idea of removal, and seem willing to improve their present home.

One member of this tribe has raised about 300 bushels fall-wheat, another 100 bushels, being the first wheat raised by Indians on this reservation.

Permission has recently been granted to allot in severalty the land of this tribe to those who desire it, but under the fear of this act conferring upon them the rights and obligations of citizenship, which they are not prepared for and do not want, they at present do not seem willing to receive allotments, for which a short time since they were prepared.

CONCLUSION.

As an influence having a direct bearing upon the question of civilization, may be mentioned the habit of tribal visiting, long in vogue between neighboring tribes. It is, without doubt, one of the most objectionable features among ancient customs, and calculated to perpetuate sentiments hostile to improvement and civilized life. These visits are made annually by tribes that are in intimacy with each other. The visitors receive presents of ponies principally (yet other articles are also given) from the visited, thus imposing upon themselves obligations requiring them to return the compliment when those visited become the visitors. Thus they keep themselves stocked with a large number of useless animals, as the beasts bartered in this way are seldom of any value to the giver or receiver, but are kept merely for this purpose.

A law or Department order prohibiting this practice would conduce to the benefit of Indians, so far, at least, as tribes are concerned who have advanced to the condition occupied by the tribes of this State and Kansas. This order should not give agents discretionary power in the matter of granting permission to Indians to leave the reservation for this purpose, but should require that it be obtained from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and should entail a punishment for disobedience. This plan would produce beneficial effects, and could be carried out without difficulty, if military and civil authorities would harmonize. There would never be occasion for more than once imposing a penalty.

As Indians advance in civilization the authority of chiefs in the settlement of difficulties is diminished, thus creating a necessity for some other provision for the punishment of criminals. The laws of the United States or of the State in which Indians reside, for the punishment of crime, should extend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another, at least in tribes where tribal authority is annulled. They are not a quarrelsome people, but occasionally in the heat of excitement an overt act is committed which demands punishment. Naturally fearful of the law, such cases would seldom arise if punishment was to be expected as the result.

The progress of advancement, especially in morals, is very much retarded by the presence of a low class of whites which infest Indian reservations. Much annoyance and demoralization are observed at this agency on this account, and the present law for their expulsion is inoperative, from the fact that no penalty is imposed for their return when once removed, except fine, and this class of "roustabouts" seldom have any property from which a fine could be collected; and knowing this, they return to the reservation and remain with impunity. This has been the case here where parties were removed by Department orders. A law for their expulsion and summary punishment by imprisonment, or otherwise, for returning, is most urgently demanded. There are one or two white men at this agency who are married to Indian women, whose presence has been a benefit to the tribes; but they are exceptions to the general rule, and should have no weight in shaping legislation.

Very respectfully,

M. B. KENT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OMAHA AGENCY, NEBRASKA, *Ninthmonth* 1, 1876.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In conformity with the regulations of the Indian Department I hereby submit my third annual report of the condition and progress of the Omaha Indians for the year ending on the 31st ultimo.

During my six years' acquaintance with this tribe I have seen nothing to discourage any who may be interested in the progress of the Indians, and feel satisfied that with proper treatment and a uniform policy they will become self-sustaining in comparatively a short time, and civilized to a greater or less extent according to their surroundings.

The uncertain attitude of the Government toward the Indians does much to retard their improvement. The prospect during the past year, that they might at any time be turned over to the Military Department, has had a very depressing effect upon the Omahas, and if perchance it may not be out of place here, I will suggest that because a few bands or tribes are hostile and require the presence of troops to keep them in subjection, I can see no more reason for putting the whole Indian population under military control than there would be to place a city or State under martial law because a certain ward or county was overrun by rioters or outlaws.

Three years ago the Omahas were mostly living in villages. Now nearly every man has improvement made upon his allotment, and the villages are completely deserted and broken up. The individual members of the tribe have cultivated this summer nearly 2,000 acres. I estimate that the wheat-crop will amount to 5,000 or 6,000 bushels. It is now secured in stack. The corn will probably yield 35,000 bushels if not damaged much by grasshoppers. They are now on the reserve committing some depredations upon green crops. Besides the above, the yield of other products will be good. It is estimated that the oat-crop will amount to about 1,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,500 bushels; turnips, 200 bushels; and onions, beans, &c., 500 bushels.

The Omahas have labored during the past three years entirely without compensation, their only hope of reward being the prospective crop. They realize the importance of getting better horses, and some have procured good teams. As they become interested in their homes and in the accumulation of individual property the desire to own stock of various kinds will increase. The tribe now numbers 1,027, an increase over last year of 22.

The two schools taught on this reserve during a portion of the past year were very prosperous and well attended.

The reservation contains 193,225 acres. Fifty thousand acres of this amount was surveyed off the west end of the reserve three years ago, and offered for sale as authorized by act of Congress, but failed to sell, owing to defective legislation. It will therefore be seen from

the above statement that the Indians now hold 143,225 acres, without any present prospect of diminishing it. I feel willing to repeat my assertion of last year, contained in my annual report, that "much, if not most, of the opposition to the Indians felt among white settlers is due to the fact that they hold large tracts of land, lying idle and unproductive," which they cannot use, and which are bringing in no revenue to the Indians nor to the States in which the several reservations may be situated. If the Indians could be induced to consent to the sale of all this surplus land and have the proceeds from the sale thereof invested for their benefit, if not needed to aid in their civilization, I think it would be best for all parties concerned.

As agents are invited to make any suggestions that may occur to them relative to the welfare of the Indians, I will give it as my opinion that the office of chief should be abolished, and the Government cease to treat with the different tribes as so many different nations, but treat all Indians alike as subjects of the General Government and amenable to the same laws that white men are. My experience has been that I could accomplish much more good by treating all members alike, and in my administration have only used the chiefs when absolutely necessary to carry out some requirement or regulation of the Department.

As I am now about to retire from the service, (having resigned my position as agent some time since,) I feel free to suggest that I think the salary of Indian agent is much too small for positions involving so much responsibility. No individual or corporation would expect to obtain employés of whom so much was required and upon whom such responsibility was imposed without paying much more. Several agents are paid (in addition to the salary received from the Government) by the religious society nominating them for the position. There is also an inconsistency in paying all agents alike. Perhaps this is not a proper time to raise salaries, but that it should be done at some time I feel very confident.

I see no reason why agents should be paid from Government funds except in cases where it is expressly so provided by treaty. There is no more reason why an agent's salary should not be paid from the Indian funds (except as above stated) than there is why other employés should not be. Very few Indians need special appropriations; the funds due them by treaty, or that can be procured from sale of surplus land, will, if properly used, bring them to a state of self-support. The spirit of beggary so common among Indians must be broken up if they are ever to become self-sustaining and self-respecting.

Very respectfully submitted.

T. T. GILLINGHAM,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OTOE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Eighthmonth 25, 1876.

RESPECTED FRIEND: Hereby is presented my fourth annual report of the condition of the Indian service at Otoe agency, Nebraska, for the year ending Eighthmonth 31, 1876:

A retrospect of the events of the year just ended, as they relate to the condition of the Indians under my care, presents an aspect as varied in its import as are the natures with which we have to deal. While endeavoring to change the customs of this race from improvident indolence to habits of economy and thrift, and the cultivation of a more enlightened intelligence, there are many difficulties presented that only those who have been brought in direct contact with them can fully understand. Perhaps none are more difficult to surmount than those growing out of an insufficient means for agency government, the lack of a direct and fixed policy toward all Indians in general, and toward each tribe in particular, as relates to its peculiar conditions and pecuniary resources; and a strict adherence to the course adopted.

Nothing has tended to retard the progress of this tribe in the line of opening farms for themselves so much as the unsettlement occasioned by a continued agitation of the subject of selling their reservation, and the removal of the tribe. A feeling of continuity is essential to permanent improvement and the establishment of comfortable homes, among all races, and the lack of it is perhaps nowhere more strikingly illustrated than in the superficial improvements of the majority of our frontier settlers, whose aim seems to be that of speculation rather than improvement. The same is true of Indians, though perhaps in a greater degree, as but few of them have yet learned the advantages of a comfortable home; and the policy that has been continuous since white settlements began to spread over this country, of moving the Indians back as soon as their land was wanted by the speculative element that moves in advance of civilization, has from its very nature retarded the civilization of the Indians.

The improvement that has been made at this agency during the past three years in the direction of developing among the Indians the means of self-support seems to have caused an uneasiness that has been prolific of a great deal of annoyance, inasmuch as it has alarmed this speculative element around us with the fear that the same, continued, will eventually plant the Indians on their present fertile land so firmly that they cannot be removed, and thus they be deprived of the benefits of manipulating the sale of their reserva-

tion. To prevent this. very strong efforts have been made to undermine the influence of the agency, to deter the Indians from planting their crops, and to render valueless the industrial school that has recently been established for the benefit of the children. Could arrangements be made to prevent outside interference and pernicious counseling with the Indians, except by parties properly authorized to do so, it is believed it would tend greatly to improve the condition of the service, and also of the Indians.

The destruction of timber on the reservation by white settlers has been great during the year, and to again speak of it seems to be my unpleasant duty, as the supply of timber is very small at best. Its destruction is an injury to the country, a heavy loss to the tribe, and an exhibition of a low moral condition in many of the surrounding settlers who have disregarded the provisions of law and the rights of others. Some efforts have been made by the judiciary of the district to prevent it, but they have not been effectual.

The plan of using the annuity-funds of the tribe for the encouragement of industry in agricultural pursuits, instead of cash payment, that was adopted in the spring of 1874, and continued up to this time, has worked very well, and has developed an anxiety for labor that I have seldom seen excelled by any race of people, which clearly demonstrates the fact that the same incentive that induces the white man to labor will also induce Indians. That incentive is the hope of a direct reward, in yielding the requisite means to procure the necessaries of life. The principal regret in this connection is that we have not had the means at command to utilize a larger portion of Indian labor that has almost continuously sought employment.

All the land that had been previously broken, consisting of about 700 acres, has been brought under cultivation the present season, partly as a tribal farm under the care of the agency, and partly by individual Indians. The crops have been generally cultivated well, and are considered above the average of this part of the country. The aggregate yield is estimated to be about as follows: 2,150 bushels of wheat, 9,000 bushels corn, 800 bushels oats, 4,000 bushels potatoes, and 200 bushels of beans, which, together with other vegetables, is believed to be sufficient to furnish breadstuff for the tribe the greater part of the year.

With a continuance of the same system under proper management, and more land broken, there is no good reason why the tribe may not be more than self-supporting by the products of their own tillage. But experience has been very far from demonstrating the fact "that the Indians would likely take hold and manage their own affairs so as to yield them a competent subsistence." The tribal relations that are so universal among Indians, and the customs thereto belonging, almost preclude the establishment and profitable managment of a farm by members of the tribe; yet a few have been endeavoring to do so, and have received such encouragement as it was consistent to render. Several attempted to raise wheat on land that they had broken last year, but with a few exceptions were not very successful. Owing to their land not being fenced and the ponies of the tribe running at large, their crops were more or less destroyed by them.

A faction of the tribe who have opposed improvements, being in league with parties who have sought to have the reservation sold, were persuaded to plant no crops, under the assurance that they would not remain here long enough to be benefited by them. These will be very destitute and without means of support, except as it is furnished at the agency, or is supplied by their more provident neighbors.

Nearly all the men of the tribe have participated in the labor of the agency farm, and been regularly paid for their services. It is the testimony of the farmer that they have greatly improved in the manner of performiug labor, and that the harvesting recently completed, was as well done as though he had had the average of white laborers. A carpenter and blacksmith have been regularly employed through the year, and have attended to the duties of their departments in keeping up repairs and manufacturing such articles as were required in order to promote the best interests of the tribe. The carpenter has been largely employed in adding the necessary improvements at industrial school, including the building of a barn and inclosing the grounds around the building with picket-fence; and the blacksmith, in addition to his shop-work, has attended to the mill, sawed lumber as it was required, and ground the corn for distribution among the Indians.

A commodious building for the accommodation of an industrial school was constructed near the agency during the summer of 1875, at a cost of $3,000. Later in the fall and early winter a barn was built, to be used in connection with the school, by agency employés. The building was furnished so far as required, and the school started about the 20th of Tenth-month, (October.) There had been some opposition to the construction of the building; but when completed and the school was commenced, the Indians seemed well pleased, and more children were offered than it was thought prudent to take, 46 being the number borne on the school-register. The school continued full and highly prosperous until about the middle of winter, when the seductive influences above alluded to induced many of the parents to take their children from the school, which very much reduced the number in attendance. But little notice was taken of their conduct, and gradually many that had been removed were returned, though the school did not regain its former number; but it is believed that at the opening of the next session, unless the Indians are again interfered with, as many will be offered as can be accommodated.

The improvement of the pupils who were regularly in attendance, (and it may be said to

their credit that there were some who did not miss any time,) both in school, learning, and deportment out of school, was highly satisfactory. The testimony of the principal teacher who has had much experience in teaching, is that in the common branches where the power of memory and imitation are principally requisite, they seem to excel, but in mathematical calculation and abstract reasoning they are perhaps inferior to the white race.

The expense of maintaining the school during the past year, exclusive of furnishing the building, but including the salaries of teachers and employés, has been about $2,800. This has been by advanced appropriation by Congress on the contemplated sale of a portion of their land; this being the only available source from whence funds could be obtained, and, considering the importance of the institution, is justifiable and praiseworthy, but is injurious to the finances of the tribes, inasmuch as it consumes the principal arising from the sale of land before it is sold. Could the said portions of land be sold and the proceeds be funded in such manner that the accruing interest could be used to meet the expenses of the tribe, it would be more to their future interest.

The health of the tribe, in general terms, has been good throughout the year, though the number of deaths has been about equal to the number of births, being about 25 of each; and the total population of the tribe is 454.

JESSE W. GRIEST,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Eighthmonth 25, 1876.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions, I submit my report of affairs at this agency during the past year.

The Santees all wear citizens' dress, live in houses, and some of them are excellent farmers, two are fair blacksmiths, one is a miller, and several can do a creditable job of carpenter-work. Gambling and dancing are but little indulged in, and then in remote places and in a clandestine manner. Nearly all are members and steady attenders of churches, send their children to school, and behave themselves as well as anybody.

They have done very well during the year past, making, I believe, considerable progress toward self-support, which I conceive to be the main thing we are working for. Good order has been observed, and no considerable crime, either among themselves or the neighboring whites, has been committed. Of minor offenses we have plenty, but following them with speedy punishment seems to have a very salutary effect. Even a case of drunkenness on or near the reservation has not been heard of for many months. A few properly-selected Indians for policemen are a great help to the agent in preserving order, and I have felt the loss of them the past few months, but have called on the former ones occasionally when absolutely necessary.

For the past four or five months I have been unable to conduct the various industries of the agency in a proper or satisfactory manner, owing to the sweeping reduction in the employé force, rendered necessary to comply with the new construction of the act regulating the amount to be paid in salaries in one year. This has been very unfortunate, for we have not been able to give the Indians as much assistance about their farming as they should have had; the shops have been closed nearly all the time, causing great inconvenience and loss, the grist-mill has been idle all the time, and the saw-mill was run but little.

The industrial school alone was continued as usual, the employés accepting greatly reduced salaries rather than disband the school, which we all thought would be a serious misfortune to the children, nearly all of whom have been steadily there for from one to over two years, and have been greatly benefitted and improved thereby.

Right here I would remark that the educational interests of the tribe are in a very satisfactory and hopeful condition. There is hardly a child of suitable age who does not attend one of the schools, and about half are steady inmates of one of the three industrial schools, all of which are excellent, and good enough for any children, white or Indian. Whereas two years or so ago, when these schools were started, great trouble was experienced from the children running away, now such instances are rare, and I sometimes think when they do occur the children are very willing to be brought back.

The village matron, who for over two years had acceptably labored with the Indian women, teaching sewing, knitting, weaving, cooking, housekeeping, &c., was obliged by failing health to leave several months ago.

The sanitary condition of the tribe is, and has been during the year, excellent.

Notwithstanding the many difficulties under which we labored, by several of us becoming farmers temporarily we got a large increase of wheat sown over any previous year. As it did well and just escaped the grasshoppers, the Indians are well pleased with the result, and I think another year will show a good increase over this year's acreage. The wheat is not yet thrashed, but I have bought an excellent thresher with ox power to be kept as agency property and used for their benefit. The corn crop I estimate is shortened fully one-half by

the grasshoppers. They also damaged potatoes, onions, &c., very materially, but not completely ruining them as two years ago.

Many of the houses have been improved during the year by shingle roofs and good floors, and but for the reduction in employé force, a number more might have been repaired. I hope it may be continued till all located on claims are so repaired.

In conclusion I wish to lay particular stress on one subject which I deem of vital importance to the Santees, and which has I am sure done more to retard their advancement than any other; it is the fact that they have no permanent title to their land, and nearly every spring, at the time when they should be most settled, they are disturbed by rumors of removal, and often are discouraged by disaffected ones from planting their crops. It is foolish to expect any one to improve a place that he may be required at any time to vacate. White men would not do it, no more will Indians, and I verily believe the productions by this tribe would be doubled simply by the knowledge that the land was theirs permanently. If paragraph 4, article 9, of the treaty concluded April 29, 1868, referred to in my letter of 9th instant, does not provide for their obtaining such perfect title, I would most earnestly recommend that legislation be asked of the next Congress which would secure it.

Rev. S. D. Hinman, missionary in charge of the Episcopal mission, has not furnished any report, and is now absent from the agency.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

CHAS. H. SEARING,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Eighthmonth 21, 1876.

RESPECTED FRIEND: As directed by circular-letter dated 28th ultimo, I submit this my sixth annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency. I first assumed the management of these Indians on 1st of seventhmonth, 1869, and after an absence of two years, returned to them as agent on the 1st of tenthmonth last.

During the seven years of my acquaintance with the Winnebago Indians in Nebraska, I have had the satisfaction of seeing them greatly improve in condition; they have, during that time, increased their individual wealth at least tenfold. In 1869 they were living in villages in the timber-land, and were paying but little attention to agriculture; they were receiving from the Government weekly rations of flour and beef, sufficient to almost support them; nearly all their property was held in common; their business was transacted through fourteen chiefs, who were conspicuous for worthlessness. Now, twelve chiefs are elected annually by the adult males of the tribe; each head of a family has a patent for 80 acres of land; many have fine farms, and are wholly supporting themselves and families by their own industry; the issue of rations has been discontinued, excepting to the Wisconsin branch of the tribe, and to the sick-list. Ninety frame and brick houses of from four to five rooms, and costing nearly $700 each, have been built for them on their allotments on the prairie; many horses, wagons, agricultural implements, etc., have been furnished them, and they are now fast emerging from a condition of dependence upon their annual appropriations.

IMPROVEMENTS.

A contract was let on the 9th of fifthmonth last for the erection of fifteen two-story brick houses, for the Wisconsin Winnebagoes, on their reservation, recently purchased from the Omahas. These houses are to cost $698 each; the bricks which enter into their construction—as was the case with the industrial school buildings, costing nearly $20,000, and with the seventy-five Indian houses previously built—were all manufactured on the reservation. Lime and sand are found at convenient distances also on the reservation.

About 100 acres of prairie have been broken by the Indians on their farms during the present season; this was done without pay, which they have heretofore always received from the tribal funds for labor of this kind.

Comparatively little fencing has been done this year, owing to the fact that the saw-mill was destroyed by fire last fall, and we have as yet not been able to rebuild it for the want of funds.

EDUCATIONAL.

There are four school-houses on the Winnebago reservation; three of which are for day-schools and one for a boarding and manual-labor school. Day-school No. 1 is situated one-half mile from the agency-house in a westerly direction; day-school No. 2 is situated two miles east of the agency; day-school No. 3 is situated four miles northeast of the agency, and the boarding and industrial school is situated about one mile from the agency, in a westerly

direction. These schools were opened as follows: Day-school No. 1, about six years ago No. 2, about nine years ago; No. 3, about five years ago, and the industrial school nearly two years ago. Day-school No. 1 has been open during the past year four months; day-school No. 2, six and one-half months; day-school No. 3, one-half month; and the industrial school eight and one-half months.

The results of educational work at this agency have been very encouraging. The children are quick, and when they attend school regularly, learn as rapidly as the average of white children. The progress of the children, 28 boys and 27 girls in the industrial school, was especially encouraging; they were removed from their parents and taken entirely out from under their control, only being allowed to visit their former homes once a month. In addition to their school-room duties the girls were taught to cook, sew, and do general housework, and the boys the use of tools, farming, &c.

The restrictions of section 5 of the Indian appropriation act, approved March 3, 1875, fall particularly heavy at this agency, where an amount greatly in excess of that fixed by the act above referred to had been expended for pay of employés engaged by the year; but when on the 14th of thirdmonth it was found that there was a possibility of interpreting the word employés, as used in the act, to apply to all temporary and day laborers, it was necessary to at once discharge all employés, including Indian apprentices in the carpenter, blacksmith, and shoe shops, and in the mills, and to close the schools. It was with deep regret that I sent the children away from the industrial school, as it must necessarily be a long time before that school is again in as flourishing a condition as it was at the time it was discontinued.

SANITARY.

There are many native medical practitioners, both male and female, among the Winnebagoes. These are frequently called in, either on the first appearance of a disorder or after the agency physician has commenced to prescribe for it, unless he effects a very speedy cure. During the progress of nearly every case the agency physician is consulted whether his advice is heeded or not. The native skill is completely baffled by any disease of an unusual and malignant character, as is now being sadly illustrated by frequent deaths of children under three years of age with the whooping-cough, which is prevailing in the tribe. There have been at least ten deaths from this cause during the last two or three weeks.

CONTRIBUTIONS

in goods and money, for the benefit of these Indians, have been made during the past year by members of New York yearly meeting of Friends, amounting to about $2,250. These have consisted, in part, of clothing for the school-children and for the aged; of food for the sick and aged; of books for the schools, &c. Ellen J. Smith has also been employed as matron, and her services have been very valuable in teaching the Indian women how to keep their houses in order and how to prepare food and manufacture clothing.

Very respectfully,

HOWARD WHITE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY,
Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, August 16, 1876,

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Department I have the honor to submit my annual report.

The Indians belonging to this agency are the Capote and Weeminuche bands of Utes, and Jicarilla Apaches. The estimated number of Utes is 900, and by a late enumeration there are 326 Apaches.

There has been but little change in the general condition of these Indians during the past year. Their personal comfort has been much better provided for than during the previous years. There has never been any effort made by the Government to educate, christianize, or even to civilize these Indians. Their moral condition is worse than a year ago, and will continue to grow worse as long as the agency is continued at this place, where they can easily obtain, through Mexicans, all the whisky they want.

The Utes belonging to this agency indulged the hope, until the present summer, that they would not be compelled to submit to the treaty of 1873, (they have always claimed to have been greatly deceived in making that treaty,) and that all their farming-lands would be restored to them. Since they have been told frankly and authoritatively that it was "too late to recede from their former consent to this cession, and that a strict adherence to the

terms thereof will be required of them," the principal chiefs, and I think nine-tenths of the people, are disposed quietly, although reluctantly, to submit. A few bad men among them have recently burned several vacant houses belonging to settlers on the lands ceded by that treaty, and have in various ways annoyed the settlers more than during the entire year previous to the first of June last. I have feared that it would become necessary to call upon the military to arrest them that they might be properly punished, and in this way put a stop to such wrongs; and I have threatened them with this, but thus far have not done so, and I have reason to believe that the principal chiefs are doing all they can to prevent such conduct by their people. If an agency was established "at some suitable point in the southern part of the Ute reservation," as the Utes expected, and as was clearly contemplated in making the treaty of 1873, the agent would be much better able to control the Indians and prevent much if not all the trouble between them and the white settlers, notwithstanding the fifth article of that treaty is daily violated by the whites.

It is more than 50 miles from the agency to the eastern boundary (the nearest point) of the Ute reservation; from there it is about 120 miles to the western boundary of their lands. The Weeminuche Utes live on their reservation, some of them 150 miles from the agency, and cannot come here for their supplies, and complain bitterly of the Government for continuing the agency here. The Capotes are most of the time immediately around the agency, or within 15 or 20 miles of it, and, of course, off their own land. The Utes are naturally a quiet, peaceable people, and, if treated with reasonable fairness by the Government, will never make trouble.

Article 4 of the treaty of 1873 with the Utes reads as follows: "The United States agrees, so soon as the President may deem it necessary or expedient, to erect proper buildings and establish an agency for the Weeminuche, Muache, and Capote bands of the Ute Indians, at some suitable point, to be hereafter selected, in the southern part of the Ute reservation." While it is true that this article leaves this whole matter to the discretion of the President, it is equally true that the Indians do not understand much about such conditions, and that they expected the agency to be established within a short time; and I respectfully but earnestly recommend that it be done.

The fifth article of the treaty of 1873 provides that "all the provisions of the treaty of 1868 not altered by this agreement shall continue in force; and the following words from article 2 of said treaty, viz: 'The United States now solemnly agree that no person, except those herein authorized to do so, and except such officers, agents, and employés of the Government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described in the article, except as herein otherwise provided,' are hereby expressly re-affirmed, except so far as they applied to the country herein relinquished." There are three public roads passing through the southern part of the Ute reservation, and the public are daily passing over the territory belonging to them, and no effort is made to prevent it, nor would it be possible to prevent it without a military force.

There has been more complaint by Mexicans of petty depredations by the Apaches during the present summer than a year ago. Of course these are all denied by the Indians. I have no doubt some of them are true, while some are made in the hope that the agent will pay the claim, as it is generally believed by these people that the agent has the right, if willing, to pay all such claims. These troubles will continue and increase as long as the Apaches are permitted to roam over the country at will. They are east and south of the agency. I repeat what I said in my last annual report: "The Jicarilla Apache Indian has no home. As a people, they have no country that they can call their own. No incentive to improvement has ever been placed before them; they are left to roam over a section of mountainous country of uncertain ownership; they may be in territory belonging to the United States, or it may be included in a Mexican land-grant." I also expressed the hope that "the Jicarilla Apaches of this agency would, within the year, be placed on the reservation provided for them, between the San Juan River and the southern boundary of Colorado," but that territory has lately, by Executive proclamation, been restored to the public domain.

I again quote from my last annual report: "I have had frequent conversations with their leading men on the subject, and they have always expressed a strong desire to be placed where they could have some hope of permanency. They also express themselves as anxious to learn to farm and have their children learn to read and write." Several of these Apaches applied to me last spring for farming implements, and seed corn and wheat. I supplied them in limited quantities; and, although their patches are small, they claim to have good crops. They are about 60 miles from the agency, on a Mexican land-grant. It is but a few days since their most influential man was talking, while here, about their prospects for farming when they get on their land on the San Juan. In this they are doomed to disappointment. Here, then, we find a body of Indians willing to work, and who had agreed to become self-supporting within five years if the Government would but give them an opportunity, and the opportunity thus far denied them.

I was instructed by Inspector Kemble, in April last, to try and induce these Apaches to go to Fort Stanton reservation, and have done so, but without success; they saying that they would rather do without any help from the Government than to go there. That some per-

manent home should be provided for them, and they required to go to it, there can be no question.

I succeeded in making an enumeration of my Apaches in May last, but have not been able to do so with the Utes, on account of their being scattered over so large a territory, and part of them but seldom, and others never, visiting the agency. They have promised, however, that they will all come in next October and give me an opportunity to make such enumeration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. RUSSELL,
United States Special Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CIMARRON AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,
August 4, 1876.

SIR: Your circular-letter requiring annual report is this day received; and, in compliance therewith, I have the honor to submit the following:

You are, of course, aware that the Indians belonging to this agency are non-treaty tribes, without a reservation, and have been thus far without any provision for their education in the arts and modes of civilized life. It is barely necessary, therefore, to say that a very general statement of the condition of the agency is all that can be furnished. The first and most important fact in this connection is that during the past year the Indians properly belonging to it have remained peaceable, giving no trouble to the settlers that I am aware of, excepting that their herds are at times kept upon pasture-lands claimed by the stock-men; claims which amount to just nothing at all, they (the stock-men) frequently having trouble among themselves on the same account.

It is probably proper to refer to a difficulty which occurred at the agency during the autumn of 1875; but as the Department is fully informed as to the details of that affair, and as it occurred previous to my taking charge of the agency, a mere reference to it is all that would seem necessary under the circumstances. One fact, however, should not be overlooked—and the more frequently it is brought to the attention of all concerned the better—and that is, that the white man, and his cupidity and greed of gain, his disregard of law and the safety of the lives of innocent people, is responsible for that occurrence. Whisky did it all, and the whisky was sold either directly to the Indians, or with the full knowledge that it was to go to them, by parties who are encouraged in their fiendish occupation by being taken into the social circle and treated as honorable citizens, while if exact justice were meted out to them they would be enjoying the quiet seclusion of the felon's cell.

I am informed by a gentleman who is connected with the Interior Department that the removal of these tribes to a reservation at an early day has been determined upon. On this subject I have only to say that if a suitable location can be procured for them, and such terms offered as they cannot reasonably reject, the change should be urged by all honorable means; but if it is the intent of the Government to stake off a reservation for them in the desert, destitute of game, of farming or grazing lands, or on the summit of some mountain range, covered with snow nine months of the year, and compel them to locate thereon, half fed and less than half clothed, I would say, in the name of God and humanity, forbear. They have been told by the agents of the Government in time past that so long as they remained at peace with the white man they should have undisturbed possession of this country, a territory embraced between the Arkansas and the Rayado, the base of the mountains, and as far out on the great plains as their dread enemies, the Comanches, would allow them to go. Now they see the stock-men coming in and driving their ponies from their pasture-lands, inherited from their ancestors, and they ask me why the Great Father in Washington does not make good the promises of his agents. That they should be placed upon a reservation, for the good of all concerned, cannot be denied; but they should be induced (not forced) to adopt the habits and customs common to civilized nations. If the Government has no suitable tract of land for a reservation for them, it becomes her duty to these Indians, as the original owners and possessors of the land, to purchase such a one for their use.

With regard to the condition of the Indians of this agency, I would say that they seem to be well furnished with the means of sustaining life and for the enjoyment of the rude comforts common to all the wild tribes. Still, I think the smaller children must suffer for the want of sufficient clothing during the winter season, that furnished by the Department being altogether insufficient. Their habits and customs are much the same as those of the wild tribes of the plains, modified by a slight contact with the Americans, and by a life-long and almost constant one with the semi-civilized Mexican.

As to their disposition—which I suppose to refer more particularly to the feeling manifested toward the whites—I must confess my surprise at its friendliness, taking into consideration the fact that they have always, and not without some show of reason, considered the white man as an aggressor.

I am sorry to say that no progress in the work of educating, civilizing, and Christianizing the tribes belonging to this agency has been made; but I hope that no culpability will appear when it is remembered that I can exercise no control over their movements; that they come and go at their own convenience, and that not one dollar has been allowed for their instruction.

It would seem superfluous to make any suggestions on the subject of methods of treatment, or legislation necessary for the better protection and restraint of these tribes while in their present unsettled condition. It will not be out of place though, I think, to state here my objections to the proposed plan of turning over the care of all the tribes to the War Department. The principal objection is that it would be inconsistent with simple justice to place any individual or class under military surveillance except for the commission of crime. That said condition would be detrimental, if not fatal, to the project of civilizing them is beyond a question. It may also be objected to on the ground of the demoralizing effect of bringing them in contact with the soldiery. This is not said from any feeling of disrespect for the Army. Far from it. But it must be admitted by all who are conversant with the subject that the influence of the soldier is rarely exerted in the interest of purity and morality, but the contrary. With all the objections, and some of them justly enough, that may be urged against the present system, it is undoubtedly vastly preferable to the plan proposed. The well-known stubbornness and stolidity of the Indian character render him a poor subject to be influenced for good by force of arms, and an idle military guard makes but an indifferent missionary teacher.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. PYLE,
Special Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE MESCALERO APACHE AGENCY,
Rio Tulerosa, Lincoln County, New Mexico, August 18, 1876

SIR: In submitting this my first annual report of the Indians belonging to this reservation, I would state that my remarks must necessarily fall short on many subjects, as I only took charge of this agency on the 1st of July last.

My long experience among other tribes has taught me that, in order to manage Indians with success, it is absolutely necessary to make a study of their habits, customs, mode of living, traditions, &c. I therefore, on my arrival, made it my duty to investigate the character and pursuits of the Indians consigned to my care, and have met with great encouragement from them. My visits to their camps are very frequent, generally daily, and it rarely happens that they are fruitless.

AGENCY AND RESERVATION.

The extension of the boundary-lines under the Executive order dated October 20, 1875, has tended greatly to keep the Indians on their reservation, by furnishing them with ample hunting-grounds, abounding in game, within the limits of their reserve; but the extension acts very detrimentally in other respects. I coincide with the opinion of Col. L. Edwin Dudley, former superintendent of Indian affairs at Santa Fé, that it would have been much more advantageous to extend the lines northward than southward. The present reservation is traversed by the main traveled road from the Lower Rio Grande to the railroad termini at El Moro, La Junta, and Las Animas, and the area is so great that loaded teams passing through have to make two camps within the boundary-lines. This alone, in my opinion, renders the tract of country set apart as unfit for an Indian reservation. It furnishes great cause for annoyance and seriously retards the civilization of the Indians.

The greatest evil is undoubtedly the sale of liquor, of which the Indians are passionately fond, and for which they will sacrifice anything and everything, sometimes giving a horse or mule for a quart of whisky. The profits of this illicit trade are so great, that it pays these men to run the risk, especially as conviction on the uncorroborated evidence of an Indian is almost impossible. I have endeavored to detect some parties who are making a profession of this liquor traffic with Indians; but, although convinced of their guilt, I cannot find proof enough to convict them. I shall give this matter my especial attention during the coming year, and feel sure that one conviction will break up to a great extent this abominable traffic, which threatens to defeat all plans for the welfare of these Indians. Another source of constant annoyance is the close proximity of the two Mexican towns La Luz and Tulerosa. They are both about the same distance from the line of the reservation, and it is from these two towns that most of the liquor is procured. The distance is so small—being about six miles from the boundary of either town—that the Indians have every advantage in going backward and forward without a pass.

Another great evil caused by the road passing through the reservation is the injury done to Indian crops by the cattle of trains camping on the reserve. This disheartens the Indians, and some of the best workers in the tribe, coming to me with complaints of this nature, ask me, "Why should we work for other people? We want that corn for our horses. Why should others eat our work?" There is no doubt but what this fact discourages them by its constant repetition, as, after all the labor of planting and cultivating, they see the results of their toil and care destroyed in a single night. This is rendered still more aggravating by the fact that the Indians, in order to protect the crops from their own animals, camp at some distance from the farms, so that by the time the damage is discovered the offenders are generally beyond reach. I have on one occasion recovered compensation for damage done when informed thereof in time to overtake the train.

The settlers on the reservation whose improvements have not been purchased by the Government are the cause of considerable trouble. It is here that the agent's authority is set at defiance. It is here, under his very nose, that the Indian gambles away his property; and, when the agent interferes to protect the Indian, he is notified that he (the settler) is on his own land, and not on the reservation. I need hardly call your attention to the fact that it requires great tact to keep matters working in harmony under so many disadvantages without sacrificing the interests of the Government. I have so far been successful, but at the cost of much trouble and anxiety. In fact, the difficulties I have encountered have made my position anything but a bed of roses. I am at present searching for a suitable tract of unsettled land for a reservation which shall combine the advantages of the present location and at the same time possess none of its disadvantages. I shall report to the Department should I find a suitable locality.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

It being such a short time since the Indians were moved to this reservation, there are at present no agency buildings of any description. The office of the agency is in a house rented of Mr. J. H. Blazer; one store-room is also rented of him, while the issue-room and two other store-rooms are the log-cabins of former settlers, adapted to the temporary requirements of the service. I have at present neither quarters for employés nor council-room in which to receive Indians. Should the Department decide to retain these Indians on the present reservation, notwithstanding the objections already enumerated, I would suggest that an appropriation be asked of Congress for the erection of suitable buildings. There being no funds at my disposal, I have been unable to do much work, but have, with the aid of my employés, erected a new slaughter-pen and fitted up a meat-house, besides considerable improvements in the issue-room. I have also made some repairs on our store-rooms and put up about half a mile of fence.

CIVILIZATION.

The Mescalero Apaches are undoubtedly the most courageous and warlike of the Indian tribes in the Southwest. Their constant wars with the Navajoes when on the Bosque Redondo reserve, although the latter outnumbered them ten to one, prove their valor and love of battle. Yet I venture to assert that there is not a tribe as tractable and as susceptible to kindness as they are. They are very willing workers; and, although they have but lately made any effort to farm, they dig, plough, rake, hoe, irrigate, and perform all kinds of labor in a manner which speaks well for their natural capacity. They show a great desire to please, and bring in ears of corn to show me how their crops are progressing, although I visit them almost daily. In order to stimulate their zeal, I have occasionally made presents to the most industrious of a few yards of brown muslin or prints, giving them to understand that these gifts are a token of my satisfaction with their work. No one who has been with the Mescaleros any time will have any doubts on the subject of their ultimate civilization. I believe most positively that, by judicious management and adequate appropriations, these Indians can be rendered self-sustaining in three years. This will necessarily involve an additional outlay during the three years for the purchase of work-cattle, farming implements, and sheep; but after that time the produce of their farms, the increase of their sheep, and the wool, if properly disposed of, will more than suffice for their maintenance. It is my opinion that the most effectual method of advancing these Indians to a state of civilization is to provide them with something on which they can fix their desires. Give them each a little farm, say 10 acres; let them understand that it is theirs as long as they remain on the reservation, and that they lose all claim should they leave; furnish them with seeds and farming implements, have good practical farmers to teach them, and then offer premiums for the best-cared-for piece of land. By these measures we excite a spirit of emulation which would keep them constantly employed in the improvement of their farms, and would thus attach them to the soil; a result heartily to be desired. Then, having something permanent to care for, they will abandon their roving mode of living for the more agreeable and peaceful occupation of the husbandman. I firmly believe that this is not only the most advantageous, but also the most economical, plan of handling these Indians, who I must say seem to be very anxious to render themselves independent, as far as subsistence is concerned.

These Indians have been grossly misrepresented; they have been accused of thefts and other crimes, when in reality they were the sufferers instead of the offenders. A band of horse-thieves at the Boquilla, a Mexican town about 70 miles from the agency, have found it to their advantage to raise the hue and cry of "Apache" in order to cover their depredations. The determined action of my predecessor, W. D. Crothers, assisted by the military, recovered from this very town a number of horses stolen by these outlaws from the Indians. This led to the citizens of the county taking the matter in hand, and the band has been driven to other quarters. They congregate now at Puerta de Luna, which was formerly their mart for the disposal of their plunder. I have struck a blow at them there, which I shall report in detail under the heading of "Indian property."

As regards their social relations, these Indians are polygamists. They purchase their wives and divorce them at will. They have no marriage rites or ceremonies. Notwithstanding the fact that the Indians, previous to their removal here, were in close proximity to a military post, prostitution among the women is the exception and not the rule. Not having as yet any physician attached to the agency, I am unable to give any statistics on the subject; but, as far as I can ascertain, there is not a single case of syphilis among them. Their punishment for prostitution is very severe—it consists in splitting the nostril; and, in case of adultery, the penalty is generally death.

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Whatever the results of the peace policy may be with other Indians, its success with the Mescalero Apaches, one of the most intractable and barbarous tribes in the United States, is complete, and of sufficient importance to warrant its continuance. If proofs were needed of the wisdom of this policy, or the thorough knowledge of Indian nature which suggested it, I would recommend a review of the history of the Mescaleros.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

There being no agency buildings on the reservation, nor funds for any purpose at my disposal, I have been unable, much as I desire it, to open a school. The education of these Indians is a subject of vital importance to the citizens of New Mexico, as on the action of the Government in this respect depends not only the future welfare of the tribe, but also their character. Either we will have uneducated savages, as in former years, or civilized human beings to deal with, and I presume there can be no hesitation in choosing the course to pursue. "Delays are dangerous," and in no instance has the saying a fitter application than in this. If it is our desire to raise the coming generation as peaceable citizens, we cannot commence too soon to show them the advantage of peaceful occupations, and the easiest and best method to attain this end is to educate the children. Their education is a sacred trust, which the Administration by its wise policy has accepted. The coming generation of these Indians will be what we make them. We hold their destinies in our hands, and are responsible before God and man for the use we make of this advantage. Be they what they may, they are human beings, and it is a debt we owe to humanity to educate and civilize them, besides being to our own interest to do so. When I consider the immense amounts annually expended by the different religious bodies of the United States for the conversion of savages in Africa and other distant countries, and see the number of uneducated heathen growing up in our very midst, I am compelled to ask why charity should not begin at home. Quite a number of chiefs, who are fully alive to the importance of this subject, have requested me to open a school. They say they will compel the children to attend, and otherwise assist me in every way possible. The children themselves seem anxious to learn. As a tribe they are very intellectual, nearly all speaking the Spanish language in addition to their native tongue.

THEIR INTERCOURSE WITH OTHER TRIBES.

There is but one tribe of Indians on this reservation, viz: The Mescalero Apaches. There are, however, intermarried and living with them, one Navajo, one Comanche, three Jicarilla Apaches, and five Gila Apaches. Their relations with the Gilas, belonging to the Ojo-Caliente agency, have been of the most friendly nature, but I have good reason to believe that recent events have created a feud which will only be allayed by blood. The circumstances are as follows:

On the evening of August 1 the Indians in the main camp having a full supply of tiswin, how obtained I cannot discover, some dispute arose between them, resulting in a fight, in which two Gila Apaches killed one and wounded two of the Mescaleros; they then stole a number of horses and left. The next day a party of six Mescaleros requested a pass to visit the Hot Springs, which I refused. Later in the day, on my visit to the camp, I discovered the effects of the previous evening's debauch, and on investigation ascertained who the offenders were. The next day the only remaining Gila also left the agency, which induced me to believe that the quarrel is not a personal but a national matter. I have since learned that they have been followed by five Mescaleros, relatives of the murdered man. I have placed myself in communication with Agent Shaw, and have requested him to order the arrest of any Mes-

caleros at his agency without a pass, as I feel sure they will endeaver to retaliate, and it may involve the whole tribe in a war unless promptly put a stop to. I am confident that with the co-operation of Agent Shaw we can prevent any encounter between the two tribes, and thus maintain peace.

Their relations with the Jicarillas continue to be of the most friendly nature. They have been visited during the year by several from the Cimarron agency, and one of them asked my permission to bring his family and settle on this reserve. Not knowing the wishes of the Department, I refrained from granting his request. I believe the Jicarillas are the only tribe with which the Mescaleros can be consolidated on one reservation. I understand that the Jicarillas have no reserve of their own, and, as the country through which they are roaming is thickly settled, while Lincoln County is but sparsely populated, the citizens of the Territory would be infinitely benefited by their removal to this agency. Juan Largo, (Big John,) one of the Jicarillas on this reservation, requested a pass to visit his relatives at Cimarron and bring them to live here, but I refused on the above-mentioned grounds. If the Department desires to remove the Jicarillas from Cimarron to this reservation, I would respectfully suggest that I be authorized to send a commissioner with Juan Largo and have him represent to them the advantages the Mescaleros are enjoying by having a tract of land they can call their own, and invite those who wish to emigrate to this agency. I am confident that a great number would come of their own accord if assured of a home and subsistence, and by this means their removal could be effected of their own free will and at but a trifling cost to the Government for transportation.

INDIAN PROPERTY.

With the exception of the presents the Indians receive from Government, their property consists of nothing but horses and mules. In order to arrive at the number in their possession I, immediately after receipt of the circular-letter calling for an annual report, sent word that the next day I wished all horses and mules to be gathered in the camps, and early next morning I personally made the count, and to my astonishment found 597 horses and 122 mules. This is notwithstanding the constant raids made on them by the Mexicans, many of whom have more need of a reservation and military to restrain them than these Indians. I believe that the expedition I sent to Puerta de Luna has had some effect in stopping this raiding, as I have not had a single case reported since the return of the party. I am now contemplating measures for the protection of what really belongs to these Indians.

On July 22, having received a notification that the civil authorities at Puerta de Luna had arrested a horse-thief from this county and had found in his possession a number of horses with altered brands, presumably horses belonging to the Mescalero Apaches, I dispatched a party of four Indians in charge of Mr. Morris J. Bernstein, issue-clerk at this agency, to reclaim such horses as the Indians could identify. Shortly after the party had started three other Indians, who had suffered very severe losses during the past year, requested permission to join the expedition, which was granted. This augmented the party to seven Indians and one white man, but, considering the nature of the country to be traversed, the object of the expedition, and the reputation of Puerta de Luna as a thieves' nest, I called on the commanding officer at Fort Stanton, Captain Purington, Ninth United States Cavalry, for an escort to accompany them, but my application was refused. However, Mr. Bernstein (being acquainted with some of the prominent citizens of Puerta de Luna, but who were powerless to suppress this illegal traffic without outside support,) continued his journey and met with unexpected success. He reports that on his arrival he secured quarters for the Indians on a ranch about three miles from town, and then rode in alone to see his friends and secure their co-operation and support. On visiting the justice of the peace he learned that all horses taken from the man arrested had been reclaimed with the exception of two mules and two horses, which had been sent to Las Vegas, the county-seat, for greater security, a distance of about 85 miles. A public meeting of the well-disposed citizens was then called and resolutions adopted to the effect that all horses should be brought into town and examined by the Indians; that theirs should be delivered up notwithstanding who the owner might be or how he came by the animals. To carry out this plan the sheriff appointed ten deputies, besides deputizing Mr. Bernstein, with permission to use the Indians to bring in all horses they might find. The next day, long before daybreak, the town was astir, and soon the horses came pouring in from all sides. As fast as they were brought in they were corraled, and when at noon the deputy sheriffs were reported all present, the inspection began and lasted till evening. By this time the Indians had claimed ten horses. The next day the owners appeared to prove title, and seven head were adjudged to the Indians; the remaining three they were unable to prove their title to; they were consequently returned to their owners. Especial thanks are due to Messrs. Lorenzo Labadie, Pablo Analla, and M. Chaves among the citizens, and to the civil authorities, for their prompt and effectual aid in this matter. It being reported that another Apache horse was in possession of a Mexican at Fort Sumner, and that point being on another road to the reservation, he decided on taking it, thereby recovering one more horse. He also (as it afterward proved) by these means avoided an encounter with the band of horse-thieves who committed the depredations, as it transpired that they had congregated on the main traveled road, probably with intention to waylay the party.

The results of this expedition deserve a few remarks, as they will tend, if taken advantage of, to assist in the civilization of these Indians. At Puerta de Luna they claimed ten horses, but, as three did not have their brand or any mark they could be identified by, they were not surrendered. There is in this office a branding-iron, and, on the report of Mr. Bernstein, I matured a plan which, if carried out, will not only prevent the stealing of horses from Indians, but will place a check on their raiding and stealing also. I issued an order that all horses in their possession should be brought to the agency to be branded by me with the brand of the Department, and I informed them at the same time that I would take no steps whatever to recover a horse that did not bear the mark. In branding I make a record, in a book I have provided for that purpose, of the horse, any previous brands or marks he may have, the name of the Indian who owns him, and, when possible, the length of time he has had the animal in his possession. I have also, on taking charge of this office, introduced another book not formerly kept, in which I register the description of all animals claimed to have been stolen by these Indians, and by means of these two books I have recovered three horses and returned them to their respective owners.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I find great difficulty in enforcing the laws for the protection of Indians, as the United States officials and also the civil authorities reside at such a great distance from the reservation. The United States commissioner is 38, the United States deputy marshal 48, and the civil authorities 18 miles from the agency. I should, therefore, recommend that legislation be asked of Congress making an Indian agent ex-officio United States commissioner with power to act as marshal in cases of offenses committed against Indians or the laws for their protection.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. C. GODFROY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, Arizona, October 1, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report upon the condition of affairs at this agency during the year past:

Upon my taking charge of this agency last December, I found everything in confusion, the Navajoes having driven their last agent and his family away from the agency, which was then taken charge of by Col. Wm. Redwood Price, military commander of Fort Wingate, the nearest military post; and he, considering his to be only a temporary appointment, left all changes to be made by the next agent. I must say for the Navajoes, notwithstanding the difficulty with their former agent, Wm. F. M. Arny, that they have conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner. They would receive whatever was given to them in the way of supplies, and they are the only Indians that I have any knowledge of who will say "Thank you" in return.

The progress made during the past year has been all that could have been expected. Nearly all plant corn, and they have had a fair crop. Wheat was all destroyed by the grasshoppers. They also have had good success with pumpkins and melons. In the Cañon de Chelly many peaches were raised, many of good size and flavor.

In education the result has not been all that was to be desired, and I would renew the recommendation made last February in a report upon the school that a school-house be erected and school started in the Chusca Valley, where the Indians desire to have it. They promise to send their children to school, but they wish to have them live at home, and the reasons given are good. No missionary work has been done among the Navajoes, and unless some is soon started the Mormons will endeavor to enter the field, and are already making advances. Large numbers of the Navajoes each year visit the Mormon settlements upon the north and west of the reservation for the purpose of trading.

The hand-looms purchased and set up for them two years ago have not proved to be as great a success as was hoped for at that time. The Navajoes seem to prefer their own way of weaving blankets, for which they are celebrated, excelling all other tribes, as well as Mexicans. Navajo blankets are found all through the West, and sometimes command quite fancy figures, as high as $125 being paid for a single blanket. The blankets, sashes, and leggin-ties, all woven, are their staple of trade with other tribes. The wool they get from their own sheep, of which they have large herds, the total being estimated at 400,000, and this year they sold as surplus of wool at least 200,000 pounds, for which they receive in exchange principally leather, manta, calico, and trinkets. The men are as expert in the use of the needle as the women, and I have often seen them sit down and make their own shirts and pants upon getting the goods, and in less than half a day they would appear in an entirely new suit.

The only building at the agency erected during the year was done by the Navajoes, and the walls of adobe will compare favorably with that done by the regular Mexican adobe-layers. Repairs put upon the corral-walls were both well and neatly done, and never but one or two have refused work when it was offered to them. One thousand laborers could be obtained for enough to eat and 50 cents per day; they are good workers and quick to learn.

The only difficulty of a serious nature among the Navajoes was on account of the killing of a Navajo by one of the herders in charge of one of Don José Leandro Perea's herds of sheep. The Navajoes seized the whole of the sheep in payment, and, as the whole affair occurred about 100 miles east of the reservation and the sheep were held by the Indians away from the reservation, I requested the military commander at Fort Wingate to take charge of the affair, which he did. A settlement was effected by allowing the Indians to retain 450 sheep in payment for the Indian killed, with which, being 250 more than ever before claimed by the Navajoes, they were entirely satisfied.

I will here say that, while I do not approve of the practice of placing a certain number of sheep or horses against the life of a man, this is the first settlement of a difficulty of this kind away from the agency. It is all satisfactory to the Indians. In this case the owners of the sheep had to pay the penalty instead of the criminal, all of which might have been avoided if, as in former cases, an indictment had been found by the grand jury and punishment followed by the courts; but I do not know of any attempt being made to bring them to justice. In a singular case which occurred three years ago, the herder who killed an Indian is still in charge of the same herd. The Indians have often threatened to go and take him in order to satisfy their vengeance upon him in their own camp.

At a full council of the Navajo tribe, represented by their chiefs and headmen, held at the agency April 6, 1876, the agent was asked to make a request in behalf of the Navajoes for an extension of their reservation, which request was forwarded April 13, 1876, as made, together with the reasons of the Indians for such extension. Upon examination made since the request of the Navajoes was made and forwarded, it is found that fully one-half of the extension asked for is covered by the grant made by Congress to the Atlantic and Pacific Railway. They already occupy the country, and the only remedy is to induce them to settle in the northeast part of their reservation upon the San Juan River, which small corner is worth more than all the rest of their reservation put together.

This portion of the reservation is not made use of by them on account of the depredations of the Ute Indians, who make descents upon their sheep-herds whenever they venture there seeking pasture. The Navajoes have not forgotten that the Utes were used against them during the Navajo war ten or twelve years ago, and the Utes are naturally fond of war, while the Navajoes have too much to lose by a war, and rather seek for quiet. Also, the Utes are well armed, having large numbers of improved rifles, while the Navajoes are very poorly armed, having nothing better than the old flint-lock muskets altered to percussion-caps. The removal of the agency from its present location to the San Juan River will be the only inducement for them to occupy that portion. There they could engage in agriculture to a much larger extent, as well as find all the pasture they need. The military commander of this district, Col. Edward Hatch, has recommended that a postbe established near the San Juan River, in order to be able to control the Utes, who are becoming troublesome. Such a military post makes the removal of the Navajo agency both feasible and desirable in order to make the Navajoes self-supporting.

Another great need is that of a saw-mill, to furnish lumber for the use of the agency, as well as to provide doors and windows for the use of the Indians in their dwellings. They would build a better class of houses than the hogan, now used by them, if lumber were within their reach, and they would not be so ready to abandon them as they now are, which would be one great step toward making them settled in their habits.

Word has been brought to the agency that a delegation of Ute Indians are now in the Chusca Valley advising the Navajoes to purchase nothing but gunpowder and lead, and to lay in all that they can get; also to get the Navajoes to join them in a war against the Americans, alleging that the Americans, as they call all white men, are going to take all their land away from them.

Now while I can advise the Navajoes of the folly of such a move, and the disaster it would bring to them, it would be well to have the act passed by the last session of Congress in regard to the sale of arms and ammunition made more stringent; for, if I understand it rightly, it applies to Indian traders, and not to any citizen who may see proper to trade with the Indians. Upon this reservation there is one licensed trader. The agency is within 200 or 300 feet of the reservation boundary-line. Any one can establish a trading-post within a quarter of a mile and be outside of the control of the agent. And one party who has such a trading-post informed me that he preferred to have his store outside of the reservation, for the reason that no one could prevent his trading with the Indians and getting such prices as he pleased.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. G. IRVINE,
United States Agent for Navajoes.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, August 24, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Pueblo Indian agency.

The Pueblos have many of the characteristics of Indians, but they are very different from all other tribes in their general and most important qualities, being a quiet, industrious, law-abiding, peace-loving people. They live in villages built of adobe, and with better ventilation the houses would be very comfortable indeed. Nearly all the buildings erected since all danger of war with the wild tribes has passed away, are only one story high, with the entrance on the ground, while all the ancient buildings are several stories high, some as high as seven, built in terrace form, with the entrance of the first story in the roof, and each succeeding story opening on the roof of the story below, so forming at the same time a residence and fort. Each village has an annual election of officers, and maintains an efficient domestic government independently of all the others.

It seems impossible to get an exact census of the entire tribe, because the Indians themselves never know anything about their numbers; and living as they do, in nineteen villages, some of them 200 miles apart, it is impossible for the agent ever to find them all at home, so as to get a satisfactory enumeration of them.

In my last annual report I gave the population as 10,000, but as the result of another year's investigation I now return it at 8,400. Each of the villages has a grant of land about four square leagues in extent, and upon this the Indians raise enough grain and vegetables for their own support, and very often have a large surplus for sale. If in any year the crops fail they bring into requisition their skill in manufacturing pottery for sale, and so eke out their scant supplies till a new crop can be raised.

The duties of the agent for the Pueblos are not less arduous than those of the agents for wild tribes, but they are much more pleasant and cheering, consisting as they do of work for the protection and education of an appreciative people. The land owned by these Indians is as desirable as any in the Territory, and but for the constant interposition of the agent the Mexican and American settlers would soon possess themselves of the whole of it and the Indians be driven out beggars upon the country. I was much gratified some months ago by receiving a copy of an order from the Attorney-General of the United States directing the United States district attorney for New Mexico to appear for the Pueblo Indians in all cases presented by their agent. With this help assured I hope that much will be accomplished, during the present year, not only in fighting off all new comers but also in removing a large number of intruders who have persistently occupied Indian lands for a number of years, claiming a "show" of title.

There has been a good deal of trouble at several of the pueblos on account of their grants never having been surveyed. I have been successful in my efforts to remedy this evil to the extent of getting two of the grants embodied in a contract awarded this summer by the United States surveyor-general for New Mexico. The surveyors are now engaged upon the work. There are yet two other grants unsurveyed, but these have not yet been confirmed by Congress. I hope that their confirmation will not be long postponed.

The policy pursued by the agent in regard to schools has been to expend the limited amount of funds for this purpose at the villages where most interest has been manifested by the Indians. Six day-schools and one female industrial school have been maintained, most of them during nine months of the year ending June 30 last. These schools have not been entirely satisfactory for several reasons, chief among which is the low salaries paid teachers and the uncertainty of the schools being continued beyond a few months, so rendering it nearly impossible to procure teachers with anything like a proper appreciation of their work. However, the children at most of the schools seem to have maintained a good degree of interest, and all have made some advancement.

If there could be any assurance of a continuous supply of funds for a few years it would be a very great improvement to establish a central training-school at one of the pueblos and gather into that children from all the pueblos, and there, away from their home influences and distractions, teach them everything pertaining to civilized life, and then send them back to their own pueblos to introduce there their new ideas.

The Presbyterian Church has established a mission at the Pueblo of Laguna under the management of Rev. and Mrs. Menaul. Mr. Menaul has built a comfortable residence, and the Indians are delighted with the indication of a permanent work among them. I am in hopes that out of this beginning there may grow up, in time—at least for the western Pueblos—such a school as I have mentioned above. The Pueblo Indians are worthy of every effort that can be bestowed upon them to lead them up to citizenship.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. M. THOMAS,
United States Agent Pueblo Indians.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SOUTHERN APACHE INDIAN AGENCY,
Ojo Caliente, New Mexico, September 1, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the affairs of this agency.

With but few exceptions, hereafter noticed, peace, quiet, and order have prevailed, and the Indians seem to feel that they have a permanent home, and, with the exception of a few restless ones, are contented and happy. The year has passed without any conflict or violence with the surrounding citizens; progress toward civilization is not strongly marked, but does not fail to give hope for the future.

The Apaches of this agency are from bands known as the Gila Apaches, Mimbres, Mogollon, and Mescaleros. Each chief seems to be head of his own band, and others assume no authority over them; all are contented with the present reservation, which is ample for them and well adapted to their wants and disposition, containing 800 square miles, with sufficient tillable land for all, when they can be induced to work.

But little has been done this year by way of agriculture, as I had no means to initiate a system of farming. A few, however, have planted their patches of corn, which promise well, and if provided with the means I think can be induced to farm; though, could they be furnished with stock to commence, they are better adapted to make a pastoral than an agricultural community, as they are naturally indolent and consider labor as degrading. As they have always been a roving, thieving, war-loving tribe, it will take time to change their ideas and habits. Since making peace, they have kept faith with the Government as faithfully as any tribe under its control.

In April an outbreak was seriously feared, and some parties left the reservation, and in one instance stole a lot of mules and horses, and brought a portion of them on the reservation; some had been eaten by the Indians; some sold; those that remained were turned over to me and returned to the owner; the balance, the chiefs agreed in council to pay for from their annuity-appropriation. The prompt action of the Government in supplying food for them, and the unusually prompt and judicious action of General Hatch, commanding this district, in the proper disposition of troops at his command, in my opinion prevented an outbreak, and an Indian war. I cannot speak in too high terms of the efficient and hearty cooperation this efficient officer rendered to prevent an outbreak, and to conciliate the Indians. He has kept a command of cavalry in the field on the west of the reservation to effectually prevent Indians leaving the reservation, and punish any that may be found committing depredations.

The arrival of Indians from Chiricahua reservation has been reported from time to time; the number and names so far as practicable. Many of these are young men well mounted and armed, and at first were very insubordinate and troublesome, but I think will soon become respectful and obedient to authority. Most of them have their families and came to make this their permanent home. Several came in wounded, and most of them quite destitute. Several Indians have been killed in domestic quarrels among themselves, caused doubtless by whisky, which unscrupulous citizens furnish, against all efforts to break up this illicit traffic.

The agency buildings in progress of erection at the time of my last annual report, have been all completed, and the agency now has good, comfortable, ample and respectable buildings, and consists of buildings as specified in statistical report herewith inclosed.

Owing to constant trouble and litigation with intruders upon the rights of the Indians, I have had the boundary-lines of the reservation run and landmarks established, which will save much difficulty in the future.

Our efforts to maintain a day-school have not met with as much success as I could have wished. The habit of changing camps so often, keeps the children so far from the agency, that it is impossible to keep them steadily in school without providing for their food and care at the agency; if this can be done I have no doubt that this noble work could be made a success. There are a large number of intelligent boys and girls who should be brought into school either by persuasion or compulsion. The old race who have always lived on the war-path will soon pass away, and our only hope is to educate the rising generation in a different mode of living. This will do more to demonstrate the efficiency of the present humane policy of civilizing the Indians than can be realized in any other way. Their intellectual and moral wants should be attended to as well as their physical and temporal wants.

The sanitary condition of the tribe is good; but few cases of sickness, mostly rheumatism caused by exposure. We have no resident physician and no regular sanitary reports.

The military force at the agency remains the same as at last annual report. On one occasion I called on the commanding officer of the nearest military post for additional troops to prevent a disturbance that seriously threatened the tribe on account of one of the chiefs killing an Indian on issue-day, to preserve proper order and partly in self-defense. Lieutenant Hugo of the Ninth Cavalry came promptly and remained until the matter was settled.

One great pretext of these Indians leaving the reservation has been taken away by the removal of the Chiricahua Indians, as they were constantly visiting back and forth, under

the pretext of visiting their relatives. In brief, the condition of this tribe is in every respect as good as we could reasonably expect.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SHAW,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INDIANS OF NEW YORK,
Forestville, New York, October 14, 1876.

SIR: In submitting my seventh annual report, I have the honor to state that there has been no marked change in the condition of the Indians of this agency since the date of my last annual report, which contained full and reliable statistical information, showing their steady increase in population, wealth, and advancement in civilization during the past twenty years.

The Indians of the agency, consisting of six tribes, residing upon the Cattaraugus, Allegany, Cornplanter, Oil Spring, Tonawanda, Tuscarora, Oneida, Onondaga, and Saint Regis reservations, number 5,034, being an increase of 79 during the year.

The 31 schools in the agency have been taught an average of 32 weeks in the school year closing September 30, 1876. Of the 1,764 Indian children in the agency between the ages of five and twenty-one, 1,230 have been registered as attending school some portion of the year, being an increase of 56 over the preceding year. The average daily attendance during the thirty-two weeks the schools were taught was 628, an increase of 98 over the last preceding year.

Of the 32 teachers employed in these schools, 7 were Indians, who had received special training for their profession in high schools, being aided by appropriations made by the Government from the fund for the civilization of Indians, from which source no aid has been received during the past year. Such appropriations have been made for a period of thirty years or more, and were formerly limited to a few male Indians, to give them a liberal education, at a large expense as to each one, for clothing, board, tuition, and other expenses at school. Of late years the appropriations have been used only for training Indian youth to prepare them for teaching the reservation schools and paying their board and tuition while at school, the students or their parents providing for their clothing and other expenses. In this way such students have been kept in school at an expense to the Government not exceeding $200 each annually, and one year being about the average time they have attended such schools. One of the beneficiaries of this fund formerly held the honorable position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Others have greatly aided in the improvement and civilization of the Indians of the agency. It is important that the appropriation should be continued, if for the only purpose of training teachers for the reservation school. The Indian teachers have succeeded well, and are generally preferred to white teachers by the Indians and by the local school superintendents. A thousand dollars a year would be amply sufficient for the purpose indicated. I respectfully recommend such appropriation. In selecting from the numerous applicants for aid from this fund, I have found it best to appoint only the most thoroughly educated of the Indian students, whose characters and habits had been formed by being reared in the boarding-schools on the reservations, or in the best-regulated Indian families.

An institute for the training of teachers in these schools was held at the council-house on the Cattaraugus reservation, commencing June 26 and continuing one week, which I attended. It was well conducted by Prof. H. R. Sanford, of Middletown, N. Y. Thirty-five teachers were in attendance, and quite an educational interest was manifested by them and by the Indians present. Short practical addresses were made to the teachers and Indians by Professor Sanford and other gentlemen, and one by United States Indian Inspector E. C. Kemble. Several institutes of the kind have been conducted at the same place during the past four years, which I have mentioned in my annual reports. They have greatly aided the educational work on the reservation.

The boarding-school on the Allegany reservation, supported by the Society of Friends, is prosperous and doing a good work, with a registered attendance of 28 Indian students.

The Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, on the Cattaraugus reservation, was incorporated by the legislature of New York in 1855, with Rev. Asher Wright, Eber M. Petit, Chauncey F. Carrier, S. G. Ellis, and Elisha Brown, white men, Sylvester Lay, Wallace King, Z. L. Jemison, Lewis Seneca, and Joshua Pierce, Indians, as trustees, and has been since that date in successful operation. The asylum was named after the late Philip E. Thomas, of Baltimore, Md., a member of the Society of Friends, who contributed funds for its establishment. It is open to all the destitute and orphan children in the agency, and has been from the first under excellent management, and has contributed largely to the civilization of the Indians of the agency. The average number of children of both sexes in this institution the past year was 87. The girls have been taught to labor in household work,

and the boys in manual labor upon the farm and in the shops connected with the asylum. Twenty-six acres of broom-corn were raised by the work of the Indian orphan boys on the farm the past year, and the brooms made by them sold for $880.93. Two teachers, one an Indian girl, have been engaged in the asylum school during the year. This is a model Indian school, under the best of instruction and discipline. The State of New York appropriated for the support of the asylum the past year $7,554.76.

The Senecas of the Tonawanda band appropriated some years since from their annuity interest $6,100 for the establishment of a manual-labor school on Tonawanda reservation, with the condition of a like appropriation being made by the State of New York for the same purpose. The legislature of New York incorporated the school under the name of "The Tonawanda Reservation Manual-Labor School," and made the required appropriation and appointed three white men as trustees. Owing to delays in obatining the funds appropriated by the State, the trustees did not until the past year commence the construction of the necessary buildings, which are now under contract, and partially completed, and will be finished this season. The main building is four stories high, including basement, and stands upon the ground 42 by 66 feet, and will accommodate 70 or more boarders. The school-room in the main building is 19 by 28 feet. There are 80 acres of choice land connected with the institution, the title of which has been secured to the trustees by the Indians paying for the improvements made by the Indian occupants, $1,600. The entire cost of the buildings is estimated at $7,500. It is designed to make this manual-labor school as nearly self-sustaining as possible; and it is expected that the Indians, having so generously contributed to its establishment, will take an interest in sustaining it.

At the time the late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. Edward P. Smith, visited this agency in October, 1874, observing the urgent necessity for a suitable building for an industrial school in the Pagan district of Newtown, on the Cattaraugus reservation, and after consulting with the resident missionary, Rev. Asher Wright, and others, and upon learning that benevolent persons and friends of the Indians in Boston, Mass., and other places, had pledged themselves to contribute a portion of the funds required for the establishment and support of the school, he decided to grant an appropriation from the fund for buildings at agencies and the support of schools not otherwise provided for, for the purchase of the lumber and other materials for the school-building, and directed me to procure and forward to him the necessary estimates for same, which I did. The architect employed for the purpose fixed the amount of the estimates for lumber and materials at $584.70. The building, which is 30 by 36 feet, has been completed the past year. I purchased the lumber and materials for $102.01 less than the estimate, which balance has been returned to the Treasury of the United States. Indian mechanics only were employed in the erection of the building, and the work was well done, and the expense thereof paid by the friends of the enterprise, the Indians aiding some by their labor and otherwise. The erection of this building was stoutly resisted by the Pagan Indians at Newtown, but they finally yielded their opposition, and it is now in charge of the efficient missionary woman, Mrs. Asher Wright, and is being used for the purpose of an industrial school, which is prosperous and exerting a good influence, and is wholly sustained by the voluntary contributions of the benevolent.

The allotment of lands among the Indians of Cornplanter reservation, a few years since, has proved of great benefit to them by imparting new incentives to labor and to acquire property in their individual and family relations, which is manifest in the improved condition of their farms, comforts, and habits.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. SHERMAN, *Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF NEVADA INDIAN AGENCY,
Pyramid Lake Reservation, August 22, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to present to the Office of Indian Affairs my second annual report as United States Indian agent in Nevada, and my first report as agent of this agency as consolidated.

During the fourth quarter, 1875, Rev. C. A. Bateman, United States Indian agent for Pyramid Lake, Walker River, and Shoshone agencies, resigned his position, and I was appointed as agent, to have control of the above-named agencies, as well as the Southeast Nevada agency, of which I was at the time the incumbent.

The work necessary to perfect plans consequent to the perfection of the consolidation of the Indian service in this State absorbed the whole of the quarter, and on the 31st of December, 1875, all books, files, papers, and Government effects were passed into my hands, and on the 1st day of January, 1876, I took charge of the office for the consolidated Indian service in Nevada, with headquarters at Pyramid Lake reserve.

FOUR RESERVATIONS.

Since the commencement of the present year I have found my hands full, I assure you; for it is no easy matter for one agent to attend to the affairs of four distinct enterprises, widely separated from each other, and each having its own peculiar wants, all, of course, claiming precedence in merit; and though three of the reserves are occupied by bands of the same tribe, their relations are nearly as diverse as the Sioux and Cheyennes, and, like all Indians, would be willing to receive all of the attention, whatever might become of the others. Their peaceful disposition has been greatly in our favor in conducting the work; for with the diversity of opinions relative to the management of Indians, and the opposition on the part of the appropriation-making power, the means at my command has required the greatest economy, that each should have a portion, and be enabled to make some advancement in the fulfillment of the desired end contemplated in the policy of the Department.

The civilization of the Indians is as sure, in my opinion, as that of any other people, and is deserving of the best efforts tending toward such a result. The marked improvement among them each year tends to strengthen my convictions that the Government can hardly do a wiser thing than to persist in its well-begun efforts, and appropriate a sufficiency to carry forward the work, and thoughtful people ought to give their assent and sympathy to every well-defined effort put forth. These efforts are surely bringing their returns, and will yield in ratio to the means and labor expended.

The civil law should be as binding on the Indians in Nevada as upon any other class. Such legislation as is needful to carry it into effect and make its power felt upon the reservations, or off, should be made. I see no good reason why these Indians, advanced as they are to comprehend fully their obligations, should be released from any legal restraint because, forsooth, they are wards of the Government, or can find refuge upon reserved territory. I do not mention this point because I have had any serious cases of discipline, for I have not, but from the fact that, as progress is being made, one of the best ways of recognizing said progress is to bring out their manhood and let them stand as others before the civil law. No treaty, in my opinion, should be made with Indians. They should be made to know that the soil they cultivate is theirs, and no more, and in this right they should be protected the same as any other citizen.

* * * * * * *

Indians in this State have been taught to work, and they are to-day employed as farm-hands, herdsmen, and in the kitchens of ranchers, in much greater numbers and with as much satisfaction as most other laborers, and exceed the Chinaman in every department where employed, with perhaps the single exception of cooking. The greatest difficulty that an agent finds to success is not with the Indians themselves, but want of sympathy on the part of a large portion of the people mostly remote from where efforts are being put forth for the amelioration of the Indians. I know of some who have given years of their lives to the benefit of the Indians, and their efforts are not without commendable results; yet they had to bear the calumny of the opponent in common with others.

* * * * * * *

The little tribe of Washoe Indians in this State some years ago were offered the benefits of the Government, but preferred their poverty and wretchedness to anything like industry. Their choice was given them, and to-day they are an abject remnant of a once honored tribe, pitiful beggars, while the Pi-Utes near them are respected and sought after as laborers.

The reservations are located in the State in such a manner that no just claim can be reasonably made of favoritism to special locality.

The Pyramid Lake reservation is situated in Washoe and Roup Counties, in the northwestern part of the State, and contains an area, according to the original survey, of 320,000 acres, including lake, mountain, and desert. Not to exceed 5,000 acres is of any value whatever for reservation purposes. The fishing upon this reserve is one of the most important sources of supply to the Indians.

The Walker River reserve is situated in Esmeralda County, Southwestern Nevada, 8 miles from Pyramid Lake agency, and contains an area of about the same number of acres; but this, like the other, is liable to mislead the person who takes his notes from the survey-lines alone, as laid down upon the map; for there is not to exceed 4,000 acres upon this reserve of any benefit for agricultural purposes.

The Moapa reserve is located in Lincoln County, in the extreme southeastern part of the State, 600 miles from Pyramid Lake reserve. This reserve (Moapa) embraces an area of 1,000 acres of good land, easily cultivated, and irrigated without difficulty.

The Shoshone farms are located in Elko County, in the northeastern part of the State, about 275 miles from Pyramid Lake. These farms were located about two years ago for the "western band of Shoshones," and have been put under cultivation in such an amount as means and time would justify. Good progress has been made, and it is desirable that a survey be made and the title of these lands guaranteed to the Indians residing thereon.

Fair crops have been raised upon the Pyramid Lake and Moapa River reservations and Shoshone farms this season, though the floods have destroyed the larger portion of the grain planted this spring, (more particularly Walker River reserve,) a thing liable to

occur any year, and yet not occurring very often. This baffles all attempts to prevent, as no one can foresee the time of its coming; and yet with this adversity the Indians are hopeful for the future, and will, if encouraged, renew their efforts to repair the waste places and make new trials for success. Surely they deserve the greatest encouragement, for many persons much farther advanced in habits of industry would have been disheartened by the reverses which have befallen these reserves this season.

Farming is being adopted for a livelihood by both the Pah-Utes and Shoshones pretty generally upon these reserves, and every year shows the gradual abandonment of the old nomadic custom. A large number upon each reserve can plow, drive teams, chop, mow, and, in fact, can do all manner of farm-work, and all have adopted citizens' dress. * * * *

SCHOOLS.

No school has ever been established upon the reserves in Nevada. My predecessor made an effort last year upon this reserve, and secured the appointment of a teacher, but after the appointment was made the appointee failed to report, and the matter went by default. I succeeded in putting a few children into school at Saint Thomas, Southeastern Nevada; they made commendable progress, and I deem it expedient that a school shall be established, at least at the agency headquarters, (Pyramid Lake reserve,) and am using my utmost endeavors to accomplish this most desirable purpose. Children can be brought from other reserves to this place, and with the present arrangements the farmer can instruct them in farm-work, while his wife can teach them in the school. The labor boarding-school is the only practicable one to adopt. For this end the mission society, under whose auspices this service is recognized, is willing to bear its part in this noble work, and the Baptist mission of this coast have appointed a superintending missionary in Nevada and California, who will unquestionably indorse any effort for the Christian civilization of these Indians.

The sanitary condition of the Indians throughout the State has been exceedingly good the past year; but few deaths have occurred upon the reserves, and the general verdict of the Indians has been a cause of gratification to us and rejoicing to them. A physician has been employed all the time during the year upon the Moapa River reserve, Southeastern Nevada, and another a short time upon the Pyramid Lake reserve. I have in mind the transfer of the regular appointee from Southeastern Nevada to headquarters. He can visit all of the reservations as required, with much less expense, thus obviating the necessity of other appointments. This matter has been referred to in a separate recommendation to the Department.

Employés have been reduced in number as opportunity has occurred. This course will be continued, for it will be my aim to reduce the force to the lowest number possible to do the work demanded and carry out the plan of the Government, giving the full benefit to the Indians of all the funds appropriated for this service The Indians are so far advanced now that many of them can instruct their successors in the arts of husbandry. This will be a saving in many respects, and precludes the necessity for so large an appropriation as was actually needful in the past, though it cannot be charged that Nevada has been the recipient of very extravagant appropriations for some years past.

The number of Indians represented upon my reservations are necessarily "estimated." I have, however, given the estimate by tribe as given by military reports, which are no doubt as near correct as any data at command.

In concluding this report, I have to say that that which I had hoped in my last annual report has been to a certain degree realized, yet not altogether, for my health has been overtaxed, and I have necessarily been obliged to economize my own strength, when I should have been glad to have thrown myself into the work. I regret that just now, when so much is demanded, there should be a falling off in the needful mean to carry forward the work. I can hope, however, that there will not be an abandonment just when the indications are so apparent that the work will be a success.

I thank the Department for its continued kindness, and trust that the year to come will be marked with even greater prosperity and success than any that has preceded it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. BARNES,
United States Indian Agent, Nevada.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ELKO, *Elko County, Nevada.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular-letter of the 28th of July last, I herewith respectfully submit the following report of affairs connected with the western band of Shoshone Indians for the year ending August 31, 1876.

These Indians are peaceable, and some of them industrious and anxious to engage in civilized habits. Some are, however, very indolent. Some are engaged in farming small patches of land in different parts of Eastern Nevada for themselves; others are sometimes employed

by the white people as servants on ranches and about houses, and as herders of stock, &c. Another class subsist as they can, by begging and gambling, and sometimes hunting. The Indians under my charge have no reservation; they are generally destitute. They are scattered over a very large tract of country, and inhabit the following named counties in Nevada: Lander, Nye, White Pine, Eureka, Elko, and a part of Lincoln and Humboldt.

I find on close examination that the Western Shoshones number nearly 4,000, including some Gosh-Utes and other Indians near the line of Utah and Nevada. There are several small bands of Gosh-Utes, Utes, and a few Pah-Vants among the Shoshones of the eastern part of the State. These Indians claim to belong to no agency, and say they receive nothing from the Government. The Mormon people have frequently assisted them, and have a great influence over them as well as the Shoshones in that vicinity. Nearly all the Indians near the line of Utah and Nevada have been baptized by the Mormon people. The influence that people have over these Indians has been greatly increased in the past two years by the failure of the Government to provide for the relief of the suffering among the Indians.

The Indians under my charge have received little or no assistance from the Government during the past year. Considerable suffering prevailed among the Indians last winter and spring in the vicinity of the trouble that occurred last September, (full particulars of which have been heretofore reported.) The Indians were compelled to leave their ranches and homes and go to Deep Creek, in Utah, and remain there until after the excitement was over. They left most of their grain, which they *cached* in the mountains. The most of their potatoes and other vegetables were not harvested at the time they left, and were subsequently destroyed by cattle belonging to the whites. I was informed by Mr. A. S. Lehman, of Snake Valley, that while the Indians were absent some white men had stolen a considerable amount of the grain belonging to the Indians, which rendered them destitute on their return; and winter set in upon them in this condition. These facts I reported to the Department, under date of December 2, 1875. The Indians above referred to have done considerable farming for themselves this year, without any assistance whatever from the Department. They had some trouble in obtaining seed, and not as much was done in the way of farming as would otherwise have been done. Many of the Indians in that vicinity are now destitute; some sickness prevails among them, and should be attended to.

The Indians who are farming throughout the eastern part of the State have been greatly annoyed during the past year by the want of land and water. The country is being fast settled up by white people; and the patches of land heretofore cultivated by the Indians, in many cases, have been taken from them, and in other cases the water used for irrigating purposes has been taken from them, and their crops have dried up and become worthless. I have been frequently appealed to by the Indians to assist them in such cases, but in most instances it has been impossible for me to do so: the Indians being scattered over a very large tract of country, and I being entirely without means to use in their behalf. I have, however, succeeded in assisting them in some cases at my own expense.

The Indians complain to me that the country is being fast settled up by the whites, and that in a very short time there will be no land for them and no place for them to go, and that in most cases they have to work for the whites for anything they may see fit to give them, and that this state of affairs is growing worse instead of better. The most intelligent of them see the condition of affairs, and are anxious that something should be done, while others are indolent and ignorant, and care for nothing but the present.

Since the writing of this report I have been visited by a delegation of Indians from White Pine, (my former home.) Among them is an intelligent young chief by the name of Tsa-wie, (good knife.) Captain Sam, another chief from the north side of the Central Pacific Railroad, is also present. In a conversation had with the former, he stated that he could not see what was to become of the Shoshones in his country; that the game was all gone; the trees that bore pine-nuts were cut down and burned in the quartz-mills and other places; the grass-seed, heretofore used by them for food, was no more; the grass-land was all claimed by the whites, and the grass cut for hay before the seed was ripe; that the good land was or soon would be all claimed and cultivated by the white people; and that his Indians would soon be compelled to work for the ranchers for two bits (twenty-five cents) per day, or starve. He also states that himself and many others of his tribe are in favor of a tract of land being reserved for the Shoshones, that they may have some place for their future home; that if one place cannot be found large enough for them all, then locate three or four places, as the case may require; but to have these places as near together as possible, and as near to where there is game and fish as can be found. Captain Sam states that he thinks such places can be found north of the railroad in his country, but does not know to what extent it is claimed by the whites. He states that he is anxious to go with me this fall and ascertain if a place or places can be located suitable for a home for the Shoshones. Tsa-wie and others also are anxious to go with me, and furnish their own horses.

The Indians state that in their opinion it will take some time to get all of the Shoshones to leave their present homes and locate in any place or places suitable for them. Some of the old Indians are very superstitious about leaving the country formerly inhabited by their ancestors and where their relatives have died, believing, as they do, that, if they leave their old homes and die somewhere else, their spirits will be lost. Some of the old men have con-

siderable influence, which will take some time to overcome, but which the young Indians think can be accomplished. I submit the above that the Indians' ideas of the situation may be made known. I speak the Shoshone language with a fluency nearly equal to themselves, and fully appreciate their feelings in regard to the matter.

The Shoshones along the line of the Central Pacific Railroad are in a much better condition than in any other part of the State; they are, however, but a very small portion of the Western Shoshones.

In a report made by Special Commissioners J. W. Powell and G. W. Ingalls, in 1873, the number of the western bands of Shoshones were estimated at 1,945. I traveled through the country with Mr. Ingalls at the time the report was made, and believed at the time that the number exceeded that of the report, many of the Indians being away at the time. I have since traveled through nearly the entire country inhabited by them, and do candidly believe that they number nearly 4,000 souls. I am willing to make an actual count of them (which can be done) if required to do so.

Many of the Shoshones express an anxiety to learn to read and write, especially the young ones; they have improved in civilization during the past year, and will continue to do so if properly encouraged. I think that in time they can be made an industrious and self-supporting people. Some of the most ignorant and superstitious among the old ones will have to pass away before the foolish traditions now existing among them can be overcome; many of the young Indians are learning to speak English, and can be taught to read and write.

Considerable sickness has prevailed among them during the past year, more particularly in the last two or three months; if the sale to them of spirituous liquors by white people could be stopped, there would be less sickness. The liquor generally sold to them is of the worst quality, and is almost a rank poison. The sale of spirituous liquors to them has a demoralizing effect, and is injurious to them in every way.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI A. GHEEN,

Farmer in charge of the Western Shoshone Indians.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WEBSTER, JACKSON COUNTY, N. C.,
September 26, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to present the second annual report of this agency.

The eastern band of Cherokees are just emerging from a condition of extreme destitution in which they were left by the recent civil war. During the past year they have been enjoying the benefits arising from recent decisions of the courts by which the title to their lands was secured to them. Thus encouraged, they have showed an increased disposition to labor, and to improve their lands. More and better work has been accomplished than for many years heretofore. To this the distribution from their common fund of farm stock and tools during the summer of 1875 has materially contributed.

Last fall a distribution of seed-wheat was made, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that it was the means of preventing great suffering, if not actual starvation. The corn-crop last year was very light by reason of excessive rains. By the middle of the past summer the old corn was so completely exhausted that everybody experienced great inconvenience; the poorer class of whites suffered seriously for want of food, and of course the destitution of the Indians was much greater. But for the wheat-crop ripening in the nick of time, I am confident that all the horrors of famine would have been realized.

During the winter-months a limited amount of help was extended to the sick, aged, and infirm in the form of clothing and food supplies, and in a few cases of medical attendance.

The recent action of the United States Government in providing for the acquisition of lands under the judgments purchased last year is very satisfactory and encouraging to the Indians. Farms will thus be provided for a large number of families now scattered over Graham, Cherokee, and other counties, and the formation of a "boundary" of common lands in Cheoah will, by consolidating the Indians, enhance their prosperity while it greatly facilitates future efforts to benefit them by schools or other means.

The principal work of the past year has been educational. Five schools have been maintained, of from six to eight months each, and the results are highly encouraging. Steady progress has been made in overcoming the difficulties arising from the prejudices and caprices of an ignorant people, unaccustomed to schools, and of whom a large proportion regard with jealousy any other use of their fund than a pro-rata distribution.

The poverty of the people, lack of clothing and food, have been obstacles to steady attendance. Many, of course, are indifferent, some regard the sending of their children as a favor conferred, and many expected to be paid for it by having their children boarded and clothed. Through influences beyond the control of the agency, the school at Cheoah opened in January as a boarding-school, but the heavy expense necessitated the abandonment of that arrangement.

The progress in learning of all the schools has been exceedingly good. The Indian chil-

dren acquire the rudiments of English with remarkable facility. They are, as a rule, obedient, docile, and studious.

Some of the adults evince a strong desire to learn. Several men have formed the habit of coming often to my office with questions of various kind, sometimes geographical or astronomical, but more often concerning the interpretation of Scripture. A very good foundation for future educational work, the work which these Indians need, has been laid this year. It is, however, a matter of regret that, owing partly to the limited fund available and partly to the scattered condition of all the Indians outside of Qualla, it has been possible as yet to place schools within the reach of only about half the Indian population.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. McCARTHY,
United States Special Agent for the Eastern Cherokees.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GRAND RONDE INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
October 2, 1876.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Department, I submit this, my fifth annual report.

The Indians are still improving in the arts of civilization, every year showing a marked improvement in their habits of industry and manner of dress, labor, &c, notwithstanding the discouraging circumstances under which they have labored for the past year, Congress having made no appropriation for any purposes at this agency, other than the support of schools.

The Indians have succeeded in raising a fair quantity of grain, considering the partial failure of crops the present year in many parts of the State, including this section of country. The wheat when first sowed gave promise of a very good yield, but later in the season, from some cause, the heads of grain were but partially filled, and in consequence the yield was very light. The hay-crop was very good and was cut and secured for winter use. Potatoes and other garden-vegetables were only grown in small quantities in their gardens, for want of seed, as I had no funds with which seed could be purchased, and the ndians, left to their own resources, could obtain but a meager supply.

The Indians have experienced great difficulty in keeping their agricultural implements, harness, machines, wagons, &c., in order, as I have been compelled to discharge all the mechanics from the service. As you are aware, I discharged *all* the employés from the service at this agency, save the school-teachers and interpreter, their salary being provided by treaty.

The sanitary condition of the Indians for the past year has been remarkably good, notwithstandng the fact that we were compelled to dispense with the services of our regular physician. We have, however, been fortunate in securing the services of a sister, who has, in addition to her duties as teacher, kindly dispensed medicines to the sick with the most gratifying success.

The school is in a very prosperous condition under the efficient management of Sister Mary, superior, and three assistants, two of whom are paid by the Department. The Indian children are advancing rapidly in their studies, and a marked improvement is noticeable in their manners and dress. The average attendance will reach about 50; many are becoming quite proficient in their studies and eager to acquire greater knowledge.

We have now in course of construction a "boarding-house" for the school, which, when completed, will furnish comfortable quarters for all those desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of the school. The building is a frame structure, 30 by 70 feet, two stories high, with two wings 24 by 68 feet each, and is being built at the joint expense of the Department and church, the former furnishing the material and the latter the mechanical labor.

During the month of August a delegation of the Salmon River and Nestucca Indians from the mouth of Salmon River visited this agency and expressed an earnest desire to become attached to and form a part of the Grand Ronde agency, giving as their reasons the close proximity of their present location to this agency; being only some 20 miles distant and having a good wagon-road, while to reach the headquarters of the Siletz agency they are compelled to travel by land some 8 or 10 miles, thence by water some 50 miles up the Siletz River, requiring from three to four days to make the round trip, while they can reach the headquarters of this agency and return to their homes by land in one day These Indians to a great extent were enabled to subsist during the past winter by the assistance I was able to render them and the charity of the Indians of this agency, and the coming winter will find them equally as destitute, as the Government has failed to fulfill the promises made them by the honorable Commissioner Simpson, and of this they complain bitterly, and say that they gave up their homes and came to a country where they have neither food nor shelter;

and unless some funds can be secured with which to purchase food for these and some of the old and indigent of this agency, they will suffer greatly during the coming winter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KLAMATH INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
August 1, 1876.

SIR: In submitting this my fifth annual report, it is with much satisfaction that I compare the present condition of this agency with what it was when I took charge, somewhat over four years ago, although the advancement made is not what it would have been were this a good agricultural district. The cold nights and frequent heavy frosts during the summer-months render agriculture so exceedingly difficult and uncertain that, in the absence of large bands of cattle, these Indians are obliged, in order to avoid suffering in the winter, to spend much of their time during the summer season in hunting, fishing, and gathering roots and seeds for winter food. This necessitates their moving about from place to place, so that Christianizing and civilizing influences thus far could only be brought to bear upon them in the winter season, except through the school. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, a large number of them have their little farms and comfortable houses, and manifest a commendable zeal in putting in crops, cutting hay, making fences, &c.

A missionary is very much needed to spend his whole time with these Indians, living at the agency during the winter, and moving about with them during the summer. The employés last year offered to pay one-half the necessary salary of such a person, provided the Methodist Missionary Society would supply the deficiency, but nothing was accomplished in the matter. Notwithstanding these discouragements, through the efforts of the agent and farmer in charge at Yainax station, considerable religious interest was maintained through the winter, and about sixty persons were added to the church.

On account of repeated failure of crops in the past very little was done in the way of cultivating the agency farms last spring, and what little was sown has failed to produce a good crop. In some favored localities the Indians are harvesting very good grain, and the root-crop is correspondingly fruitful in some instances.

The cattle purchased for the Indians two years ago have been well cared for, and have increased in number considerably, but, from the unusual severity of the past winter quite a number died. The loss of cattle, however, by the Indians was much less in proportion to numbers than by white citizens in the vicinity of the reservation.

An increasing interest has been manifested in building houses and fencing land, and during the year, with some assistance from the Government carpenter, the Indians have built ten log and plank dwelling-houses, some of them reflecting much credit upon their architects, besides a good many other buildings, such as stables and other out-buildings. One large dwelling-house with three tenements has been built at the agency for the use of Indian employés, and quite extensive repairs have been made upon the agency mills and dwelling-houses, and further repairs are still needed.

The saw-mill has been kept well supplied with logs by the Indians during the summer season, and more than 200,000 feet of lumber sawed by them, with the help of one white man, the miller. A portion of this they have sold, and the remainder they have used in building, making repairs, &c.

Heretofore from 50,000 pounds to 100,000 pounds of flour has been purchased each year as subsistence for these Indians, which has been delivered at the agency at the cost of from 2 to 5 cents per pound for freight. Last fall I purchased 100,000 pounds of wheat in Rogue River Valley, at a cost of little more than 1 cent per pound. This was transported to the agency by the Indians themselves, thus making a saving of at least $1,500. This wheat was ground in the agency flouring-mill during the winter.

To show that the Klamath Indians manifest an increasing disposition to labor and help themselves, I have only to state that, of their own free will, they request that the agency appropriations for this year shall be expended in the purchase of work-mules, wagons, harness, and mowing-machines, instead of blankets, clothing, and food.

A boarding-school has been in almost constant operation during the year with good results; from 21 to 31 Indian children having been in attendance, with an average of 27. The progress made in their various studies has been highly commendable, and the Indian girls have made special advancement in learning house-work, the cutting and making of garments, knitting, &c. Several of the larger school-boys have been employed a portion of each day in the shops with a view to their learning trades, and have shown a capacity for acquiring a good degree of proficiency in those branches.

In my last annual report I explained the necessity of a boarding-school at Yainax Station, and I would again call attention to the fact that if the Modocs and Snake Indians, who are

located near this place, are to be educated and elevated, provision must be made for the payment of teachers for that purpose. Those Indians who have grown up in the habits and superstitions of the savages, although they may be improved, can never be raised to an advanced state of civilization or respectability, and it is to the rising generation that our efforts must be directed if much good is to be accomplished in this direction. I hope that provision will be speedily made for such a school at this point.

The general health of the Indians during the past year has been good, and but few deaths have occurred. The number of cases treated by the agency physician is about 550. This includes cases of every discription, those of a very slight nature and others of a serious character. These Indians are gradually losing faith in their native doctors, and are accepting a more civilized mode of treatment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. DYAR,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MALHEUR INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
August 12, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I entered upon duty at this agency July 1, barely six weeks ago, and have not, as yet, seen all the Indians belonging to this reservation, and most of those I have seen only came to see me upon my arrival as the new agent, and left at once for their hunting-grounds.

Upon my arrival I found all the former employés discharged, and in consequence the work of the agency farm was neglected and greatly behind. The extraordinary high water in Oregon—obstructing navigation of all the principal rivers from June 18 until July 21—prevented the arrival of my employés until one-half of the month had expired, and thereby retarded all business operations during that period. Since their arrival all have displayed commendable zeal in their efforts to meet and overcome the exigency thus created.

The Indians were already in the mountains, hunting, fishing, and root-digging, and I experienced great difficulty in procuring Indian laborers to carry on the necessary farm labor in tending and irrigating the growing crops. I found that those who knew anything about work were unwilling to labor without the assurance of cash wages, as they claimed to have been receiving cash pay for work done for the former agent. Those who were willing to work for supplies and annuities were ignorant of all kinds of work, and were but little help except under my immediate attention and with patient showing. This embarrassment was rendered still more painful by rumors being circulated among the Indians by evil-disposed persons to the effect that the Church was sending here people who would pray publicly and steal secretly.

The first act of disobedience and disrespect, wherein an Indian cursed me and sullenly refused to obey me, was promptly punished by putting the offender in irons and locking him up in the commissary building over night, since which time I have observed no act of disrespect nor any manner of disobedience on the part of any one.

I have issued rations of beef and flour five times during the month to an average of 281 persons, the remainder of the Indians being absent in the hills. The greatest number issued to was 454 and the smallest 140 persons. I have also issued small quantities of flour, beef, beans, sugar, and rice as extra rations to the working Indians, a mess having been established for them, which is cooked for by Indian women under the instructions of the interpreter. I find the mess a great auxiliary to the efficiency of my working-force.

I have discouraged those from coming for rations that remain away from the agency for the purpose of hunting or to avoid farm labor. I strongly impress upon them that only those who work can expect supplies from the agency. The notion prevalent among them, strengthened as it is by their natural indolence, that labor is disgraceful, will render impossible, for a time at least, the strict enforcement of the late rule of the Department in relation to the distribution of supplies and annuities, though I am fully convinced it is an excellent rule. I have used only lenient means thus far to induce them to labor, and I feel encouraged to believe that when a few of them become acquainted with my good treatment of workingmen there will be many other applicants for similar treatment, especially should the discrimination against idlers be as marked as it now is in favor of the workingmen.

Agent Parrish reported verbally that there were 762 Indians belonging to this reservation, as far as he had procured information. It will not be possible to get a satisfactory enumeration until the early snows of winter drive them in from the mountains. There were present and represented by tickets of the former agent, on July 1, 454 who claimed rations. Since that time 51 additional have claimed and received rations, making in all 505 persons.

As regards advancement toward civilization, these Indians are, I think, fully up to the average, considering their limited advantages and where they began. Twelve years ago it was my fortune to be in the Army and with the troops then operating against these Indians,

and a more abject race of beings it was never my lot to behold. The best lodges I saw during two whole summer campaigns consisted of only a few sage-brush set up in a half-circle, as if to keep off the wind. All we found were abjectly poor, many being absolutely naked. During their wars they were forced to eat their horses, and thus became so impoverished that they could carry nothing with them. Hotly pursued all the while, they had no time to manufacture matting for the lodges, and in this condition they merited the hated appellation "Snakes," absolutely living in the grass. Eight years ago they robbed the express *en route* from Canyon City to the Dalles, and took from the treasure-box over $5,000 gold-dust, which was put up in buckskin bags, and they actually ripped off and carried away the bags, leaving the gold on the ground near the scene of the robbery, where it was afterward found and nearly all recovered. So little did they then know of the value of money that the bag was worth more than the gold it contained. Only three years ago, when they were first gathered here, I visited this place in company with Capt. John Smith, agent at Warm Springs, and we then found them very destitute, having very little clothing or bedding of any kind, and scarcely any lodges. The whole band, numbering perhaps 500, had not apparently more than sixty horses. They had been utterly starved into subjection by the rapid and energetic movements of General Crook's troops.

Only three years have elapsed, and I now find them moderately well-dressed, and living in good lodges, made of their reed matting or of cloth procured from the agency. They are accumulating horses rapidly, until they now have several hundred. This is their strongest incentive to labor, that they may be enabled to get horses; and nearly all they earn is at once invested in this species of property, which they buy chiefly from the Indians of the Umatilla reservation.

The buildings at the agency are totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the service. There is no building of any kind for hospital purposes. The stables are but low sheds, and not sufficiently large for the horses. There is no kind of shelter for other stock, and none for hay or grain. There is no guard-house, and possibly none will be required. There are but two small houses for employés' quarters, four of whom have families, and none of any kind for the agent to live in. There are two commissary buildings, one of which I propose converting into quarters for employés. The shops for carpenter and blacksmith are good enough for their purpose, as is also the school-house. I shall be forced to build an addition to the commissary building, and also some root-houses. It will also be necessary to build quarters for the agent before the winter sets in. There never have been more than two families here at any time before, and it will be impossible to quarter five families comfortably in quarters designed for only two families. Believing it to be in the interest of the Indians, and the cause of Christianity as well, I have sought the services of Christian families rather than bachelors.

The prospect for crops is moderately good, except oats, which were much damaged by the freshet caused by the melting snows early in June. Wild hay is very abundant, and vegetables on the agency farm look well. The wheat suffered for want of proper irrigation during the latter part of June, but will make a fair crop.

In conclusion, I would beg to call your attention to my recent letter on the subject of a grist-mill here. I am satisfied the erection of a mill on the agency farm would go far toward stimulating the Indians to the cultivation of small farms for themselves. At present there appears to be a great lack of interest in that direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. V. RINEHART,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY,
Toledo, Benton County, Oregon, August 29, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for this agency. This being my first, it cannot be expected to be a very extended one.

In October, 1875, by permission of Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Agent J. H. Fairchild left the agency in my charge as farmer, which position I had occupied during his term of service as agent. On the 1st day of March, 1876, I assumed charge as agent under a commission from the President.

By reference to reports of former agents and superintendents it will be seen that the Indians belonging to this agency were formerly a very degraded race, made up of the remnants of fourteen different tribes, speaking several different dialects, and formerly occupying the country along the coast from Tillamook Bay on the north to the California line on the south, and inland, up the Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, a distance of perhaps 200 miles, living entirely upon fish, wild game, and such nutritious roots and plants as their country afforded. Many of them wore no vestige of clothing, while some dressed in skins taken from the game which they captured. Those having sufficient energy were hostile, and those who were

friendly were lazy and degraded beyond comparison. The condition of their women was that of slavery in its worst forms, being bought and sold, rented or exchanged for use as laborers, beasts of burden, or for prostitution, the ability to purchase or hire being the only limit as to numbers. Their wealth consisted of women, shells, paint, oil, (from the whale,) and trinkets. Their pride of personal ornamentation was shown in the way they pierced their ears and nose, and in some instances the under lip, in which they wore shells, bones, or painted sticks, tattooing various parts of the face, arms, legs, and body, also a free use of red paint, and for a full dress the head and body were smeared with whale-oil.

Their first intercourse with the whites was not calculated to improve their condition, except in the manner of dress. By the prostitution of their females to the first whites who came among them, they were enabled to obtain some articles of clothing which they prized very highly. When I first visited their country in 1852, some wore clothing which they had received from the whites; a suit of clothing being sufficient for several Indians, each having a single article.

Twenty-one years ago this mass of human beings, numbering 6,000 souls, were brought together on the coast reservation; the different tribes showing a perfect hatred for each other, and superstitious in the extreme. Is it any wonder that for several years the agents having them in charge rendered very unfavorable and discouraging reports of their progress toward civilization. The first lesson they learned was the superiority of the whites. Intimidated by the presence of soldiers they were soon taught that the word of the agent or employés of the Government was law to them and must be obeyed. They were disciplined to work under the direction of the employés, and by their labor, fields were fenced and cultivated, and roads opened. They were furnished with seeds, and in some instances induced to plant gardens for themselves.

For about eight years the soldiers remained here, after which time their services were considered no longer necessary. With their disappearance came a more rapid advance toward civilization. The next eight years, under direction of Hon. Ben. Simpson, they were considerably improved in their condition, though their old superstition and their prejudice still clung to them.

From their first occupancy of this reservation, they have been told that the treaties made with them when they consented to leave their native country and come to the reservation, would be ratified, and the promises made by the agents of the Government would be fulfilled. Such, however, has not been the case with any excepting the treaty made with the Rogue Rivers, who were by far the most hostile to the white men of any of these tribes. Does this not teach them that in order to obtain favorable terms with the whites, they must fight? Such has been their thought, occasionally expressed in words.

Since they have occupied this reservation they have been in constant fear of being removed to another country, to make room for the ever-intruding white man; and during the term of office of Agent Simpson, such fears were increased by the opening to settlement of a strip of land 12 miles in breadth from the Coast Range of mountains to the ocean, including the Yaquina River and Bay, (their best fishing-ground,) and thus formed two agencies, viz, Siletz and Alsea. The constant clamor of the whites living on the Yaquina Bay for the opening to settlement by whites of the remaining portion of the reservation, kept them uneasy.

On May 1, 1871, General Joel Palmer assumed charge as agent, when a different system of treatment was inaugurated The severe modes of punishment so much in use, such as the buck and gag and whipping-post, were no longer resorted to as punishment for offenses, nor was the guard-house or prison so constantly occupied. Kind treatment was found to have good effect, in that it gave them a better opinion of themselves, and they soon evinced a greater desire for improvement, being more willing to adopt the customs of the whites. The introduction of the Bible among them at this time was not without its good effect. He also induced them to establish laws or regulations for their own government, making the chiefs of the various tribes a jury with power to fix the penalty for violation of law. This brought the different tribes frequently together in friendly intercourse with each other, thus establishing more friendly relations.

Mortality had been great among them, not so much on account of the changed condition of their lives as of their systems being impregnated with syphilitic virus. From 6,000 in 1856, they were reduced to less than 1,400 in 1872.

Agent Palmer succeeded in inducing them to do more work for themselves than they had ever done before. His plans were well laid, but for want of funds he was not able to carry them out when he tendered his resignation. and J. M. Fairchild received the appointment. I was present at the first council held by the Indians after his arrival at the agency. Many were the complaints of non-fulfillments of promises of Government agents, made by the Indians of that council, of which some were altogether reasonable.

The first work of Agent Fairchild was to establish set times for holding religious services and giving religious instruction to the Indians. A Christian organization was soon effected, which rapidly increased in numbers. Those who embraced religion immediately gave up their old customs. Schools were re-organized and everything seemed to be in a prosperous condition. The progress made by the Indians during Agent Fairchild's term of office was sufficient to settle the question as to their ability to improve. A more quiet and orderly

community than this could not be found. The Indians had all the highest esteem for their agent and there were many regrets at his departure. I have not been able to make any improvement on the system of treatment of Indians adopted by him; and I believe Christianity is the only true civilizing agent, and expect to continue the same system as long as I remain with them.

Owing to the heavy expense incurred in building saw-mill, grist-mill, and bridge, also furnishing subsistence for several parts of tribes of Indians who came on the reservation late in the fall by request of special Agent Ben. Simpson, the funds allotted were exhausted, so that on the 8th day of April I was required to discharge all employés, and being unable to purchase seed for use of Department, or to issue to Indians, the amount of crops this year will be considerably less than formerly.

During the year a first-class saw-mill has been erected, though a far more expensive mill than was necessary to have been built here. It is capable of manufacturing at least five times the amount of lumber that will be required for use of this agency, whenever funds can be furnished to keep it running. The grist-mill, to be run by the same power, though not yet completed is in a fair way to completion, and it is hoped that it will be ready for present crops.

A bridge across Siletz River is also being built which will prove to be of great benefit to the Indians as it will also to the Department.

The school, which had become a matter of so great importance to the Indians, was discontinued in June.

Owing to the want of medical attention and the lack of supplies for the sick, the sanitary condition of the Indians is not as good as it has been. Some have died who perhaps would not, had there been a Department physician to attend them, and the usual number of employés to attend to their own branches of their work, thus relieving the agent of much work he has been compelled to do, and given him the time necessary to visit and administer to their wants.

The almost total failure of the potato crop for three years past has been a great misfortune to the Indians. Four years ago the blight first made its appearance among the potatoes on the reservation, and where we expected 15,000 or 20,000 bushels, we did not have 500. Since that time every effort to raise that variety of food has ended in disappointment to those making the attempt. This year, however, the few planted by the Indians who were able to obtain seed have every appearance of yielding well; and there are as yet no indications of this dreaded disease. Could it be possible to furnish this agency with sufficient funds to purchase a good quantity of early varieties for seed, I have no doubt but that they can henceforth be profitably produced.

The statistics accompanying this report, though in many instances estimated, will not be far from correct. The want of help in the different departments of the work compels me to neglect work that ought to be done. I most respectfully ask your indulgence for any failure to make plain all the conditions of this agency.

I cannot close, however, without recommending some changes which I believe would prove a great benefit both to Department and Indians. I would first recommend that the agency be furnished with a uniform amount of funds for each year, say for three years in succession, thus enabling the agent to lay his plans for work and be sure h could carry them out. The cost of supplies, of producing crops, of making improvements, repairs, &c., would thus be materially lessened. Then, for a few years, the amount might be decreased, until, in the course of eight or ten years, no further help from Government would be needed. Twelve thousand dollars per annum thus secured to the agency would be more beneficial to the Indians than twenty thousand received in irregular amounts at irregular intervals during the year, thus leaving the agency much of the time without funds and allowing a great part of the funds furnished to be used in paying deficiencies.

It is also important that these Indians be secured in their homes by allotment of land in severalty, and giving each a title to as much as he is capable of cultivating. Nothing gives them so much uneasiness as the constant efforts of some white men to have them removed to some other country.

I would again call your attention to the importance of continuing the school. From the accompanying statistics you will see that the Indian pupils are rapidly advancing in their studies, and I have never seen a community who were more eager for school.

The religious interest continues, our meetings being well attended, though so many are off the reservation laboring for whites that the congregations are not as large as during the rainy seasons.

Very respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BAGLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
August 22, 1876.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of instructions of July 28, I have the honor to submit my annual report of this agency.

I found, upon taking charge last April, about 900 acres of wheat, oats, and barley sown by the Indians. Since that time they have planted 650 acres of oats, barley, and vegetables. More than half of the crops were blighted by the drought which prevailed in this section of country during the latter part of April and the month of May, in consequence of which many of the Indians are destitute of cereals, and will be obliged to subsist until next harvest on the roots, berries, and fish which they have collected during the summer. As near as can be estimated they have harvested about 600 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of oats and barley, and 400 tons of hay. They have also about 50 acres of vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage, melons, &c., not yet harvested. We have raised on the agency farm 200 bushels of wheat, 300 of oats, 30 tons of hay, and 250 bushels of potatoes.

There are three tribes residing on this reservation, with a population, according to the ast enumeration, (which was taken two years ago,) numbering as follows: Walla Wallas, 128; Umatillas, 169; Cayuses, 385, total, 682. I have not had an opportunity of enumerating them since I assumed charge, as many of them have been absent in the mountains and at the fisheries; but I intend to do so next winter when all are on the reservation.

Of the 326,550 acres comprising this reservation, about one-third is tillable land located along the Umatilla River, Wild Horse and McKay Creeks, and the foot of the Blue Mountains. The southern boundary of the reservation runs through the Blue Mountains, which are covered with a heavy growth of pine, fir, and tamarack, and include about one-fourth of the reservation. The balance consists of rolling prairies which afford abundant pasturage for the numerous herds of horses and cattle belonging to the Indians.

Although they raise considerable quantities of grain, their principal occupation consists in stock-raising, for which purpose this reservation is admirably adapted, being covered with a luxuriant growth of bunch-grass. I have no certain means of information as to the exact amount of stock belonging to them, but from observation should judge the number to be as follows: 7,000 horses, 4,000 cattle, 150 sheep, and 460 hogs. The proceeds from the sale of horses and cattle sold by Howlish Wampo, Lelowishkan, Coliton, and Cascas since the 1st of April, amount to $6,200. I have also given permission to other Indians to sell stock at Walla Walla, Baker City, and Pendleton, but have no means of knowing the exact amount realized by them. I am confident, however, that their sales amounted to at least $1,000, which would make a total of $7,200 received by them for stock since last April.

While a few of these Indians are wealthy and many others are in comfortable circumstances, there are at least 400 who are poor, and about 25 who are indigent. These last are mostly old people, and are crippled or diseased, and all are friendless. They are often in want of the actual necessaries of life, especially during the hunting and fishing season, when they are abandoned by their relations, who go to the mountains and fisheries and leave these poor unfortunates at home to live as best they can. It would be a truly charitable act to make some provision for them. The fourth article of the treaty provides for hospital accommodations, which have never been supplied.

There is a day-school established here with an average attendance of 20 scholars; of this number 18 can read and write, and 8 understand the first four rules of arithmetic. When taken into consideration that these children, when commencing to go to school, did not understand a word of the English language, the progress made by them demonstrates that, if surrounded by more favorable circumstances, they would acquire the rudiments of an English education as readily as white children.

As the object of the present policy toward the Indians is to develop them morally and intellectually, so that they may become law-abiding and self-supporting citizens, the best method of educating them becomes a subject of importance. The day-school system at this reservation has proven inadequate for this purpose. The frequent excursions of many of these Indians to the mountains and fisheries, obliging them to take their children with them, has the effect of obliterating in a short time from the minds of the children what required months of patient perseverance on the part of the teacher to impart. There are also many living too far from the agency to send their children to school, who would be perfectly willing to do so if it were convenient. It is worthy of remark that there are children attending school regularly who are obliged to travel 8 or 10 miles. They are the children of the better class, who have taken up permanent homes. The best plan would be to establish a manual-labor boarding-school, where the children would be taught, not only our language, but our manners, customs, and habits of life. The school would be nearly self-supporting in a year or so; the only expense would be to build a school-house and provide a sufficient number of teachers. The treaty stipulates for two teachers, but a few years ago the employé fund was reduced and one of the teachers discharged.

The missionary work of the reservation is under the charge of Rev. L. L. Conrardy, whose self-sacrificing labors have been rewarded by many conversions during the past year.

The saw-mill and grist-mill dam were carried away by the high water last spring, in con-

sequence of which both mills have been idle since last May. According to the monthly reports of the sawyer, there have been 45,435 feet of lumber cut since last October. Owing to the disadvantages which he labored under, of having no assistance in running the mill, and only a span of mules a portion of the time with which to haul logs, the amount of lumber cut is small. The whole employé force of the agency is at present engaged in rebuilding the dam, which will be completed in a short time, when, with the aid of the six yokes of oxen which the Department allowed me to purchase, I will be able to run the mill to its fullest capacity. As soon as the saw-mill dam is completed, I intend to rebuild the grist-mill dam, and expect to have the mill in running order by the middle of September.

The law granting to these Indians the power to govern themselves in criminal matters is a failure. The only recent case in which an effort had been made by them to administer justice occurred last November, before I assumed charge. An Indian was charged with having stolen a large sum of money from another Indian, and, in order to make him return the money, they inflicted on him such brutal treatment that he committed suicide by hanging.

Last June, while under the influence of liquor, an Indian named Pio assaulted his father with a knife, inflicting wounds which nearly proved fatal. As no steps were taken by the tribe to punish him, I, in conformity with general instructions, arrested and turned him over to the military authorities at Walla Walla, where he was kept in close confinement for six weeks. The officer in charge notified me that I was expected to pay the Indian's board, or return rations equivalent to the amount used by him. Having no funds on hand which could be used for that purpose, I was compelled to release him. I have also caused the arrest and conviction of two white men for selling liquor to Indians on this reservation.

There is considerable drunkenness existing among these Indians, which, with other crimes committed by them, could easily be suppressed, if a law was enacted giving the United States courts jurisdiction over them in all criminal matters.

The statistical report is herewith submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. A. CONOYER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
September 6, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of this agency for the year ending August 31, 1876.

The year has not been notable in any particular points except the unusual mortality which has prevailed. Deaths, both by violence (comprising accidents, suicides, and murder) and from disease, have been very frequent, and the effect is seen in the decrease in their numbers, as is indicated by the accompanying figures obtained from the head-men of the different tribes, and which may be regarded as nearly correct. However, no enumeration has been made since three years ago, and a portion of the difference may be due to the two preceding years. The numbering of the Warm Spring Indians is incomplete, and will probably be increased on a more careful count.

As intimated in my last report, the Warm Spring bands have made a better showing in their farming improvements and productions than ever before, having been better supplied with the necessary implements to work with, and beginning to realize more fully the necessity of some more reliable means of future subsistence than their former habits would provide.

The school attendance has been fully up to the previous years, and the progress made has also been equal, and in some branches I think I can notice unusual improvement. As no provision could be made for boarding scholars, only those who are in the immediate neighborhood of the agency buildings can attend, and while the younger children are growing up and coming in from time to time, yet the older ones are dropping out about as fast, and the number enrolled is thus kept near a constant figure. No funds for carrying on the work of education have been derived from any other source than the Government, the item of salaries being less than $1,000, and other expenses, for books, &c., about $20. I trust, however, that the obstacles that have prevented means from being furnished from other sources will soon be removed, and that more efficient agencies may be brought to bear in the future than it has been possible to provide, with the means available under their treaty stipulations with the Government.

The number of cases reported as treated by the physician is about the same as usual. The precise number of individuals cannot be given, as many are treated more than once, and the record shows only cases and not individuals. There are but few—probably not one-tenth—who do not during the year apply for treatment either for themselves or families. There having been an unusual amount of sickness, they seemed for a time to be inclined to relapse into their former superstition and faith in their own medicine-men, as indi-

cated by the number of deaths occurring that were not recorded in the physician's reports, (which only include the cases coming under his treatment,) and which will make the actual number fully twice as large as that given by those reports.

There still being no organized missionary operations carried on here other than the usual teachings of the agent and employés, the tangible results in the way ofi ncrease of church-membership and greater interest in religious matters are not apparent. Yet if we can maintain what has been accomplished until temporary obstacles and discouraging circumstances are removed, and be ready for pushing ahead again whenever a tide of favoring influences sets in, the labors of the year will by no means be lost.

The offenses against good morals, petty crimes, drunkenness, &c., have been of about the usual frequency, there being a certain number who are liable to fall into them, except, perhaps, in the item of drunkenness, of which, owing, probably, to the fact of two of their number coming to violent deaths attributable, directly or indirectly, to whisky-drinking, there have been fewer cases than ever before. Their relations with the white settlers are still on their ordinary friendly footing, and their services are even more than ever in demand.

Agricultural operations have been in excess of any previous year. The yield of wheat, which is the staple, has been a fair average. Gardens also promise well, and the supply of food from these sources, although not so abundant as I have known it, is ample for their wants.

Most of the Indians are fairly supplied with horses. Some have bands ranging from one to three hundred. Some are trying to improve their stock, but the majority seem content with the kind they have. Their country is well adapted to stock-raising; in fact, is of but little value for anything else. And as they seem to realize the fact that it is more profitable to consider the character of their stock than to acquire great numbers, horse-raising may be made a most profitable pursuit for them. An effort was once made to supply them all with cattle, but the majority had not come to understand their value, and others soon obtained possession of what had been given them, and reaped the profits. A few, however, retained what they had, and added as they were able to obtain, and have found it a prime source of subsistence and profit.

The production of pelts, &c., is confined mainly to deerskins, with some coyote and an occasional beaver, otter, or mink skin; there being no post-trader here, the Indians dispose of them wherever it may be most convenient or profitable, so that the actual amount realized cannot well be ascertained; they use a great many deerskins for gloves, moccasins, and in other ways, and probably do not sell more than half of the number taken, yet they evidently depend on the receipts from this source more than any other single item for the means to purchase clothing, groceries, &c., and the amount of receipts given may be very much understated. The deerskins average about 50 cents gold each, undressed, the condition in which the larger portion are sold, and perhaps $1.25 dressed.

The general situation may be stated as follows: They are a people who ten years ago were as uncivilized as any Indians could be; without industry, without any apparent desire for or effort to obtain any better condition; without morals and without religion, and superstitious to the last degree; living in lodges and tents, and eking out a precarious existence on fish, game, and their own aboriginal foods. Now, they are lifting their heads and asking to be called men; working in civilized pursuits with commendable industry, and making themselves comfortable homes; striving for independence and competency; learning that virtue, honesty, and temperance are honorable to all; at least one-half signifying their acceptance of the Christian religion, and a goodly number showing themselves determined to maintain its ordinances and be guided by its precepts, and showing by their actions that they desire to be free from their besetting superstitions; dwelling in comfortable houses and living largely on the fruits of their own hands' labor. These results show conclusively what may be accomplished by proper management and encouragement. The aid they receive from the Government, consisting of a small annuity and the services of several employés, is of great assistance to them by furnishing them the appliances with which to labor, instructing their children and caring for the sick, and will be necessary for some time to come; yet it fails to do the most important thing, which at the same time would be the least expensive, and that is to give them a title to a homestead for each man, so guarded that they could not be dispossessed without receiving in return something that would be of equal permanent value and benefit. I have so often urged this subject, both in general and special communications, without receiving any reply or intimation that action had been or would be taken, that I have hesitated to advert to it again, but its importance is such that I cannot pass it by in silence.

As before intimated, the reservation consists mostly of grazing lands, but by judicious distribution there is plenty for all, of good tillable land. Deeming it useless to expect any action by the present Congress, calculated to increase the efficiency of the Indian service as regards their education and advancement, I omit any suggestions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY, UTAH,
September 1, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my sixth annual report of affairs pertaining to the agency under my charge, from the date of my last, August 31, 1876:

It is gratifying to me to be able to state, as I doubt not it will be to the Department to learn, that the year covered by this report has been, all things considered, the most pleasant and prosperous one since my connection with this agency. Though the statistics may not show as gratifying results in the farming operations and in some other respects as last year's did, yet the discrepancy must be attributed mainly to causes over which neither myself nor the Indians under my charge had control.

The unfortunate affair referred to in my last of the accidental shooting of Charles Bentley, my blacksmith, by an Indian on the 8th of September, not only created considerable alarm for his safety, but also involved considerable extra expense and deprived the agency of his services for nearly three months, at the season when his services were most valuable to it.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

Having previously advertised for a part of my supplies and freighting, I left the agency on the 14th September, in order to be ready to open the bids for beef-cattle, flour, sugar, coffee, and freighting on the 20th. The bids were opened in the presence of Daniel Cram, esq., at that time special detective of the Department, and several others, besides the bidders. The bids on the several articles were considered reasonable, those for beef-cattle and freighting remarkably low, lower, indeed, than I can reasonably hope to obtain in future, as the competition was greater than on any of the others. There was none on sugar and coffee, but the price was a shade below the market. The beef-cattle were considered a remarkably advantageous purchase, both as to quality and quantity, for the price paid, and never since my connection with the agency have the Indians or myself been so well satisfied, while the aggregate cost has not been much over half the cost of some former years. I fully expected to have had a considerable surplus of cattle, but the unusually severe and long winter caused the death of some, and much shrinkage in all carried through the winter. For about four months the entire valley was covered with snow, and our cattle had to subsist by browsing along the streams.

It is a notorious fact, too, that cattle do not do so well the first winter on a new range; hence the propriety and necessity for the purchase of a herd which would supply all the demands of the agency. I have frequently suggested, and still believe, that $10,000 judiciously expended for this purpose would be wise and economical. From such a herd a full supply of work-oxen, for which there is a growing demand among our Indians, could be procured, as well as a full annual supply of beef. I would therefore commend this matter to the attention of the Department, and urge it, if possible, to procure a supplementary appropriation for this purpose during the winter session of the present Congress. If this agency is to be continued, I am satisfied that no more economical means can be employed to bring it to a self-sustaining condition, and this is the great object to be desired by all friends of economy in the Indian service. This might not be the best for some agencies, but I am clear in thinking, and all who know the condition of our Indians and agency agree with me, that it is for the best interest of ours. All our goods procured by purchase arrived on or before the 5th of November, in good condition. * * After receiving my goods and supplies at the agency I left for Salt Lake City, to close my business preparatory to the closing in of winter. I left the agency on the 7th, arriving on the 12th, and leaving on the 18th November. I came alone and drove my own team, having no one to spare at the agency; but such a trip I sincerely hope I may never again be under the necessity of undertaking. It commenced storming on my way in, and never stopped until I had nearly arrived at the agency on the 28th. Had it not been that a drove of cattle was just before me on my return, I should not have gotten my team and wagon through.

ISSUE OF ANNUITY-GOODS.

Immediately after my arrival at the agency, I commenced making arrangements for the general issue of annuity-goods. Though all the Indians were not present, the greater number were, and were anxious to receive their supplies. The issue was made on the 2d of December. I had no regular interpreter, but by the assistance of one of my employés who could talk and understand Indian, and some of the Indians who could speak and understand English pretty well, everything was fully explained and the issue passed off quite satisfactorily to myself and the Indians. There were by our count 350 Indians present, and I never witnessed so much general good humor and satisfaction at any former issue. We issued not merely to the heads of families, but to every member of the tribe present, and tried to observe the directions of the Department as far as possible by giving to each according to their deserts as indicated by their industrial habits. But it is, as every Indian agent knows, a very difficult matter to observe the instructions in this matter fully. The best we can do, at least in our situation, is to approximate as nearly as we can a compliance with the spirit of them.

We frequently have, and had at our last issue, Colorado Utes, and also a few Shoshones. They always claim an interest in our issues, and our Indians insist that they are their friends, some of them their relatives, and that they must participate equally with themselves, saying that they share with them when at their agencies.

We cannot but commend their hospitality and generosity, though we cannot their prudence, and yield, generally, to their wishes. This is an evil, but an efficient remedy cannot at once be applied. The one that has suggested itself to my mind, and which I have tried to bring about with the White River agency, but failed, is for the agents in the district of country where Indians visit each other to establish the same day for the general issue.

SURVEY OF RESERVATION.

An appropriation having been made for the survey of our reservation, and a contract having been made by the Department with C. L. Du Bois, esq., he, with his party, arrived at the agency in the latter part of August, and commenced operations. At first the Indians seemed to be mistrustful of the object of this survey, fearing that it was for the benefit of white men. I assured them, as instructed by the Department, that it was for their exclusive benefit, and also to prevent the intrusion of white men upon their land. They soon became satisfied that it was all right and were rather pleased with the matter, and showed their good will toward the party by supplying it with some of their farm products.

The survey, so far as the location of their farms is concerned, will be of no immediate advantage, but the running of the boundary-line on the east and south between that portion of the reserve and growing white settlements, will prevent any difficulty from encroachments in that direction.

RUMORS, SIOUX WAR, ETC.

In April of the present year a report was brought to the agency by some white men from Salt Lake City that Congress had thrown the Uintah Valley reservation open to white settlers, and that our Indians were to be removed and located with other Indians at some other agency, and the Indian Bureau put in charge of the War Department. We all for a time believed these reports. Any one can imagine the utter astonishment of both Indians and whites, especially as these reports followed so quickly after the assurances given in the matter of the survey. The Indians seemed for a time almost stupefied, and old men who had maintained an unshaken confidence in Washington seemed to doubt whether they had a Great Father or not. One, a good Indian, notwithstanding some reckless white men say that all such are dead, actually shed tears. I tried to re-assure them, fearing the effect upon their general conduct, and especially on their farming operations. I told them I would go to Salt Lake and find out all about it. I partially succeeded, though I must say I felt degraded before my Indians, and that the Government, if these reports were true, was justly chargeable with bad faith toward its dependent wards. I could not have much blamed them had they become perfectly reckless. They soon recovered from their astonishment, and continued their farming operations which they had commenced. This matter aroused all my latent sympathy for a weak and dependent class. I was not aware till then that I had such a deep interest in the future welfare of those over whom I have so long had control.

About the close of June last I received a telegram, which I forwarded to the Department, from an officer in General Crook's command, desiring me to send as many of my Indians as I could to operate against the Sioux. I presented the matter to my Indians, and explained it as well as I could, and recommended as many as could to go, telling them at the same time I had no authority, and did not desire to compel them to go, having had no advices from the Department relative to the matter. Between twenty and thirty left for Fort Bridger as soon as possible, ostensibly for the purpose desired. Some were out in that direction, and I am yet unable to tell how many of them actually went to the war, nor will be able to know till all or most of them return. Most of those that went were our best farmers; and though they left their families to care for their crops, and others promised to help them, still their leaving at that time was a marplot in our farming operations.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

As may be inferred from what has been said, the results of Indian farming have not been as satisfactory as we had hoped they would be, nor as we had reason to believe they would be from the spirit and interest manifested at the commencement of the season. Many of them changed the location of their farms, and opened new ones from 6 to 8 miles farther south, where it is warmer and the land generally better. They deserve much credit for the amount of new land cleared and broken for the first time, and surrounded with rude Indian fences.

Most of their crop on the new land looks well, some of it very well, but from the causes hereinbefore enumerated, together with the fact that we did not have a sufficient number of

oxen, and that those we had were weak, and also from the fact that much of their land had to be broken for the first time, requiring two or three yoke to each plow, they could not accomplish so much as they desired. It must be borne in mind that Indians are peculiar, or somewhat like children, all desiring to do the same thing about the same time, and have not yet learned the advantage of associated labor or exchange of work, though some of them are improving in this regard. Hence a greater number of teams and implements are required than would be to accomplish the same results by white labor. Besides, some of them often become discouraged or dissatisfied for a time; hence the importance of having a full supply of teams and other facilities. There is certainly a growing interest in agricultural matters which should be encouraged in every way possible. When I was appointed for a second term I had great hopes that before its expiration I should be able to place them very nearly if not quite in a self-sustaining condition. I still believe it could have been done with a liberal, judicious outlay; but I must confess, owing to the causes hereinbefore alluded to, and the want of the requisite means, I am feeling a little discouraged. The position I hold is no sinecure, as any one acquainted with my situation and my labors knows, and I have little desire to hold it unless I can accomplish something for the permanent benefit of my charge.

For the estimated amount of farm products, stock, &c., I refer you to the statistical report herewith, and am pleased to be able to assure the Department that for last year they proved to be as accurate as the nature of the case admits. I trust and believe that my present estimates will prove equally correct. Last year the estimate for wheat was 1,200 bushels. My employés told me they thrashed and measured from the machine 950 bushels, and there were several who would not wait till the machine could thrash theirs, but did it in their usual manner, and theirs, compared with the others, was believed to be fully 250 bushels. We have no means of accurately determining the amount of other products, as they have exclusive control of them.

One thing will be observed, that all their products, whatever they may be, are the results of their own labor. My employés do nothing but instruct them and keep their teams and implements in order, save in the matter of cutting and thrashing their grain and cutting their hay. As an evidence of their interest, progress, and independence, some eight or ten of them have secured teams of their own. They have seven or eight yoke of oxen; also a few teams of horses, which they employ in various ways. One has traded for a wagon and harness; another for a good set of double harness. Others are desirous of procuring these articles of their own, in the accomplishment of which I try to aid them in every practicable way.

CIVILIZATION AND PROGRESS.

Several things above alluded to unmistakably point in this direction, and should be given under this head. I have always been guarded in speaking on these subjects, lest I might give a too highly colored picture. As all know, Indian civilization under the most favorable circumstances is slow, the growth of years of patient culture, and must be determined by a comparison of distant periods rather than by any sudden exhibition of change at a given time or short period. No one at all acquainted with our Indians when I took charge of them in 1871, who knows their present condition and character, can fail to notice the change for the better; indeed it has often been the subject of remark by persons visiting this agency, who had some knowledge of their former condition and character. The change has been more marked within the last three years than formerly. Their uniform good temper, their general deportment and disposition to be controlled, their adoption more and more of citizens, dress, their desire to have houses instead of lodges, and their efforts to prepare them for themselves, the disposition of some of them to attend our religious services on the Sabbath, and to conduct themselves with more becoming respect while doing so and visiting our families, all exhibit their progress in a more decided manner during the last than during any former year. I cannot doubt but that the good character of my employés, and the daily association more or less with our families, have contributed largely to the results indicated. Our school also, without doubt, while in operation had a very salutary influence.

SCHOOL.

The school was in operation till the 1st of April, but for nearly three months very few Indian children were able to attend. We had no way of boarding and lodging the pupils; the distance from their lodges to the agency was too great, and the snow too deep, for the children to travel back and forth during the winter. Under these circumstances I did not think the results justified the expense. I discharged the teacher and closed the school. Indeed I should not have started it had I not supposed there would be funds available to provide board and lodging for the pupils.

I do not consider our school a failure or entirely barren of good results, or that the means employed were wasted. There is a marked difference between those boys who attended and those who did not. Some of them learned to spell and read, write, sing, draw or copy maps,

and also made a little progress in figures. They acquired a self-respect and propriety of deportment which they would not otherwise have had, and a moral training, the value of which cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents.

EMPLOYÉS, BUILDINGS, &C.

I have at present only three employés. Two of them, my head-farmer and carpenter, have their families with them; the other is a young single man. All are of moral and religious character, and, as before stated, I cannot doubt but their high character has been an efficient means of civilization. No profanity or vulgarity is allowed on the agency even among visitors.

In order to accomplish anything in the way of improvements it will be necessary to have at least three more employés, a blacksmith, one herder, and another laborer. As we are directed to issue to the Indians once a week, it consumes much of the time of my employés, as I think unnecessarily, as when we issued every two weeks the Indians were just as well satisfied, and much time in getting up cattle and issuing beef and other supplies saved. I would recommend a change in the law so as to give agents situated as I am, discretionary power in the matter.

The buildings consist of one large frame, containing grist, saw, and shingle mills, one part also occupied as carpenters's shop, with abundance of room for storing grain; one double frame-house, two stories, with shed-rooms on one side, which accommodates two families; and a frame school-building two-stories, with wing 18 by 14 feet, in which the agent with his family resides, and also occupies upper and lower rooms partitioned off from the main building. These dwellings are comparatively comfortable though not plastered or ceiled. We have also one carpenter-shop, one blacksmith-shop and one slaughter-house with good corral joining. These were old log-buildings removed and fitted up for the purposes with rafters and sheeting, but not yet shingled, which I mean to have done this fall or winter. We have in addition one large log-stable with dirt roof, one commissary-building with dirt roof, and one store, or trader's house, partly board and partly log, with dirt roof. These latter buildings will all have to be fitted up with board or shingle roofs, as in late years so much rain falls during a portion of the year that a dirt roof is not sufficient protection. With the completion of those in process of repair, change of the dirt roofs, and another wing added to the school-building for boarding and lodging purposes, should the school be revived, which I trust for the interests of our Indians will be done, the buildings will be sufficient for ordinary use.

GOVERNMENT FARM.

We have not attempted to farm much, independent of the Indian farm. We have discovered that it is not profitable to raise anything except oats for feed, potatoes, and a few vegetables adapted to the climate. Irrigating is an expensive process in farming, especially with Government employés.

I will, in conclusion, venture to make some suggestions relative to the gratuitous distribution of annuity and other goods. As I have remarked in other communications to the Department, I am more and more impressed with the idea that the plan of distributing annuity and other goods gratuitously is a vicious one fraught with much evil, tending to enervate and degrade the recipient, is a premium on idleness and laziness, and tends to defeat the great object which should be kept constantly in view in the treatment of all Indians, viz, to cultivate in them industrious habits, self-respect and self-reliance.

The plan I would suggest, as a substitute for the present one, is, to have all their goods and supplies placed in a store at the agency; a competent and reliable clerk or store-keeper placed in charge, selling the goods at prime cost, and take in exchange for said goods all the products of the farm and chase. I would charge them with all work done for them in the shops also, the clerk keeping an account of the goods sold or work done, with the price charged, and the amount and kind of goods or even labor, with the value of the same. I am aware that the above is a crude sketch of the plan, that it is open to many objections, and would require much patience, labor, ability and fidelity to carry it out; but if something of the kind were introduced among partially civilized Indians I am strongly inclined to believe good results would follow. The object would not be to make or even save money on behalf of the Government, but to remedy the evils that are believed to flow from the present system.

Respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

J. J. CRITCHLOW,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Colville, Washington Territory, August 26, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the condition of the Indian service under my charge.

The 3,117 Indians belonging to this agency have no treaty with the United States, and consequently have not been favored to the same extent as their more fortunate neighbors. It is true a reservation was set apart for them to the north and west of the Columbia River by executive order of July 6, 1872; but they were not consulted in regard to it, and as it contained but little arable land, and did not include their fisheries and root-grounds, (upon which they chiefly rely for support,) they refused to recognize it, and continue to live in their old homes, more particularly referred to in my annual report for last year.

But little has been done to give permanency to this agency beyond the appointment of an agent, and a small force of employés, consisting of a farmer, interpreter, and two teachers, and the temporary services of the army surgeon at Fort Colville.

No money has been appropriated by Congress for the erection of agency-buildings of any description, and the employés of the Government have been compelled to provide quarters at their own expense, or accept such as could be spared by the commanding officer at Fort Colville, subject to the inconvenience of removal. It is scarcely necessary to add that the want of buildings has greatly impaired the efficiency of the agency and is extremely embarrassing to the agent. I have frequently called the attention of the Department to this matter, but as yet no action has been taken. Where nearly all the appliances usually found at well-regulated agencies are unprovided, it is hardly fair to anticipate the same desirable result.

The little that has been done for these Indians, however, has not been without its good effect. From hostile, jealous and demoralized tribes, they are fast becoming a sober, industrious, and thrifty people. That they are making steady progress in civilization is shown by the continued friendly relations they maintain with the whites and surrounding tribes; also in the almost universal adoption of citizen-dress, in the increasing number of their dwelling-houses and farms, the greater number of acres brought yearly under cultivation, and in the general desire they manifest to subsist themselves by the pursuits of civilized life. Their present crops will be greatly in excess of those of any previous year, and it is estimated that their wheat-crop will fall but little short of 6,000 bushels. They will probably get 2,000 bushels more for labor in helping the farmers to put in and secure their crops. The portable grist-mill run under the temporary agreement with Messrs. Fenwick & Monaghan has proven highly beneficial to the Indians, but its advantages would be greatly enhanced if the Government owned the mill-building and employed its own miller.

The boarding-school in charge of the Sisters of Charity has been continued regularly during the year with its full complement of scholars, whose progress in their studies has been all that could have been expected. Besides their regular studies the boys are taught manual labor, and the more skillful are instructed in blacksmithing and carpenters' work by the lay-brothers at the Catholic mission. The girls are instructed in house-work, and to cut and make their own clothes, and clothing for the boys. They knit one hundred and forty pairs of socks last winter, besides doing a considerable amount of fancy needle-work. The Indians seem fully to appreciate the advantages of the school; they perceive the good effect it has not only on the children in regular attendance, but also its influence on the other members of the family, and they willingly contribute to its support to the extent of their means. Nothing would discourage them so much as to have the Government withdraw its support and the school abandoned.

Since the resignation of Dr. J. B. Hamilton in November last, this agency has been without a physician, and were it not that the Sisters of Charity are very successful in the treatment of ordinary complaints, the sick and suffering would have fared badly. There is great need of a resident physician; the Indians complain (and, I think, with some justice) that we have been telling them for years to abandon their own "medicine-men" and apply when sick to the doctor at the agency. Now that they are willing to do as we advise them, they are told there is no doctor.

The zealous missionaries continue to labor among these Indians with success in inducing them to embrace a Christian life. Two thousand of them were lately in attendance at a religious festival, some of them coming from a great distance.

Inasmuch as the reservation set apart for these Indians is unsatisfactory to them, and as the continual dread in which they live of having to abandon their homes greatly retards their advancement in civilized life, I would recommend that they be permitted to remain where they are, so long as they continue peaceable, as the country they occupy offers but few inducements for white settlement. It is evident that they will never remove to the reservation voluntarily, and an attempt to force them would result in an expensive and disastrous war. If they are allowed to remain where they are, I would further recommend that the criminal laws of the United States and Territory in which they reside be extended over them, as their tribal government is entirely ineffectual for the protection of the innocent or punishment of the guilty. I am of the opinion that a strict enforcement of the criminal laws would prove highly beneficial to the Indians and prepare them for citizenship as readily as any other means.

It is to be regretted that the honorable Indian inspectors have not found it convenient to visit this agency. Their presence has been greatly desired by both agent and Indians, and would, it is believed, have resulted in much good to the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SIMMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEAH BAY INDIAN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, August 17, 1876.

SIR: My monthly reports have been made so full in details that little remains to be said that will not be a repetition of what has been before written. There has been no marked change in the condition, habits, or disposition of the Makah Indians during the year. They are a people quite uniform in habit. They dwell in rude camps upon the sea-beach fronting the straits of Fuca and the Pacific Ocean proximate to Cape Flattery. The dug-out canoe is their only vehicle and the waters of the straits and ocean their only highway. The halibut and salmon are the chief staples of their subsistence, of which they can always obtain an abundance. Oil procured from whale, shark, and dog-fish, together with the fur of the seal, constitute their chief stock in trade, and enable them to carry on a profitable commerce. If they had the industry and forecast of any civilized community they could easily economize the opportunities that nature has provided them so as to become in a short time a well-to-do, thriving, prosperous people.

A good many of the women manufacture table-mats, which are quite artistic, out of sea-grass; also baskets of the same material, which are quite salable among white people, out of which they derive a good deal of pocket-money. Coarse mats of large size are also made from the inner bark of the cedar-tree, useful for lining houses, covering floors, and many other uses. These are sold cheap, but give addition to their revenues. But with all of their facilities for obtaining money and supplies, they remain as if by choice a squalid, degraded, comfortless race, living in hovels unfit for brutes, devoid of light and filled with smoke. Their food, though prepared of material which those who enjoy luxury might envy, is, nevertheless, so prepared as to render it loathsome. To the comforts of life, as we estimate comfort, they are strangers, not by reason of any necessity in their pecuniary circumstances, but by reason of their savage nature, which sinks them in laziness and vice, and stands as a bulwark against all civilizing and reformatory influences.

The philanthropist who seeks to mitigate their woes will find all efforts unavailing except he first devise some means of modifying that nature and reconstructing the moral complexion of their character. Neither money nor any of the things that money can buy will render them less depraved or less squalid than they are. Their deep want, that which lies below and is the cause of all their misery, can be answered by no material gifts, however abundantly bestowed. To have understood this lesson and reduced it to practice in the outset would have been well both for the Indian tribes and the American people. For all our costly experience in the way of presents, annuities, and largesses have proved beyond all doubt that neither money nor blankets nor property of any kind given to a savage makes him any the less a savage; but, on the contrary tends to intensify those obnoxious traits in his character which distinguish him as a savage. The problem to be solved, then, in Indian affairs is, how to reconstruct Indian character—how to inspire self-respect, self-reliance, forecast, integrity, all the virtues of that better type of humanity which we call civilization. We all know that if this problem were practically solved in the history of any savage tribe everything revolting in their outside manner of life would slough off. More than half the world are ready to say that in the case of American Indians the solution of this problem is impossible. They say that the Indian is a hopeless subject, a scab on the body-politic, and the sooner wiped out the better. They scout at every appliance of civilization, of education, and religion, and clamor for a standing army to be placed over them to repress, but with no hope of abating, their savage propensities. To assume the impossibility of reformation is not only a libel upon Christianity itself, but contradicts the facts of history; for there are some Indians who are civilized and truly christianized. And yet reformers who expect sudden and radical improvement from utopian schemes of any sort are sure of disappointment. The work of civilizing a savage race is the work of not a day or of a year, but of generations. The remedy of the evil to be removed is no single appliance of any special mode of treatment, but the life-long endeavor of wise, faithful, conscientious men who undertake the service in no selfish but a self-sacrificing spirit, and who have patience to labor and wait, with faith in a harvest of results in the character and destiny of the children and the children's children of the present generation. I have no expectation that the adult Indians of the Makah tribe will ever be got out of the old ruts. They are fishermen; I do not expect they will ever be anything else. With the poor chance that nature has given them for agriculture, and the envi-

able chance they have as fishermen, it would be unwise to attempt to divert them from their inherited pursuit. In this there is nothing derogatory, and civilizing measures that tend to encourage them in the pursuit will be far more successful than any attempt to prescribe for them other and less congenial industries. There is nothing in their employment that necessitates the squalor in which they live or hinders moral reformation. The first disciples of Christianity were fishermen, and the only thing that these Indians need to make them a happy and a useful people is the infusion of the moral spirit that distinguished them into their character and life. This is the Herculean task that skeptics pronounce impossible; but with Him who rules the hearts of men all things are possible. Fidelity in the use of means is our duty; results are with God, whose promises are all on the side of the better things for which we labor and pray.

While I have no evidence of radical moral information in the character of these people, there is a tendency, with some of them, to an improved style of living, seen in the reconstruction of their houses, modeling them after the dwellings of white men, making in them fire-places and chimneys, lighting them with windows, laying floors, shingling the roofs, purchasing cooking-stoves and other furniture, and, what is specially hopeful, consenting cheerfully to the education of their children.

This latter result, which is not yet general throughout the tribe, is becoming more general as our educational work progresses, and as they all come to understand our real design in separating their children from the camps and holding them exclusively under the control of the school. This is the leading feature of my policy, to overcome the prejudices of the adults concerning the school, and as fast as the children become of school-age to win them into my family, and confer upon them all the best domestic training of which I am capable, with the help that the means at my disposal enable me to command. However little of encouragement there may be in attempts to enlighten the minds and reform the life of the adults, I feel assured that if sustained in the educational work already begun, and if enabled to expand it until all the children are brought under its influence, it will be entirely safe to guarantee a radical improvement in the condition of the next generation. The children may become fishermen, and obtain their subsistence as do their fathers, from the sea. But settling back into the business habits of their fathers, out of which a liberal revenue can be honorably derived, does not imply a relapse from the comforts of a civilized home into the squalid camps in which they were born, nor the ignoring in their practical life of the moral and Christian principles which form the main burden of their education. Civilization is as compatible with the life of a fisherman as that of a farmer. Good homes, with pleasant surroundings, are as attainable in the one calling as the other.

Still, it is especially desirable that some form of industry be connected with the school that will afford profitable employment for boys, and on which they can depend for a livelihood in after life. I have already in a recent letter recommended the manufacture of shoes and boots and suggested a method by which that business could be economically introduced; and I would here further suggest the manufacture of barrels in connection with the carpenter-shop, a trade easily learned, and when once introduced would be a valuable auxiliary to the fishing business, and a necessary step to the introduction of Neah Bay fish into the commerce of the country, a thing which has not as yet been attempted by the Indians.

Without the expense of dikes, (for which no means has ever been appropriated, though repeatedly recommended and urged,) farming cannot be carried on to profit on this reservation. By reason of the natural sterility of the upland but few acres have ever been cultivated, and they are made productive only by expensive manuring. A large garden, in which the school-boys find employment, yields largely of the esculent roots. This, with some 20 acres of meadow, comprehends the whole of our agriculture. The tide-marshes in the valleys of the Suez and Waatch Rivers afford abundant pasturage, and with moderate expense in diking would make excellent farms for cultivation. As they are, they supply us with excellent beef, and a few of the Indians are getting small herds of cattle in their own right, which, with proper attention, may be made to grow into a profitable business.

The directions given in the circular which calls for this report justify me in suggesting as a subject of "additional legislation" a more liberal appropriation for the maintenance of the school in this agency. The treaty provides for the support of a school, but prescribes no specific sum of money to be applied to this object. Hitherto the amount appropriated has been $2,500 per annum. I respectfully submit that this amount is inadequate to the maintenance of the school upon the plan now inaugurated. By the reconstruction of some of the buildings occupied by it, and by the enlargement of others, we are now prepared to receive all in the tribe of school age, and there are not less than 100 of them. Some of the parents are unwilling to surrender their children, but the opposition is gradually giving way, and if the necessary means were provided, I feel confident that the school would gradually increase until it would include all of suitable age. This is the object at which I have steadily aimed, and for the attainment of which I was in the outset encouraged to expect all needful support. For the first of the two years since the school was organized, the fund for its maintenance was supplemented from the appropriation for incidental expenses. For the last year the appropriation under the latter head has been reduced $1,650, with no increase of the school-fund, while the number of pupils and the corresponding cost of maintenance have increased fully 25 per cent. This state of facts has not only imposed upon me a pecuniary burden, but

has prevented the carrying out of the plan of the work. After pleading with the Indians from day to day for a year to give me their children, I have been forced to refuse them when offered, and make the humiliating confession that I could not feed and clothe them. In all this the Indians become confirmed in their often-expressed distrust of the sincerity of the Government, and emboldened to pronounce the service a failure. They cannot understand, and I certainly cannot explain to them, why this agency should be allowed $1,650 less for incidental expenses the last fiscal year than the year preceding, when the same amount was appropriated each of the two years, viz, $25,000 for the seven agencies of Washington Territory.

All I can do in the premises is to pray for the means required by this particular branch o the service; it is not enough, as I understand it, in appropriating money for a school, merely to fulfill the letter of a treaty; this could be done at trifling expense. A person could be hired for a nominal sum to accept the office of teacher, open a room in the midst of the lodges, and offer instruction to the whole tribe; but if instruction were the only thing offered, few if any would accept it; the school would be a failure, and the office of teacher a sinecure. And yet this is an index to the manner and spirit in which treaty requirements have often been fulfilled in the past history of the Indian service. It is easy to get around this duty, and so envelop a stupendous fraud within the folds of red tape as to exonerate all the parties of the first part, and charge the failure all over to the stupidity and ingratitude of the party of the second part. As I understand my accountability, I cannot stop short of the actual education of the children of the tribe, and this implies more than the simple offer of instruction; it implies the gathering together of the children out of all their camps, in spite of the unreasoning clamor of their unreasoning parents, the cleansing, clothing, feeding, and training of them in the art of living as civilized people live. Nor is this duty done when twenty or thirty out of one hundred children, more or less, are so gathered for instruction. The objects of the treaty are not fulfilled when a limited amount of money is exhausted in the service, but only when the children of the tribe, as a whole, are prepared by actual, *bona-fide* culture for citizenship in civilized society. To so limit the means required as to necessarily restrict the benefit to a chosen few, while the many are left to perpetuate the odium, the dangers, and the difficulties incident to the existence of a barbarous element in our midst, comports neither with the dictates of economy or of justice. Either the work we have undertaken is practicable or else it is impracticable; if practicable, if by means of the education of the young the race can be reclaimed, that work should be done, and well done; if we say there is no use in doing the work thoroughly, that in spite of all our toil and sacrifice the Indian will remain an Indian still, then certainly we are guilty of supreme folly by attempts; there is no virtue in maintaining at public expense a service in the compensating results of which we have no faith. It is manifestly the duty of the Government to sustain the service or else to abandon it—to do the work effectively or not do it at all; and to do it effectively, more means must be provided for the maintenance of the school.

In connection with the subject of education, and as auxiliary to it, I respectfully recommend that two or three boys now most advanced in the school be removed to some school of suitable character in the East, with reference to a more perfect acquisition of the English language, and thorough preparation to be teachers among their own people in after years. The treaty will soon expire by limitation, and it is specially desirable that there be a few thoroughly-educated men in the tribe fitted in acquirements and character to be guides and instructors. With the best culture possible to give them here they will adhere practically in common parlance to their vernacular tongue, and will not adopt the English in conversation, however well they understand it when spoken by others. And we all know how readily the ideas of a language accompany its words to the understanding. The ideas of our domestic social business and religious life are now at best but poorly conveyed to the understanding of the Indians. We want native interpreters, educated in the thought, the philosophy, and the morals of civilization, who can convey perfectly the ideas of our language to the native mind in the native language. I have now in my family a dozen boys, any two or three of whom would, I think, prove worthy of a better opportunity, and would acquit themselves in a manner to indicate the manhood of the Indian, and the possibility of his becoming an instrument of usefulness. I earnestly commend the subject to the consideration of the Department and bespeak its action in behalf of those boys.

The discrepancy between the population reported last year and that given this year is not all accounted for by the mortality reported. Our Indians are quite extensively intermarried with those on Vancouver's Island, and they are in the habit of living alternately on the different sides of the straits. When found residing with our people they are counted with them in the census. When away they are not numbered. Dr. Bryant, who has just completed the census, supposes the falling off to be due to absentees who were numbered last year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

C. A. HUNTINGTON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT
FOR THE PUYALLUP, NISQUALLY, AND OTHER INDIAN TRIBES,
Olympia, Washington Territory, September 20, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report as United States Indian agent for the six Indian reservations and the different tribes and bands belonging to this agency.

I took charge of this agency on the 18th of October last, too late to make an annual report for that year.

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RESERVATIONS SURVEYED INTO FORTY-ACRE LOTS.

While holding the office of superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory, I promised the survey into 40-acre lots of all the reservations of this agency and those of most of the other agencies in this Territory, for the purpose of having the Indians take and own separate homes, which I consider to be the most necessary and important step that can be taken for the breaking up of tribal relations and for civilizing adult Indians. (See report Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1872, pp. 329 and 330.) And I believe the failure in civilizing the Indians within the limits of our Government has arisen mainly from our having treated them as quasi-independent nations, and from our having herded them on reservations in enforced communism, like cattle in fenced pastures, without any separate or individual property in the soil, and without any laws for their internal government.

In accordance with the foregoing convictions I have used every effort in my power, since obtaining my present office, to induce the Indians under my charge to take and improve individual and family homestead claims on their respective reservations of from 40 or less to 160 acres, according to the number in the family, the ability of the claimant to improve, &c. I have found it very easy to induce them to take claims, but have found much difficulty, as a general rule, in holding them to making permanent homes and improvements on their claims after they had selected them. Especially is this the case with the reservations upon which I have had no Government employés to advise, direct, encourage, and push them on. Having no fixed habits of industry, they are, as a general rule, unable by their unaided wills, and without external help or inducement in some form, to labor steadily and continuously for themselves.

INDIANS WORK WELL WHEN HIRED.

The strongest proof of this is the fact that much if not the greater part of the heavy labor required in clearing up farms in the heavy-timbered lands west of the Cascades, in this Territory, is done by Indian laborers. In working by the job, (as they generally do in clearing,) or by the day or month for white men, and under the eye or direction of their employers, and for a fixed compensation, they prove to be steady and efficient laborers; but when left to work for himself on land which he has selected for a home, as a general rule, without any one to direct him what to do and how to do it, and without the promise of specific wages, he works only by spurts of a few hours, or, at most, a few days at a time, and spends the greater part of his time in idleness, and will quit work at any time to go to a dance, a wedding, a potlatch, or a horse-race ten or fifty miles distant, and seems, when left to himself, to consider time of no value; thus proving the fact that civilization (of which industry is the chief corner-stone) is habit acquired between infancy and mature age; and if this habit is not acquired during that period of life it is very difficult to acquire, and is seldom obtained after maturity. This shows unmistakably that the hope of permanently civilizing our Indians is with the rising generation, and proves the immeasurable value of the

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The first requisition of such a school is that it be properly organized, with a superintendent and corps of teachers. The superintendent should be a married man, an educated gentleman, conscientious Christian, a zealous missionary, full of energy, industry, firmness, charity, order, and patience, and possess a good practical knowledge of business, farming, gardening, &c. The male and female teachers should be such as are described on page 331 of the report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1872. Among the teachers should be men able to impart a practical knowledge of the most ordinary and necessary mechanic arts. The superintendent should have absolute control of the school-children, wholly independent of their parents, and, except in case of sickness, the school-children should be separated from and permitted to associate as little with their parents and other outside Indians as is consistent with humanity, for reasons stated in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1872, pp. 330 and 331.

There should be a good school-garden and farm belonging to the boarding-school, under the control of the superintendent and operated by the teachers and pupils, and of sufficient capacity to amply subsist the school in everything except groceries.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

No healthy Indian child over four years old and under the jurisdiction of an agent, should be left out of the school a day. The caprice of barbaric parents should not be permitted to interfere with the vastly important work of civilizing their children and of preparing them to become American citizens. Our Government has the right, power, and ability, and it is time she should stop raising generations of worthless and costly savages.

WHAT THE SCHOOL SHOULD HAVE.

Besides the superintendent, corps of teachers, garden, and farm, as mentioned, a properly-equipped Indian industrial boarding-school should have suitable school and boarding house buildings, including shops and a barn. The shops should be supplied with the necessary tools; the garden and farm with the necessary agricultural implements, work horses, oxen, and other domestic animals and fowls; the school, boarding-house buildings and shops should be properly arranged and furnished for comfort, order, and efficiency in every branch.

Congress should make appropriations sufficient to pay such salaries to the superintendent and teachers as would insure good talent and efficiency, provide necessary clothing, bedding, school-books, &c., for the pupils, the necessary household and kitchen furniture for the boarding-house, and such items of subsistence as could not be supplied from the farm and garden.

WHAT INDIAN PUPILS SHOULD BE TAUGHT.

The most necessary and important matters for such pupils to be taught in order to effectually wean them from the idle, indolent, careless, thoughtless habits of their parents and ancestors, are persevering, industrious, economical habits, and a high appreciation of the value of time. They should therefore be constantly under the eye or care of their teachers, from whom only they can acquire these habits, which properly-trained white children acquire from their parents. The matter next in importance to be taught them or rather to train them in is a thorough practical knowledge of our common and necessary industries, of which agriculture is the most necessary; and all the boys should be trained in it, and a few of them to a knowledge of the necessary mechanic arts. The girls should be given a thorough knowledge of cooking, washing, sewing, and all other ordinary household and kitchen duties. A plain common-school English education should be imparted to such pupils, and they should not be kept in the school-room more than one-sixth of the time, and every effort should be used to induce them to use our language, and cease the use of that of their parents. They should all be trained from the first in the Sabbath-school and by the example and precepts of their teachers to venerate God, and to an acquaintance with the Bible, and to reverence its truths.

Such an Indian industrial boarding-school, equipped and operated as stated, would be an effectual machine for transforming a savage into a civilized people. If such machines were made sufficiently numerous among the Indians within the limits of our Government to reach all Indian children, and continued in operation during one generation or less, every Indian tribe would be transformed into intelligent, peaceable, industrious, economical, trustworthy citizens, and only known thereafter as American citizens of Indian descent, who, if not quite so illustrious, might be as numerous and as valuable as the F. F. V. descendants of Pocahontas. Such a method of exterminating the Indian tribes of our country would much better become the character and dignity of our Government than to leave them to be exterminated by the bullets of her soldiers and by whisky, and the poisonous diseases which are brought among them by the lowest stratum of our civilization.

TITLE TO CLAIMS MUCH DESIRED.

There is no one thing about which the Indians of the Puyallup reservation (and, indeed, of every other reservation under my charge) have expressed so strong a desire and manifested so much anxiety to obtain, as titles from the Government for their respective claims. The sixth article of the Medicine Creek treaty (see revision of Indian treaties, pp. 562 and 563) provides, among other things, that the Indians belonging to said treaty should have the privilege of taking separate permanent homes on their respective reservations, "on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are required in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, as far as the same may be applicable." Said sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas (see revision of Indian treaties, p. 639) provides, *inter alia*, that the "President may issue a patent to such persons or families" as "have made a location on land for a permanent home." The Indians say if they could get their patents or "papers" for their claims they would have more heart to go to work and improve them like white men. I have sent on to your office a list of names of Puyallup Indians, with the description of the tract of land selected by such, and respectfully urge that the deeds may be returned as soon as convenient, as I think it will do much to encourage them, and will prove that the Government will keep faith with them—a matter about which they have had much doubt. I will send on other lists

from time to time after the deeds come for the first list. But unless otherwise instructed, I shall in no case give an Indian his patent till he has built a comfortable, substantial house on his claim, resided in it at least six months continuously, and has cleared, fenced, and under cultivation at least one acre of land. Said sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas requires that one of the conditions of the patent shall be "that the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than two years." To this should be added, "nor without the consent of the United States Indian agent in charge." Without such a restriction upon the right to alien and lease for two years, many of the Indians would be constantly cheated out of the use of their claims by bad white men, and cause much trouble.

SALE OF THE RESIDUE OF RESERVATIONS URGED.

Said sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, which was made part of the Medicine Creek treaty, provides, near its close, that "the residue of land hereby reserved, after all the Indian persons and families of such confederate tribes shall have assigned to them permanent homes, may be sold for their benefit under such laws, rules, or regulations as may hereafter be prescribed by Congress or the President of the United States." I urgently recommend that such provision be speedily put in force upon all the reservations of this agency, after the Indians of each have had a reasonable time to make their selections. Some of these reservations contain bodies of as good agricultural land as can be found in the Territory, and white settlers here and coming into the Territory justly complain that such large bodies of rich, unoccupied lands are withheld from them, and not used by the Indians.

MEDICINE CREEK TREATY RESERVATIONS.—ABOLITION OF THREE RECOMMENDED.

There were four reservations set apart for the Indians of the Medicine Creek treaty, to wit, the Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxin, and Muckleshoot. I respectfully recommend that the three latter be abolished or discontinued as reservations, and that the Indians belonging to said three reservations be removed to and settled on the Puyallup reservation, where there is plenty of land and room for them all, and that the lands composing said three reservations be appraised and sold to the highest bidder, at not less than the appraised value, on ten years' credit, one-tenth payable annually, with interest at the rate of eight per cent., to form a fund for educational purposes among the Indians of said treaty.

GREAT BLUNDER IN MEDICINE CREEK TREATY.

It will be seen by facts and references mentioned in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1873, p. 303, that a great blunder was made by the officers who negotiated said treaty, by which the poor, ignorant Indians were wronged out of at least $50,000, and that the officers who negotiated that treaty afterward discovered their mistake and asked that it be rectified by Congress, and that said mistake was subsequently referred to repeatedly by different Indian superintendents and agents in their reports, and its rectification urged, but it has not yet been rectified. It was well perhaps that it was not done, as the money would doubtless have been squandered, as most of the annuities under that treaty were, with but little apparent benefit to the Indians. But now, since all annuities have ceased, all appropriations for the support of a school have been cut off, all employés have been discharged, and the school, which had got fairly into operation under such a system and under such teachers as were doing more for the progress and Christianity in six months than for twenty years previous, has been closed, the Government cannot do a more just act, and one that would more permanently benefit the Indians, than to now correct that mistake by an appropriation of $50,000, to be paid in installments of $5,000 annually, for the revival and support of the school at the Puyallup reservation; and I urgently recommend that this be done.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION.

This reservation contains 18,061½ acres of land, at least two-thirds of which are very rich agricultural land; but it is all heavily timbered, except what has been cleared. Over a hundred and twenty Indians have taken homesteads on this reservation, mostly of 40-acre lots, and they have among them all 715 acres under cultivation, as follows: 139 acres of oats; 47 acres of wheat; 95 acres of potatoes; 85 acres of peas, turnips, cabbage, &c.; 199 acres of timothy meadow; 16 acres of corn; 134 acres of cleared pasture-lands. About one-seventh of these lands have been reduced to cultivation within the last year. The Indians of that reservation also own 220 horses, 224 cattle, 60 hogs, and 26 wagons, and all have more or less farming-implements. The oats, wheat, potatoes, pease, and corn have been more or less injured and cut short by the great amount of wet weather during the last year, and the potato-crop has been largely destroyed by the rot. A few of the Indians have made some money by the sale of saw-logs from their claims, and others by the sale of cotton-wood bolts.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Rev. M. G. Mann, of the Presbyterian church, went to the Puyallup reservation in the early part of January last to labor among the Indians of that reservation, as a missionary, on behalf of the domestic missionary board of his church. There had been good seed previously sown among the Indians of that reservation by the pious blacksmith, who has been with them over ten years, and by the Rev. Mr. Sloan and wife, who were teachers among them two years previous. Mr. Mann succeeded, after a few weeks' labor, in organizing a church of 30 members, which has grown gradually under his successful ministration to over 130 members, and the good work is still progressing. The marked improvement in the moral tone of the Indians of that reservation is very apparent to all who have observed them. Drunkenness, gambling, and other vices, previously so common among them, have almost wholly ceased. Over three-fourths of the couples living together as man and wife have been married by Mr. Mann in church, that they might have marriage-certificates from him, and they are now, with few exceptions, as peaceable, orderly, church-going people as can be found in the country. A vacancy having occurred in the superintendency of the school at the Puyallup reservation in the early part of February last, I designated Mr. Mann to that position, and the school, under his supervision, became as prosperous and as efficient as did his church. All of the employés at that reservation and in this agency, except interpreter, having by your order been dismissed on the 25th ultimo on account of the failure of Congress to make a sufficient appropriation for the Indian service in this Territory, Mr. Mann, of his own choice and at the urgent request of the Indians, will remain at the Puyallup reservation in charge of his church as its pastor.

SCHOOL-CHILDREN.—NEED OF A SCHOOL.

A recent census made of children on the Puyallup reservation shows 75 there of school-age, and 96 under school-age—171 in all; so that with but little effort a hundred Indian children could be had to attend an industrial boarding-school on that reservation, if proper provision was made for the school-room, teachers, boarding, and lodging. Indeed there was no trouble in obtaining all the children that could be accommodated there, as the comfortable clothing, boarding, and lodging supplied had strong attraction for the children, and their parents were all anxious to have them learn to read and write like white folks, and they have expressed much regret that the school there has been closed. The closing of the school there by the Government was a calamity to civilization, and surely was economy in the wrong direction. Most of the Indians of that reservation, old and young, are now engaged in gathering hops, in hop-fields of neighboring white men, who have about 1,000 employed. As soon as hop-picking is over and the Indians return home, Mr. Mann will open a day-school for such Indian children as can attend from their homes. I most earnestly recommend and urge that Congress will early make provision for re-establishing the industrial boarding-school on this reservation.

THE NISQUALLY RESERVATION.

This reservation contains 4,717¼ acres on the Nisqually River, about 5 miles above its mouth and 12 miles east of this place. Not more than one-tenth of this reservation is good agricultural land. The balance is mostly poor, sandy, gravelly land, with but little timber on it; half of it is prairie, which is tolerably good pasture-land. There never has been a school at that reservation, and no Government employés there for a number of years, nor any missionary efforts among them, except an occasional visit from a Catholic priest who has a small church there; so that, as to civilization, they are but little more advanced than before the whites came among them. They have 277 acres of land under cultivation on the reservation this season, to wit, 46 acres in wheat, 68 acres in oats, 34 acres in potatoes, 111 acres in timothy meadow, 13 acres in garden, 5 acres in fruit. They have 225 sheep, 33 head of cattle, and 87 horses. Over 80 have taken separate claims on the reservation, and are anxious for their *papers*. They have 9 wagons among them, and some plows and other agricultural implements. They have about 50 children on the reservation growing up without schooling in the barbaric ignorance of their parents.

MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION.—JURISDICTION.

The question as to what agency this reservation legally belongs is in dispute. In my letter to you of the 28th of March last, I referred you to the original history and legal status of this reservation, and requested that you would authoritatively settle the question as to whether it belonged to my jurisdiction or that of Agent Chirouse. I again called attention to this matter in a letter to you of June 26. But I have not yet received any response to these letters, and have consequently felt some delicacy about taking oversight of that reservation and looking after the Indians there until the question is settled. Justice to both agents and

Indians requires that it should be speedily settled. The Indians of this reservation, like those of the Nisqually reservation, never have had a school among them, and no employés with them for a long time, and no civilizing or christianizing efforts among them, except an occasional visit from a Catholic priest, and are of course making but little progress in civilization. They are not so numerous as the Nisquallies, but a few of them have much better farms than any of the Nisquallies.

There are two old donation-claims, one belonging to James Riley and the other to Dominic Corcoran, which embrace nearly the whole of the original Muckleshoot reservation. These claims were appraised under direction of Governor Stephans in October, 1859—the first at $1,320, and the latter at $1,240. But no appropriation was ever made for the payment of these appraisements, and the last-named claimant has retaken his claim, and the other probably will be retaken. A great wrong has been done these Indians and the white men by the failure of the Government to pay for these claims as promised, (see my special report on the Muckleshoot reservation of January 20, 1873, and my letter to your office of May 12, 1873.) The Government is bound by the highest considerations of justice and good faith to pay for these claims and restore them to the Indians.

SQUAXIN RESERVATION.

This reservation is an island of a little over 1,494 acres, in Puget Sound, ten miles north of this place. The employé and school buildings of the Medicine Creek treaty were constructed on this reservation soon after the ratification of the treaty. But the employés and school were only retained there a few years, and removed to Puyallup reservation, and the buildings at Squaxin being unoccupied and unused, have become decayed, leaky and worthless. And such is a good deal the case with the Squaxin Indians. Having no one to look after and advise them except an occasional visit from the agent, and being otherwise wholly destitute of civilizing and Christianizing appliances, and being much exposed to the destroying and demoralizing effect of whisky and the evil communication of bad white men, they have rapidly decreased in number, till there is now not more than fifty that belong to that reservation. Some twenty of them have repeatedly promised me to take and improve claims on their reservation. But, with the exception of a few potatoes and turnip-patches, there is no farming on the island. The, Indians belonging to this reservation live mostly upon fish, clams, and oysters, and from the occasional wages received from the whites. In the former part of this report I have recommended that this reservation and the Nisqually and Muckleshoot be discontinued, and the land sold, &c, and the Indians of these reservations be concentrated on the Puyallup reservation. I hope that this will be done.

CHEHALIS RESERVATION.

This reservation contains a little over 4,224¾ acres of land, over half of which is fine agricultural land. It is situated on the Chehalis River, about 20 miles southwest of this place. A good school-house and commodious boarding-school buildings were constructed there by me in 1872. Good dwelling-houses for the farmer and physician and a good barn had been previously constructed there. A good boarding-school was kept there, with from 20 to 40 pupils, from the beginning of 1863 to July, 1865, when it was discontinued; and from that time there have been no employés there except a farmer, which position was discontinued in October last for want of funds; since which time there has been no employé to look after, advise, and direct them, and they have retrograded morally and in prosperity.

CHRISTIANIZING AND CIVILIZING EFFORTS.

Under the employés I had on this reservation in 1873, (while superintendent Indian affairs, Washington Territory,) a Methodist church of over 40 probational members was organized, and there was much improvement in the morals and habits of the Indians, which would have been permanently beneficial had it been continued long enough to solidify in their newly reconstructed moral lives.

SCHOOL-FARM UTILIZED.

The school farm on this reservation of 40 acres had been cultivated mostly by the labor of the employés and school-boys; but for the last year or two it was neglected and became much grown up in bushes and weeds; and knowing that I could not depend upon the Indians to restore it to cultivation, and desiring to keep it in good tillable order in hope that means would be afforded to re-open the boarding-school there, and feeling sure that example and advice of a trustworthy, hard-working, industrious farmer on the reservation would do much to encourage the Indians to work on their farms, I rented the school-farm last spring to a farmer of the neighborhood for one-third of the grain, delivered in the bushel, and one-fourth of the hay, delivered in the barn. The meadow required much new fencing

to protect it against cattle and horses. The rent oats and hay will be needed to winter the Government horses and cattle on the reservation, and the wheat for the aged, helpless, and destitute.

INDIAN-FARM PRODUCTS.

Thirty-two Indians have taken claims on the Chehalis reservation, and among them they have 246 acres improved, to wit: Thirty-seven acres in wheat; 31 acres in oats; 61 acres in timothy; 8 acres in potatoes, turnips, and gardens; 5 acres in pease; 104 acres in pasture land. They have 68 horses, 20 cattle, 16 wagons, 2 buggies, 10 plows, and other agricultural implements.

I earnestly recommend that all the lands not taken as permanent homes by the Indians and improved by the 4th of July next be sold on ten years' credit, as heretofore mentioned, and that provision be made as soon as possible for re-opening the industrial boarding-school.

SHOAL-WATER BAY RESERVATION.

This reservation is situated on the Pacific coast, and on the north side of Shoal Water Bay, about seventy-five miles southwest of this place. It was set apart by Executive order of September 22, 1866. But its existence as an Indian reservation was unknown to any officer of the Indian Bureau in this Territory till I accidentally discovered it a short time before the abolishment of my office as superintendent of Indian affairs of this Territory, and my visit to it last month was the first visit ever made to it by any officer of the Indian Bureau. It consists of about 340 acres, about one third of which is good agricultural land, but it is mostly heavily timbered, and unimproved. I found but two families on the reservation, that of the chief and his brother, each of whom has a comfortable Indian house and small garden, which is all the cultivated land on the reservation. About 60 Indians belong to this reservation, or rather they reside in that region, and all live by gathering oysters for the San Francisco market, which is mostly supplied with oysters from Shoal Water Bay. They are much exposed to whisky and the low vices of the whites. About 50 met me at the reservation, and were much pleased to learn that the reservation really belonged to them; a matter about which they before had doubts. Thirty heads of families asked to be allowed to take claims on the reservation, and promised as soon as their lots were laid off to settle on and improve them. I appointed a head chief and a council of three subchiefs and sheriff to keep order among them, and to try to punish for drunkeness and other offenses. Having no civilizing or Christianizing influence among them, of course there is no progress in that direction with them. If their reservation was abolished they could not be induced to leave there, as they have no other mode of living; but there should be something done to rescue their children from barbarism and train them up in civilization.

GRAY'S HARBOR INDIANS.

There are scattered around Gray's Harbor and on the lower waters of the streams that enter into it about seventy-five families of Indians who speak the Chehalis or original Chinook language. They refuse to go to the Chehalis reservation, as they say they were raised on the salt water and do not know how to live away from it. I have mentioned them specially in my report of 1872. (See report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, pp. 335 and 336.) Something should be done for these poor Indians, who have been robbed by our Government of their lands. But justice to Indians is of slow growth.

Herewith inclosed I have the honor to transmit the annual report of Rev. M. G. Mann, late superintendent of instruction at the Puyallup reservation, to which I respectfully invite attention.

Respectfully,

R. H. MILROY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY,
Washington Territory, August 24, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of this agency.

There has been no very great change in these Indians during the year. Affairs generally have gone along pleasantly so far as the conduct of the Indians is concerned, and I think there has been some advancement in the way of civilization.

As this agency includes four tribes, living apart, and speaking different languages, and the means of communication is such as to exclude three of these tribes almost entirely from the civilizing influences of the agency, the advancement is slow.

The Indians living off from the reservation are not disposed to leave their old homes, and as the country is mostly unoccupied by white settlers, no means have been taken to bring them on to the reserve. In my opinion this reservation is entirely inadequate for the support of these four tribes, although it includes a large area of land, the most of it being mountainous and entirely unfit for agriculture. Nature seems to have provided the means suitable for the support of each tribe in the way of a stream that affords salmon and other fish for their wants as they are, but not enough for all, should they be dependent on one stream.

The country occupied by the Quillehute Indians is partly settled by whites, and it is the desire of those settlers to have them placed upon the reserve. In the event of their becoming troublesome, measures will have to be taken to remove them. They are opposed to coming to this reserve for the reason that they could not make a living, which I believe is true.

In view of these facts, and the difficulty of ingress or egress from this agency, I am of the opinon that Neah Bay is the best point for a reservation, and believe the plan of consolidation a good one, as little permanent good can be accomplished so long as the Indians are so scattered.

The farming operations are very limited this year; our vegetables have been destroyed by the cut-worms, and the hay crop is light. About 5 tons of timothy has been saved, and we have about 6 acres of oats that are not yet ripe which promise well. I estimate a yield of 2 tons of sheaves to the acre. About 7 acres of new land has been seeded to timothy. The Indians have raised a small amount of hay and oats.

The school does not receive the support of the Indians as I would wish. The average attendance for the year has been 13. There are quite a number of children at the ageney and vicinity, but they are either too young or unhealthy to attend school. Most of the children are diseased from their parents, and a number have died who belonged to the school, and this prejudices the parents against the school; the children have been well fed and clothed, and I am confident the teachers have been faithful, but the results are not satisfactory. The appropriation for support of school and pay of teachers is $2,500; of this $1,200 is for salary of teacher and assistant; with the remaining $1,300 the school has been furnished with provisions and clothing, also such other articles as are required in a boarding-school. There are on hand at the close of the year enough supplies to support the school with its present number of scholars for about five months, and the sum of $182.38 cash unexpended. Owing to sickness in the teacher's family and the death of their only child, also the ill health of the teacher and his wife, I allowed them a vacation and leave of absence during this month. As our annual reports are made out earlier this year than formerly, I am unable to obtain the teachers' report to forward with this. The school is expected to re-open in September.

Since the 1st of July I have been without a carpenter and blacksmith; consequently little building has been done. Two houses have been built for Indians who also worked with the carpenter; the agency buildings, with the exception of the teachers' dwelling and carpenter-shop, are log houses, and will soon need a general repairing.

The farmer has been employed on the farm putting in and attending crops and in hauling agency supplies; he has also assisted Indians in farming and other ways. They work very little at farming, as they can do better at hunting or fishing.

For the sanitary condition I refer you to the accompanying report of the physician. No medicines have been furnished by the Government this year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. HENRY,
Special Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 15, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my sixth annual report of the affairs at this agency.

The Indians under my charge may suitably be divided into three separate classes:

First. The Twanas or S'Kokomish Indians who live on or near the reservation. These are directly under the civilizing influences of the agency, and are further advanced than any of the others. They live in good houses, and have the comforts and many of the conveniences of civilized life. They have about forty farms with from two to ten acres each cleared up and improved. They have cut this year about 100 tons of timothy hay, will have potatoes and other vegetables sufficient for their own use, and have cut and sold from land they intend to cultivate 1,082,000 feet of logs, at the rate of $5 per thousand.

Second. A portion of the S'Klallam tribe, who live near Dunginess, about 120 miles distant, and have purchased a tract of over 200 acres of land upon which they live. These are next in the scale of civilization, and were they as much favored as those previously named would surpass them. They live in good houses and have cleared sufficient land to raise considerable crops of potatoes. During the month of September last several parties living in

their vicinity were convicted of selling liquor to Indians, and, as a result, drinking among them has been mainly stopped. They are thriving, industrious. and deserve much credit.

Third. The remainder of the S'Klallam tribe, who have no fixed home, but most of the time live near the saw-mills or small towns, work some, fish some, drink a good deal, and are the lowest class under my charge. These occasionally become unruly, and require severe measures to keep them in check. While the first two classes mentioned are steadily advancing, this class are diminishing in numbers, and retrograding every way.

The school for the past year has been more successful than ever. The boarding facilities have been crowded to their utmost capacity, and a considerable number of day-scholars have attended. Heretofore it has been impossible to do much with this class of scholars, but as they have progressed in their habits of living, the attendance has been very encouraging. The whole number of Indian children who have attended school during the year has been 47; average attendance, 30. With the exception of the measles having had its run among the scholars during the winter, the prosperity of the school has been uninterrupted.

Among the drawbacks to the further advancement of the Indians which might be remedied, are, first, the want of title which each individual Indian should have to his land. These lands have been divided among them, and a small tract allotted to each, but as long as the Indian has no title to it, and no immediate prospect of getting any, he is very much discouraged from laying out a large amount of labor in clearing up land of the benefit of which he may be deprived.

Another wrong from which they suffer is depriving them from cutting logs to any extent they wish on the reservation. The land here is all heavily timbered, and all the benefits and profits of the reservation should be allowed to the Indians; but at present they are compelled to sit down and look at large quantities of timber, or go off from the reservation and buy timber, when they should be allowed to cut and haul all they can, thus making a good living for themselves and gaining habits of industry and independence.

The unsettled policy of the Government and possibility of a change in the management of the Indians have caused some unprincipled white men to encourage some of the lower class of Indians in acts of insubordination, which have caused some trouble.

The steady and continued labors of a missionary here during the year have been productive of good results. The Sabbath congregations at the agency have averaged in attendance near one hundred.

Take the year all through, and I think there has been less drinking, more crops raised, and more interest taken in the school than any year previous since my residence here.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

EDWIN EELS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULALIP INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 17, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, my sixth annual report of this agency.

During the past year the Indians on the reservations pertaining to this agency have made marked progress in their agricultural and industrial pursuits. The Indians in the Lummi, Swinomish, Port Madison, and Muckelshoot reservations are doing all that under the circumstances can be required of them. As I have mentioned in many of my monthly reports, had they some one to oversee them and aid them in their many difficulties, I have no hesitation in saying that they would become in a short time an industrious and independent class of people. They are at present quiet and well disposed toward all they come in contact with, and were it not for the evil influences with which they are surrounded, situate as they are from the main reservation, there would be, if any, very little trouble in keeping them in order. They have to contend against the evil influence of a horde of unprincipled white men and whisky-vendors, who, notwithstanding the precaution that is taken against their vile traffic, find opportunities for dispensing it in places where there is no one to prevent its sale, and if proper and efficient means be not taken by the authorities to keep the Indians employed on their respective reservations and insist on their remaining thereon, punishing them for violations of rules prescribed, all my efforts to reclaim them will prove futile. Nothing, in my opinion, but a force superior to their own can bring them under due subjection and keep them on their respective reservations, the only place where their temporal and spiritual welfare may be advanced; but if they are allowed to roam at large, as they now are, they will ever be a source of annoyance to themselves and to all those with whom they come in contact.

The employés at this agency have faithfully performed their respective duties. The blacksmith has been discharged for disobedience to regulations, and the salary being so small I cannot get a man to fill the office, as one can earn more money elsewhere for less work than is here exacted. The contract physician complains that it is utterly out of his power

to do justice to the Indians who apply to him for medicine, as his salary would be scarcely sufficient to purchase all the medical supplies required.

Our schools are now in prosperous condition, but it is to be much regretted that the fund for keeping them so has been curtailed, thus hindering the carrying on of the only good work that could be devised for the civilizing and amelioration of the poor Indians.

I respectfully refer you for further particulars to my monthly reports and statistics herewith inclosed.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. CHIROUSE,
United States Special Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE YAKAMA INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, Washington Territory, September 1, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the year ending August 31, 1876.

In reviewing the history of the past year, I find abundant reason for thankfulness in view of the health, peace, material prosperity, and the moral progress of the Indians of this agency. I am more confirmed that Christian truth, brought to bear practically upon the character of a savage people, is the only means by which such a people can be reclaimed. As the orb of day lifts a beauteous world out of mist and darkness and presents it to the wondering eye, so the great truths of religion are seen in all their sublimity and grandeur whenever the gospel is presented and received by a heathen nation. The bestowment of material gifts, in the absence of that renovation of character that comes only through Bible truth accompanied by the influence of the Divine Spirit, is an evil and not a blessing. Such bestowments never satisfy them. They engender laziness, and help to form a gambling-stock that is fruitful of evil. The first condition of improvement in the outside manner of life with any people is the improvement of the heart. "Make the tree good and the fruit will be good." The heart is the place to begin the work of reform with the Indians. If we fail to give moral character to the Indian, we can give him nothing that will do him real and permanent good. If we can succeed in building up moral character so that he is no more a liar, a thief, a drunkard, a profane person, a polygamist, or a gambler, but a man of integrity, industry, sobriety, and purity, then he no longer needs the gifts of the Government, or the charities of anybody. He then becomes a man like other good men, and can take care of himself.

I am fully sustained in the above conclusion in reviewing the history of the Indians of this agency for the past year. No goods or food have been issued except to the very old, sick, and blind. The vigorous ones have been required in every instance to pay, in part or whole, for the things obtained. They are pleased with the arrangement, and appear more dignified and manly—like children weaned, or like persons leaving their minority and setting up for themselves.

SCHOOLS.

The work of reform must begin with the youth and children. Gather them into the industrial schools of the reservation, where they are taught lessons of cleanliness, good behavior in the schools, in the family, on the play-ground, in the field, and in the shops; where they are taught to speak and read the English language, obtaining useful information which they bear to their fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters; they then become so many teachers to their people. The schools for the Indians should in all cases be boarding-schools, where they may be taught the common branches of education, and where, at the same time, they may be instructed in manual labor: the girls to knit, sew, and do all kinds of house-work, and the boys to plant, sow, hoe, and do all kinds of farming, and learning useful trades. The schools, though somewhat expensive because of boarding and clothing the children, are nevertheless a source of wealth to the nation. The day-schools, where the children live with their parents, are a total failure in every instance that has come under my observation for the last sixteen years.

FARMING.

During the year 300 acres of new land have been broken; 200 by the Indians, with their teams, and 100 by the Department. The crops are uniformly and universally good. At the school and agency farms, we raised 2,850 bushels of grain. The Indians raised, as near as I can estimate, 37,150 bushels, making 10 bushels and a fraction for every man, woman, and child of the agency. The Indians have cultivated during the year 5,682 acres in grain and meadow-land, and the Department about 318 acres. We have built 2,920 rods of fence, or

9 miles and a fraction—mostly with posts and boards—worth at least $2 per rod, making $5,840. The grain raised by the Department and Indians, at 50 cents per bushel, would be worth $20,000. Calling the vegetables 7,600 bushels, at 25 cents per bushel, makes $1,900. The hay cut, 1,080 tons, at $5 per ton, makes $5,400. The Indians of the agency are quite well supplied with team-horses, harness, plows, harrows, wagons, and other farming-utensils. They are employed to do all the hauling freight, lumber, wood, and any and all other work which the Department teams are not able to do.

STOCK.

The Department has 40 horses and 15 mules. The Indians of the agency have 16,000 horses, and about 200 mules. Counting the horses and mules worth $15 per head would make $243,825.

The Indians have over 3,000 head of cattle, and the Department 869, making a natural increase over last year of about 1,000 head. The cattle, say 4,000 head, are worth on an average $15 per head, making $60,000.

MILLS.

Early last winter, by exceeding high water in the Simcoe, 75 feet of the mill-dam was carried away. We rebuilt it at an expense of $1,000, counting lumber and time; the repair was made without any additional appropriation. The grist-mill is in good repair, and capable of doing the grinding for the agency. The water saw-mill needs some repairs, but is in tolerable running order. The steam saw-mill is in first-rate order, and capable of making 12,000 feet of lumber in ten hours. This mill has been running but a small portion of the season, as we have an abundance of lumber on hand. We have made 559,447 feet of lumber, worth, stuck up at the mill, $20 per thousand, making $11,195 54. We have manufactured 145,000 shingles, worth $5 per thousand, making $725.

In stocking the mills with logs, all has been done with Indian labor. The work in and around the mills, making the lumber, sticking it up, and hauling it away, attending the cut-off saw, and manufacturing the shingle, has all been done by Indian men, with the exception of two white men. The work about the mills is as efficiently done as it would have been by the same number of white men. The Indian men burned 1,597 bushels of charcoal, worth 15 cents per bushel, making $239.55. They cut 650 cords of wood, and hauled to the station and mills, worth $3 per cord, making $1,950.

It affords me pleasure to say that the head chief of the Yakama Nation, Joe Stwire, has been in the timber with the men cutting and hauling logs to the mills, exercising a general supervision of the teams and men, breaking down the feeling among his people that a chief or subchief should not work. I take every practicable measure to impress upon the minds of the Indians that work is honorable and profitable. I do this by going myself into every department of business, and pouring out my sweat with them in labor. To get the Indians so they can go alone in business, and make it thrifty, I find it necessary to practice Dr. Franklin's saying, "He that by the plow would thrive, must either hold or drive." In an early day it was hold and drive. The day is not far distant when, if the same policy is pursued at this agency, the Indians will be able, under the supervision of a practical agent, to make every department of business a success in the absence of white employés.

INDIAN HOUSES.

We have built 11 houses, worth at least $500 each, making $5,500. We have two white men, and five Indians, putting up houses for the Indians. They are neatly finished and painted, outside and in, many of them with comfortable furniture, chairs, beds, bedsteads, tables, and table-ware, clocks, and cook stoves.

SHOPS.

The shops are well manned and supplied with material. The blacksmith-work of the agency is done by a native Indian, who has been educated in our schools and shops, having the assistance of two apprentices. In order and genius he is not a whit behind a white man.

It has been my policy from the beginning to work as many Indians into the service as my means would allow, and to work out as many of the white employés as I could possibly dispense with. This gives the Indian means and experience in work, which will enable him to provide and take care of himself in the future.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The health of the Indians was never better since my acquaintance with the agency. Their better habits and better living gives them better health.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE AGENCY.

It will be seen on an examination of the foregoing that with the grain raised, the mills erected, lumber made, houses built, farms fenced, schools taught, an active membership of the church of between five and six hundred, with two educated native preachers, two good church-edifices, with 16,000 horses and mules, and 4,000 head of cattle, we have some show for setting up ere long an independent race.

It will be remembered that the steam mill, shingle-machine, and mill-house, worth at least $13,000, has been built without any appropriation of the Government. Means were obtained to purchase the machinery by grazing stock for parties outside of the reservation; and the Indians contributed largely, working themselves and their teams in their erection.

From my first connection with this agency as agent, in 1864, to the present time, we have not been in debt a dollar. With the promptness with which means have been furnished us, and the provisions of the treaty for the future, I am persuaded the Yakama agency will never be in debt.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KESHENA, WISCONSIN, *September* 1, 1876.

SIR: In compliance with your circular of July 29, I would report as to the affairs of this agency for the year ending August 31, 1876.

The Stockbridge Nation, numbering only 121, as represented in my last annual report, are as far advanced in civilization as they can well be while remaining Indians. They all speak good English, transact their own business, and for their own benefit, the good of the community, and the interest of the Government, in the opinion of your agent, the rights of citizenship should be conferred upon them. This is the earnest desire of a large majority of the tribe, many of whom were hardly willing to receive their certificates of land as allotted them the past summer, fearing it would postpone indefinitely their citizenship, which they so much wish for.

The value of the reservation is decreasing from year to year by individual members of the tribe cutting pine, about 2,000,000 feet having been sold during the past winter. This was sold by them at so low a price to parties furnishing supplies, that it left the Indians but their bare living for the winter. Of my action in the matter forbidding the cutting, and the subsequent failure, owing to outside influences, to save the same to the Government by entering suit for its recovery, you have been informed.

Their church organization is of the Presbyterian order, with a membership of 41. The past year the tribe have given $200 from their interest fund for a school of six months, the average attendance of which has been 12. There should be 25 scholars or thereabouts. This is attributed to a general indifference on the part of parent as well as of child, though some live at an inconvenient distance. They retain Mrs. J. Slingerland, who has been their teacher for several years.

The Oneidas, numbering 1,387, residing in counties settled by white citizens, call for action on the part of the Government for their benefit. For a score or more of years they have every winter cut and sold valuable timber from the reservation, and the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court that the timber is the property of the Government and not the Indians, thereby preventing this means of living, leaves them dependent wholly upon their farms. The failure of the corn crop last year found them sadly reduced this spring, so much so that in council with the tribe in early May it was deemed expedient to anticipate their annuity-money due January 1, 1877, for the purchase of seeds to be distributed among them. The amount is so smal it will hardly be felt, and with their means of living during the winter taken from them there will be suffering (which leads to crime) the coming year, and trouble is feared by citizens hereabouts. If a suggestion from your agent is not out of place, allow me to repeat what was embraced in last year's report and in reports since, the desirability of the Government taking immediate action by conferring citizenship upon this tribe, for which they are nearly unanimous in their desire; or if in the judgment of the Department this step would be unwise, by providing for the allotment of their lands in severalty, as the same has just been surveyed.

Efforts put forth for the suppression of liquor-selling to the Indians by the arrest and conviction of saloon-keepers have been successful to a large degree in preventing this crime.

The schools are still kept by the missionaries, who have no compensation except what they may receive from the societies they represent—the Episcopal and Methodist.

The Menomonees, although the largest and least intelligent, are by far the most tractable of the three tribes under care of this agency. They show a willingness to work, and readily accept any suggestions which look to the improvement of themselves or the reservation.

With, perhaps, an exception of 12 to 15 families, they all have permanent homes and cultivate their patch of ground, which, with the work they get from the agency and outside, together with their sugar-camps and hay-marshes, gives them quite a good living. There is a commendable spirit of rivalry noticed as to their homes, many of them building neat and comfortable houses, taking from the mill the lumber almost as fast as sawed for this purpose. A few of them are building suitable barns for their grain and to shelter their stock during the long winters of this region. By vote of the council, sash for three windows and what lumber, shingles, and nails are needed are given to any member of the tribe who builds himself a house. During the year we have put in a single block hand shingle-mill, with which we can cut from 15,000 to 20,000 shingles per day. This, together with the thorough improvements made by Mr. Smith, the miller, has put the mill in good condition for our needs.

Heretofore it has been customary to distribute among them agricultural implements, such as scythes, rakes, forks, &c., as they go into haying-camps. Thinking that this was unwise, as it led them to be improvident, last year they were told another season no money could be spent for this purpose and they must take care of their property. It had the desired effect, and no purchase of tools has been made this season. The hay this year was excellent and secured in good weather, while the sugar-crop fell quite below the product of other years. A very perceptible improvement in their habits and industry is noticed from year to year, and the desire is often expressed in council as well as among individuals that they may have the advantages of white people, so that the coming generation may honor their citizenship, which they look forward to.

A few of the most indolent of the tribe have been working through an outside party the past winter for a sale of their land and a division of the funds among them. In this they no doubt are encouraged by men who are anxious to purchase the same on account of the valuable pine-timber upon the reservation. The Indians who are leading this faction are the last ones who could appreciate citizenship, as they cannot speak a word of English, are shiftless, lazy, and withal turbulent, and look only to the acquisition of the money the sale would bring them. There are members of the tribe who would make good citizens, but they prefer to work only with and for the benefit of the whole nation in such a matter.

At the earnest request of the tribe, and by permission of the honorable Ex-Secretary of the Interior, a large force of Indians were put into the woods last winter cutting pine for the Oshkosh and Oconto markets, confining them strictly to timber that had been injured by fire, and was liable to waste unless cut. A heavy expense was incurred in building roads and camps, purchasing horses, cattle, and camp-equipage necessary to prosecute the work, and, although obliged to suspend operations January 22, the following is the result: 5,834,557 feet were sold upon the bank of the Wolf River, at $7 per thousand, and 1,340,268 feet sold for $6.95 per thousand, in amount $50,156.74. The scale of the Oconto logs, not yet decided, is about 6,000,000 feet, which sold for $4.60 per thousand. After deducting expense of cutting, it will give full value of stumpage, and would have shown a handsome profit could we have worked through the winter, as all expense that did not increase production had been made before receiving orders to supsend. This expense also covers nearly 1,000,000 feet cut for our own use at the mill. The logs were sold at public auction, as instructed by your office. Could I have been permitted to have accepted a private offer made a month previous to the sale, $6,900 more would have been realized on the Oconto logs. The sale of the Wolf River logs was up to their full value.

Not satisfied with the school, as located, the tribes being scattered over an area of 18 by 24 miles, and so few of the children getting any benefit from them, with the opening of the summer term the Oconto school was abolished, and the Keshena school was made into a day and boarding school, which met with the hearty approval of the tribe. Taking W. W. Wheeler, a student of Oberlin, from the farm, making him principal, with Miss M. S. Schlieman assistant, it started favorably, and but for the misrepresentations of the Roman priest, who stated to his people that it was done with a view of proselyting them, it would have proved a success. As it was, but two boarders remained through the term; but the day-school was well attended. We are hopeful as to the fall term, which commences September 4. While Mr. Wheeler has taken the school, he still has charge of the farm, giving his spare hours to the work, increasing his labors materially. He is a very efficient teacher and true to the interest of the Indians in any capacity he may be called upon to act. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stryker resigned their positions as school-teachers on the 30th of April. J. Raphael Rogers, from Berea College, Kentucky, succeeds them in their school at West Branch. Mr. N. S. Smith, as miller, and Mr. O. Brooks, as blacksmith, have been very faithful in the discharge of the various duties devolving upon them. With no view to flattery, I can say this tribe are highly favored in its employés, including their trader and interpreter, as all are practical, earnest Christian men and women, having no greater ambition than to exert such an influence as shall lift up this people into a higher state of civilization and Christianity.

The religion of the tribe is about equally divided between the pagans and the Roman Catholics.

In closing I would allude to the two calls received during the year from Col. E. C. Watkins, United States Indian inspector, who came to look over the transactions of your agent in reference to the cutting of pine by the Stockbridge and Menomonee tribes, called out by

the very severe and unjust criticisms, and I may say false statements, made by outside parties in reference to this matter, who had their own selfish motives to serve rather than the good of the Indian or the interest of the Government. His report is before you.

Very respectfully,

JOS. C. BRIDGMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR,
Red Cliff, via Bayfield, Wisconsin, September 5, 1876.

SIR: I would respectfully submit the following as my annual report for the past year. My agency, as you know, is made up of seven different reservations: three in Minnesota, to wit, Grand Portage, Fond du Lac, and Boise Fort; and four in Wisconsin, to wit, Red Cliff, Bad River, Lac du Flambeau, and Lac Courte Oreille. These reserves are widely separated; to visit all of them from the office at Red Cliff would require a distance to be traveled of at least 2,000 miles, stretching from the middle of Wisconsin to the Canadian line on Lake Superior. These reservations are so situated that at times it is almost impossible to reach them. The Grand Portage reservation, at Pigeon River, is only accessible by lake during navigation.

The *Boise Fort* reservation, lying 140 miles northwest of Duluth, can only be reached during the winter, and then 40 or 50 miles must be made on snow-shoes or by dog-trains. In fact, this reservation is so far off, and so difficult to get at, that I have permitted the employés to establish themselves at Vermillion Lake, this being the headquarters of the Indians before the treaty of 1866 was ratified, and where I made payment last year.

The *Lac du Flambeau* reservation, lying in the interior of Wisconsin, in the northern part of Marathon or Lincoln County, must be reached by way of Saint Paul and Steven's Point; thence up the Wisconsin Central Railroad to Worcester: thence about 60 miles by small-boat or on foot. These Indians, numbering about 700, are usually met during the fall on the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and such supplies as can be furnished distributed to them; but for the last few years these supplies have been growing beautifully less, to such an extent that the Indians can hardly be expected to come out in large numbers. They last year sent delegations from each of the families, and received the goods at Worcester, 101 miles north of Steven's Point, on the 1st of November. These Indians have made no progress in civilization; they roam through the country, trapping, fishing, and hunting. No missionary has ever raised his voice within a hundred miles of their campfires; no effort on the part of Government or any one else has ever been made to induce them to come within the civilizing influence of the agency. They are too far off to be reached by the agent with any degree of satisfaction. Without funds sufficient to locate employés upon this reservation it is useless to attempt anything for them. That there are good men and women belonging to these Flambeau bands cannot be denied.

The following is taken from my monthly report of last October, just after having made these Indians a visit:

"These Indians are extremely anxious to have their reserve improved; they expressed themselves as willing to do without clothing, blankets, &c., if they could have a school house and teacher. It is a sad feature of my work that I am not able to meet all the demands made upon me for teachers, farmers, &c. I enrolled a band of 22 men who had worked faithfully most of the past year in civilized pursuits. One of them had built a house himself, and had furnished it as white men's houses are furnished; he had a beadstead, cups and saucers, plates, knives and forks, and spoons, and a No. 8 cook-stove, which he purchased at Steven's Point, shipped via railroad to Worcester, thence via stage to the Flambeau River, where he took it upon his back and carried it 30 miles to his house. Stop a moment and think. What does all this indicate? What a story does it tell? Can we as a Christian nation sit down and fold our hands and let such opportunities pass? Should not an abundance of encouragement be given such enthusiasm? This Indian should be rewarded by pork and flour enough to support himself and family while he clears at least 10 acres of land; but I have no funds; my hands are tied."

But this is not the only instance; many such come before me almost daily. An old man on the Fond du Lac reserve has a birch-bark wigwam in which he has a No. 8 cook-stove. I asked why he did not build a house for the stove. His answer, that he did not know how; he was abundantly able, but he had no one to go before to show, to direct him; and people, good-meaning people, ask me why I don't help such. My answer, "No funds."

Again, from my monthly report for November last, just after my annual visit to the *Lac Courte Oreille* bands, I copy:

"The cleanly appearance of all the Indians was immediately noticeable. I saw no sights from which to turn with disgust, as upon former visits, and I could not but re-

mark this change. Three years ago, when I first visited these bands, I found them dirty ragged, and filthy; lazy and indolent in a degree beyond anything I had ever imagined. Their blankets, clothing, and hair perfectly alive with vermin; they had the woods covered with birch-bark wigwams. To-day I find them generally dressed in civilized costumes; their hair combed, and their faces and clean white shirts show that some one has taught them the use of soap and water. The absence of the birch-bark wigwam assures me that many have taken advantage of Mr. and Mrs. Holt's teaching, and built houses in which to live and entertain their friends. Then, again, I was not in fear of losing my life, as upon former visits. The Indians were gentle in their demands, not that blustering, domineering, braggadocio style that has usually characterized my meeting with them. They spoke and acted reasonably. They have grievances that would make white men mad, yet they trust the Great Father. I never had a more pleasant and agreeable visit with any of my Indians. They seemed pleased to have the surveyor among them with a prospect of getting their eighties. Some seven or eight houses are in course of erection, but owing to want of funds the work has been suspended. One hundred and fifty houses should be built upon this reserve the coming year."

Now, when you think that a band of some 1,300 dirty, lazy, indolent Indians have been turned into fine-looking, clean, and industrious, let me say, citizens of the United States, within three years, at an expenditure of, say, $25,000, we have something to rejoice over. The school is prosperous. I attended one morning, and Mrs. Crocker passed the several classes before me in review, with very satisfactory results. She is certainly the right person in the right place. The children seem to respect, honor, and really love her. Now all this has been done under the most trying circumstances.

There is lying about every Indian settlement a class of the very worst specimens of human nature to be found this side of Beelzebub's dominion. They are usually good talkers, and have "picked up" a smattering of the language. They make the Indians believe they have great influence with the whole outside world, and particularly with the Indian agent. * * * These squaw-men are an abomination to Indian civilization. What shall be done with them?

The partially-civilized bands, of whom the *Red Cliffs* stand first, have made application for eighties, and the four sections of the original reserve have been divided, surveyed, and most of the land has been applied for under the provision of the treaty of 1854. A bill was prepared and submitted to the last Congress providing for the alloting of eighties within the boundary of the eighteen additional sections adjoining the reserve set aside for the benefit of these Indians by Executive order; but no action was taken so far as known at this office. I cannot too strongly urge this step. There are many pieces of land along the lake-shore and on the small streams that would make splendid farms; these, too, are near the fishing-grounds, where the Indian could cultivate the soil and attend to his fishing.

The agency buildings are upon this reserve, and as soon as the allotments are made the land, buildings, and saw-mill should be disposed of, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Indians, or new buildings built among Indians of the agency who have not been so favorably situated as the Red Cliff bands.

The *Bad River* bands are progressing slowly. Want of funds to assist them this year has been a great drawback. They accepted their eighties last year in hopes the Government would assist them in clearing land and building houses. The young men have become weary and disheartened at not receiving help. Those who planted this year have fine prospects. Many families will have potatoes to sell after providing for their own wants during the winter. The sugar and rice crops are failures; not more than a quarter of a harvest in either. Furs have been scarce and hard to obtain. The falling-off in productions as compared with last year is due to the fact that but little assistance, other than furnishing seed, was given my Indians this season; besides, many Flambeau Indians, who had settled on Bad River, have become worn out in waiting for help, and have left for their old homes.

In this connection I would urge the following as the best plan of concentrating these Indians upon the Bad River reservation: Funds should be at hand, so that, when an Indian family make up their mind to remove and settle, they can be at once located and made comfortable; otherwise they become dissatisfied and homesick, and long for their roving life. Many families can be induced each year to come to this reservation, if a fund were placed in the hands of the Department for that purpose; but I question whether a wholesale removal will ever be effective. As to speculations and theories in Indian management, I have none to offer. It has been my desire and privilege to conduct the affairs of my agency upon a purely practical and common-sense principle; first, to learn the wants and demands of the service, and, secondly, to meet those wants and demands promptly with the best material at my command, to teach the Indians that the first duty of man is to his Creator, in returning thanks for all things; his second duty to himself and family, by earning his own living by the sweat of his brow.

The annual visit to the different reservations was made in the following order: Commencing with the Grand Portage bands, August 27; Bad River bands, September 9; Red Cliff bands, September 29; Fond du Lac bands, October 20; Lac du Flambeau bands, November 1; Lac Courte Oreille bands, November 24; and Bois Fort bands, January 11, 1876, at which time I took such goods and supplies as had been furnished me for each band, and made the distribution as formerly under the treaty of 1854.

SCHOOLS.

One at Grand Portage, one with the Bois Fort, one with the Lac Courte Oreille, and one with the Red Cliff bands, being the day-schools, and the manual-labor and boarding-school at Odanah, have without exception been successful—that is, if day-schools can be made successful. I very much question the policy of day-schools for Indians, but under the circumstances, and living in hopes that true, benèvolent friends will yet come to the assistance of my people, I have kept up the day-schools; knowing that if they are permitted to dwindle away no effort will ever be made to revive them again. Then, too, I have felt hopeful that the large possessions of these Indians in pine timber would be turned to a profitable account, and thus give us a sufficient fund to endow a boarding-school at another point in the agency. This is very much desired if funds could be had; and in this connection I would refer you to the able and very sensible report of Rev. I. Baird, of Odanah mission, herewith attached, and made part of this report. His remarks are indeed worthy the attention of the Department and Congress. He speaks for Bad River, but his remarks will apply to all the Indians of this agency.

The unsettled condition of Indian affairs for the last few months has been discouraging in the extreme. This feeling of uncertainty, not knowing what to do or what could be done; feeling one day that the friends of the Indians would be successful, while the next we were as certain that the enemy was to be let loose to drive the red man from the country—this feeling of uncertainty did not stop in the agent's office, but the employés partook of this feeling, and from them to the Indians, who perhaps discussed the matter in all the houses and lodges in the Northwest. The young men, who for two years have been making huge efforts to break up tribal relations, became discouraged and disheartened. They had applied for eighties, but the do-nothing policy in Congress kept their applications pigeon-holed. They would apply to the agent for relief; he had no comfort to give. So passed the year. We hope for the sake of humanity and Indian civilization to never see another such. For statistics and other valuable information, I would respectfully refer you to reports of employés and statistical reports herewith.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. L. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BAD RIVER RESERVATION,
Odanah, Wis., August 31, 1876.

DEAR SIR: * * * * * * *

There will be no rice or hay on the rivers this season, and the cranberry-crop will be a total failure. I understand the Indians are to be ordered out of the town of Ashland for drunkenness and bad conduct generally, so we will have to do something for them at home on the reserve. The Indians ought to be allowed to cut the pine timber on their eighties, and be encouraged to do so by the Department. I hope you will authorize me to assist them in disposing of the timber, so as to benefit them, and thereby prevent suffering during the coming winter. If they are permitted to cut the timber the young men can very well take care of themselves and families, provided we keep whisky off the reserve. The Government will have to do something for the old and blind people, as they are at present without means of support, and have a very few potatoes in the ground, and, heedless of my advice and warning, are already digging and selling them to parties in Ashland, who seem to have attained a certain degree of influence over and run a certain portion of the Indians of this reserve. I hope the Department will soon be in a condition to sustain employés on this reserve (as well as on all others) for the management of the affairs of the Indians.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. WALKER,
Government Farmer.

Dr. I. L. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent, Red Cliff, Wis.

GRAND PORTAGE RESERVE,
Grand Portage Minn., August 31, 1876.

DEAR SIR: * * * * * * *

The major portion of the Indians belonging to this reserve make this merely a summer resort, at which time the children are sent to school. Most of the active portion of the population are absent during the winter months, repairing to the interior of the country for the

purpose of hunting, and also fishing in the inland lakes. Others seek employment within the Canadian line and in divers directions, while the old and indigent people, with other families having no male supporter, are left at home. The children of these families attend school the year round.

The visits of a Catholic missionary among these people are hailed with delight, and a general turnout is always indulged in for his reception; the people vieing with one another who will do the reverend visitor the most honor. The visits of this reverend missionary are thrice a year, and in each remaining one month.

There is no land cultivated by Government on this reserve. The Indians are allowed no farmer to teach them in agricultural pursuits. No assistance is rendered them by Government, other than furnishing a yoke of cattle; seed is also furnished annually, such as potatoes and a few garden seeds; but, being without a guide and instructor in the mode and manner of preparing the ground for seed and conducting a garden, they have failed to reap any benefits therefrom; therefore but a few acres are cultivated by the Indians in potatoes and oats. They have raised on this reserve, which they now own, 9 head of cattle, 7 cows, and 2 steers.

The services of a blacksmith on this reserve having been suspended, has left quite a stock of iron on hand. The Indians are sorely in need of a blacksmith, as their hunting and trapping cannot be carried on to any degree of success without the services of one to repair their guns and traps.

The Indians on this reserve are very poor. Their poverty and destitution demand and cry aloud for help. If Government will not help and provide for them, there will be extreme suffering among them during the coming long and hard winter. But their hopes are still alive and range high, looking forward for the day, and that not far distant, when the Great Father will unbuckle, and shower upon them aid and assistance in abundance, sufficient to make them all happy and comfortable; the funds to accomplish that end, emanating from the well of unpaid annuities of the treaties of 1837 and 1842, respectively, and other arrearage funds held in trust. May their fond hopes be realized at an early day, for they are certainly in need.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. GORDON,
Government Teacher.

Dr. I. L. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent, Red Cliff, Wis.

ODANAH INDIAN MISSION,
Bad River Reserve, Wisconsin, August, 1876.

DEAR SIR: During the past year, the interests with which I have been more especially charged, to wit, the day-school, industrial boarding-school, and the church or missionary work proper, have all steadily progressed. To each of these I will refer in order.

During the ten months in which this day-school has been in session the average daily attendance has been 31.9. In winter there was a much fuller attendance than in summer. The progress of the children in their various studies has been marked and cheering.

The industrial boarding-school has been and is an institution of immense value to this people. If in the renewal of the contract between the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the secretary of the Mission Board a series of years could be embraced, instead of a single year at a time, it would enable us to keep the school in the highest possible stage of efficiency the year round. Such schools for Indian children are no longer an experiment. Experience has proven their superior excellence to train industrious, self-dependent, provident citizens, out of even such unpromising material as the red children of the forest. The pupils under our care made very decided progress during the past year. All who have been with us for two or three years can readily understand almost everything addressed to them in English, while some of them can even use the English in their conversation almost if not quite as fluently as most white children of a like age. In English reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history, they stand creditably high. Two or three more such years will turn these boys and girls out smart, intelligent, active young men and women.

Side by side with their intellectual culture and industrial training we have taken great pains to teach them right morals, hoping that in due time they will become not only active and intelligent men and women, but also truthful, honest, law-abiding citizens, free from those coarser vices that so often infect a partially civilized race. If this school can be maintained efficiently for ten years it will, I think, advance this people at least fifty years in civilization and general improvement.

The two regular preaching services, and the sabbath-school each sabbath, together with the weekly prayer-meeting and part of the time a "woman's prayer-meeting," have all been duly maintained with gratifying success. The additions to the church have only been six, the adult membership of which is now 52—28 males and 24 females. The ordinary attendance at the church services, when our people are mostly at home, is from 90 to 100, but when

so many are away, it generally ranges from 45 to 70. The sabbath-school at its best numbers from 60 to 80, and other times from 35 to 50.

During the past year three couples were married. I deem this worthy of mention, because of the fact that among a heathen people the marriage relation is lightly esteemed.

A fair proportion of this people have already come under the teachings of Christianity, and are now civilized, or at least ready to enter upon the duties and activities of civilized life, and their grand want now is means wherewith to start. To procure those means is now the question. The Government feels it has already helped this people long enough, and now it is about time they were doing for themselves. This the civilized portion of our people want to do, but they want something to start with. It is true there is a large and valuable reserve here, but it is practically of no value to them. They are forbidden to cut even one stick of timber off of it. This reserve, as I understand, is held in trust by the Government for its wards. Could not then the Government purchase the timber on this reserve, which at a modest estimate I think cannot be worth less than $100,000, vesting this sum or the price thereof in United States bonds, using only the interest annually for the benefit of this people?

If the timber were disposed of and a fund thereby created yielding five or six thousand dollars annually, from such a fund all the wants of this people could be met, and the aid needed by those desiring to start in the race of civilized life would be furnished. I have spoken of the sale of the timber only, under the impression that at present as much could be realized for the timber alone as for land and timber both, thus leaving the land for further distribution in 80 acres, as the population increases, and for future sales when its value is enhanced. The timber alone, some three years ago, was estimated to be worth about $200,000; but even suppose only one-half this sum could be realized and vested in United States bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, this alone would yield $5,000 annually; and with this sum this people could be made very comfortable. Suppose, for instance, that $1,000 per year could be expended for educational purposes, and $1,000 to pay a blacksmith and furnish his shop with all needed stock, and another $1,000 be divided thus: $600 for farmer's salary and $400 to be expended on the Government farm, all the proceeds of which should be divided yearly among the aged and indigent, thereby relieving a trying necessity of the present, and the remaining $2,000 to be expended for labor actually performed on their own farms, either in money, seeds, farming-utensils, or stock, as might be deemed prudent, this people would soon become a thrifty, industrious, self-supporting race. Pursuing such a course as this would soon obviate any necessity for leaving the reserve to seek employment, and this, which is now such a barrier in the way of the Indian's improvement, would be removed. There seems to be an impression abroad that the Government cannot or will not sell any portion of Indian-reserve land, or even timber thereon, unless the Indians of a certain reserve all agree in the matter first and then make application for such a sale. Of course the Christianized and thereby civilized portion of the reserve are ready for such action, but there are some who are not. Should, then, those who are ready and anxious to go forward be held back and left largely at the mercy of those who are still in their rude and lawless state? Should the Government refuse to act in behalf of its wards because the reckless and savage portion thereof will not come and ask to be subjected to the rightful authority of law and order? Is this not one of the reasons why guardianships exist at all?

One other suggestion I would like to urge, and that is, that this people be made amenable to State or civil law as soon as possible. As long as tribal relations are in force with chiefs at the heads of these tribes who are avowed pagans, it is useless to expect the people to civilize rapidly. But if the power of heathen chiefs were superseded by the authority and reign of civil law, and each man dealt with individually, such action would foster the rapid development of free and independent manhood and greatly benefit this people. The wholesome restraint as well as protecting power of law are considered necessary, I believe, even in civilized, Christianized communities; how much more, then, are they needed among an only partially civilized people who have always heretofore been accustomed to a life of wild and lawless freedom.

Hoping that the above suggestions may meet with acceptance, at least, if not favor, I beg to subscribe myself

Yours, most respectfully,

I. BAIRD,
Superintendent Odanah Indian Mission.

Dr. I. L. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

SHOSHONE AND BANNACK AGENCY,
Wyoming, September 25, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1876.

In order that the casual reader may understand something about the Shoshones, and their locality, number, &c., I will offer a brief summary of their history.

The Shoshones are an offshoot of the Comanche Indians, and emigrated north about 1781. The party proceeded to the upper waters of Green River, under a leader or chief called Shoshone or Snake. At this point they divided, one party going over on the Oregon slope, who are now called the Western Shoshones, and have an agency in common with the Bannacks at Fort Hall. The other party constitute the eastern band of Shoshones, and have roamed around the Wind River Mountains from the time mentioned until 1868, when a treaty was made at Fort Bridger, and provided a reservation for them embracing the Wind River Valleys. Recently they entered into a contract with the Government by which they ceded a portion of their reservation, leaving them a district perhaps 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, embracing a beautiful valley on the east side of the Wind River Mountains.

They number now about 1,800 souls, and must have diminished greatly since the time of Lewis and Clarke. Their life was a continued warfare; at first with the Crows and Blackfeet, and since then with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux, and all this time contending almost naked with the elements, and struggling for subsistence.

Such was the life of the Shoshones up to 1870 and 1871, when the Government began in earnest to supply the provisions of the treaty of 1868. When they saw land fenced and broken, plows and harness for their ponies, seed for their use, the warehouse filled with flour and other supplies, cattle driven in to feed them, they looked on with stupid wonder and some suspicion. They seldom knew an act of kindness or generosity without a sinister motive. Slowly they comprehended and accepted the situation, and their general improvement, including good behavior, since that time has not been surpassed by any tribe of Indians in the Rocky Mountains, and to-day they would be self-subsisting (except beef) were it not for grasshoppers annually destroying the most of their crops.

They are to receive for the land sold to the United States Government $5,000 annually for five years, to be paid in stock-cattle, and have already received two installments. They have now about 800 head of cattle. The increase of these, with those they are yet to receive, will soon place them beyond the contingencies of the chase. In point of industry they are not a whit behind their white brothers after they fully comprehend the object in working.

They have yet to understand fully the importance of education, and although they do not oppose it, they are indifferent, and I have had no assistance outside of that offered by the Department, neither has there been any missionary efforts made with the Shoshones, and they are almost entirely ignorant of the Christian religion; but as far as good morals are concerned they are an example to most of their white brothers. In regard to education and Christianity public expectations must go slow. In no instance I believe has a savage people been civilized in a few years, and in the case of North American Indians, history will most likely repeat itself.

There are now at this agency six houses for employés, one for agent, and thirteen for chief and headmen, all of which are good substantial log houses. We have one grist-mill, one saw-mill, one shingle-mill, one mission or school house, two warehouses, one large root-cellar, one office, including store-room, dispensary, and surgery, and about 600 acres of land fenced, and mostly under cultivation.

The accompanying statistics are as close an approximation as I am able to make.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES IRVIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in Saint Louis, Mo., under advertisement of Aug.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

BACON, (per

SPECIFICATIONS.—To be clear-sides,

Agencies.	Place of delivery.	Quantity.	Armour & Co.	Powers, Mabry & Co.	James E. Boogc.
Wichita	Agency	20, 000	.....	.....	.....
Devil's Lake	....do	30, 000	.....	.....	.....
Do	Saint Paul	30, 000	.....	.....	.....
Do	Jamestown, Dak	30, 000	.....	.....	.....
Pawnee	Agency	30, 000	.....	.....	.....
Do	Coffeyville	30, 000	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapahoe	Agency	40, 600	.....	.....	.....
Lemhi	....do	10, 000	.....	.....	.....
Fort Peck	....do	65, 000	.....	.....	.....
Crow	....do	40, 000	.....	.....	.....
Blackfeet	....do	10, 000	.....	.....	.....
Shoshone	....do	15, 000	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa and Comancke	....do	40, 000	.....	.....	.....
Osage	....do	20, 000	.....	.....	.....
	Chicago	200, 000	**$9 40** **9 50** **9 55** 9 65	.....	.....
	....do	114, 000	**9 60**	.....	.....
	Saint Louis	600, 000	.....	.....	.....
	....do	200, 000	.....	.....	.....
	....do	300, 000	.....	.....	.....
	... do	566, 000	.....	.....	.....
	Lawrence	130, 000	.....	.....	.....
	Sioux City	127, 000	.....	.....	$10 25
		642, 000	.....	.....	11 00
	Wichita	60, 000	.....	$10 00	.....

16, 1876, *for furnishing supplies for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1877.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.
100 pounds.)
sound and sweet, and put up in "gunnies."

Castner & Penner.	P. H. Kelly.	Ridenour & Baker.	James Meagher.	Thomas Lanigan.	Gotlieb Gotlieb.	Newman, Haywood & McLaughlin.	Henry Gantz.	W. W. Alderson.	C. A. Broadwater.	Charles E. Hedges.	Durfee & Peck.	T. C. Powers.	David Pinger.	W. E. Richardson.	Evans & Kinney.
.....	.....	.....	$15 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	$14 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$14 00	$12 50	$11 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	15 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$22 00	$21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$13 55	$14 50	$17 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	23 00	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	$22 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	16 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$11 20	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**$9 47**	**$10 50**
														9 67	10 75
															11 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 62	.....
														9 66	.....
.....	.....	.....	9 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	$10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in Saint Louis, Mo.,

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

BEEF-CATTLE, (net

SPECIFICATIONS.—To be furnished on the hoof; to be steers and cows not over seven years old; not over at each delivery, and no animal to weigh less than 700 pounds; in Indian Territory each delivery to net, fifty per centum

Agency.	Quantity.	J. W. Bosler.	J. E. Booge.	Powers, Mabry & Co.	Morrison & Rosser.	N. P. Clark.	Castner & Penner.	Thos. Lanigan.	Hewins & Titus.	Newman, Haywood & McLaughlin.
Yankton, Dak	650,000	$6 75	**$6 00**	$6 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ponca, Dak	300,000	6 75	**6 00**	6 4[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow Creek, Dak	400,000	6 75	**6 00**	6 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Brulé, Dak	700,000	6 75	**6 00**	6 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne River	2,675,000	6 75	**6 00**	6 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock	2,000,000	6 75	**6 00**	6 42	$10 00	$6 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Berthold	500,000	**5 90**	.....	6 56	10 00	7 80	$8 92	.....	.....	.....
Santee	275,000	6 75	**6 00**	6 5[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cloud	4,000,000	6 50	6 00	**5 40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spotted Tail	2,900,000	6 50	6 00	**5 40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapahoe	3,000,000	.....	.....	4 50	.....	.....	.....	**$3 73½**	.....	.....
Kiowa and Comanche	2,650,000	.....	.....	4 30	.....	.....	.....	**3 73½**	.....	.....
Wichita	550,000	.....	.....	4 24	.....	.....	.....	**3 73½**	.....	.....
Pawnee	1,500,000	.....	.....	4 24	.....	.....	.....	**3 56**	$5 3[illegible]	$3 57½
Blackfeet	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Peck	900,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lemhi	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Hall	400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Carlos	3,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 78	.....	.....
Mescalero Apache	750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Apache	750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osage	.....	.....	.....	‡4 24	.....	.....	.....	‖3 73½	§4 95	.....

* The contract for beef at Lemhi and Fort Hall was awarded to E. S. Newman for the following and $3, respectively, for 100 pounds delivered at the agencies, instead of at Franklin Station, on Utah ported by affidavits, is on file in the Indian Office. Attention was called to this mistake by Mr. Newman contract for he beef to be furnished for said two agencies was awarded to him, which proposition was the agencies embraced in his contract.

† Informal; not accompanied by contract or bond, as required by advertisement.

‡ 1,000,000 pounds. ‖ 500,000 pounds, more or less. § Amount required.

under advertisement of August 16, 1876, *&c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.

per 100 pounds.)

one-fourth of each delivery to be cows; to average, except in Indian Territory, not less than 850 pounds average not less than 700 pounds, and no animal to weigh less than 550 pounds; price to be figured being allowed for tare.

C. A. Broadwater.	Alfred Myers.	Henry Gantz.	I. G. Baker.	J. M. Ryon.	E. S. Newman.	W. M. Alderson.	Levi Speigelberg.	H. B. Denman.	Hunter & Curtis.	Trinidad Romero.	William Rosenthal.	B. S. Hunter.
$5 50	**$4 66⅔**	$4 90	$5 35									
6 00	4 40	5 00		†$3 88	**$4 08**	$4 74						
7 00	5 40	5 00	6 40		**4 28**							
		5 00			*5 28	5 50						
		5 00			*5 28	4 90						
							$5 14	$6 24	$6 84			
										$4 50	**$3 86**	$4 35
										4 50	**4 28**	4 35

reasons, viz: By mistake, Mr. Newman's bids on flour required for the agencies named were at $3.50 and Northern Railroad, or Corinne, Utah, on Central Pacific Railroad, as intended, evidence of which, sup- before any award was made, and he proposed to furnish the flour at prices above named, provided the accepted. This aggregate proposition of Mr. Newman is $2,450 lower than that of any other bidders for

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in Saint Louis,

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

CORN, (per

SPECIFICATIONS.—To be sound, dry, and clean; to weigh not less than 56

Agencies.	Place of delivery.	Quantity.	M. C. Davis.	Castner & Penner.	J. F. Evans.
Red Cloud	Agency	500,000			
Do	Cheyenne	500,000			
Spotted Tail	Agency	550,000			
Pawnee	....do	50,000			
Do	Wichita	50,000			
Fort Peck	Agency	250,000			
Shoshone	....do	40,000			
	Sioux City	*1,505,000			
	....do	*2,645,000			$0 93
	Omaha	105,000			
	....do	*2,645,000			90
	....do	1,050,000			

*Or as much as may be required.

Mo., under advertisement of August 16, 1876, *&c.*—Continued.

rate at which contracts have been awarded.

100 pounds.)

pounds to the bushel; and to be delivered in strong gunnies, resewed.

C. E. Hodges.	Cummings & Snodgrass.	Henry Gantz.	Powers, Mabry & Co.	Fred. H. Davis.	Thomas Lanigan.	G. G. Russell.	Newman, Haywood, & McLaughlin.	C. A. Broadwater.	Durfee & Peck.
.....	.....	$2 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	$2 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 75	.....	$1 20	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 80 5-14	.....	.....	.....
$4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3 22 9-28	$6 00
.....	.....	4 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$0 94 9-14	$1 06¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 06¼	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$0 89 2-7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	**$0 75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in Saint Louis,

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

FLOUR, (per

SPECIFICATIONS.—To be fresh-ground, of sound wheat, of the

Agencies.	Places of delivery.	Quantity.	R. M. Cherrie.	N. W. Wells.	C. E. Hedges.	N. P. Clark.	Newman, Haywood & McLaughlin.
		Pounds.					
Yankton, Dak	Agency	25,000	$4 00				
			3 90				
			3 75				
			3 70				
			3 42				
Ponca, Dak	do	35,000	4 00				
			3 90				
			3 75				
			3 70				
			3 42				
Crow Creek, Dak	do	20,000	6 25				
			6 15				
			6 00				
			5 95				
			5 77				
Lower Brulé, Dak	do	35,000	6 25				
			6 15				
			6 00				
			5 95				
			5 67				
Cheyenne River, Dak	do	125,000	6 50				
			6 40				
			6 25				
			6 20				
			5 92				
Standing Rock, Dak	do	100,000	4 80			$3 30	
			4 65				
			4 50				
			4 45				
			4 27				
Fort Berthold, Dak	do	160,000	5 80			**3 70**	
			5 65				
			5 50				
			4 45				
			4 17				
Sisseton, Dak	do	150,000				3 40	
Do	Morris	150,000					
Devil's Lake, Dak	Agency	100,000				4 00	
Do	Jamestown	100,000					
Red Cloud, Nebr	Agency	175,000		$4 18			
Spotted Tail, Nebr	do	150,000		4 38			
Blackfeet, Mont	do	125,000					
Crow, Mont	do	250,000					
Fort Peck, Mont	do	321,030	8 30		$5 00		
			8 15				
			8 00				
			7 95				
			7 67				
Lemhi, Idaho	do	50,000					
Fort Hall, Idaho	do	52,500					
Shoshone, Wyo	Bryan, Wyo	40,000		**2 78**			
Quapaw, Ind, T	Agency	Indefinite.					**2 84**
Do	do	do					

Mo., under advertisement of August 16, 187C, *&c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.

100 pounds.)

best XX quality, and delivered in strong double sacks.

H. Johnson.	Castner & Penner.	Henry Gantz.	C. A. Broadwater.	T. C. Powers.	Rich & Wilson.	W. W. Alderson.	Durfee & Peck.	J. M. McGammon.	E. S. Newman.
$3 15	$2 09								
	2 88								
2 50									
	2 34								
	2 83								
		$4 25							
		4 40							
	6 15	**$6 00**	$6 87						
	5 75	6 98		$5 94	$6 90				
		4 25					$8 20		
		6 00				6 50			**3 50**
		6 00				6 25			**3 00**
									3 00
								2 25	
								*2 75	

* XXX quality.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in Saint Louis,

FLOUR, (per 100

Agencies.	Place of delivery.	Quantity.	Henry Gantz.	Powers, Mabry & Co.	Newman, Haywood & McLaughlin.	J. J. Fisher.	Thomas Lanigan.	N. W. Wells.
		Pounds.						
San Carlos, Ariz	Agency	600, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	$9 00	.....
Mescalero Apache, N. Mex	....do	250, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Apache, N. Mex	....do	250, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox, Ind. T	....do	Indefinite	.....	.....	**$2 84**	.....	.....	.....
Osage, Ind. T	....do	200, 000	.....	.....	***2 19**	.....	2 65	.....
Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Ind. T.	....do	260, 000	$4 00	$3 80 4 05 5 30	**2 97**	$3 59	3 70	.....
Kiowa and Comanche, Ind. T	....do	220, 000	3 80	3 75 4 00 4 25 4 55	**3 29**	3 59	4 50	.....
Wichita, Ind. T	....do	80, 000	3 80	3 25 4 00 4 25 4 55	**3 29**	3 59	4 10	.....
Pawnee, Ind T	....do	200, 000	.....	.....	**2 23**	.....	2 80	.....
	Yankton, Dak	300, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	...do	55, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2 37
	Bismarck, Dak	Indefinite	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Omaha, Nebr	300, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	....do	360, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 05
	Schuyler, Nebr	390, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1 98**
	Sioux City, Iowa	300, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	....do	55, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 27
	....do	1, 500, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Saint Paul, Minn	150, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Saint Louis, Mo	†3, 770, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Caddo, Mo	220, 000	.....	3 00 2 75 2 50 2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Coffeyville, Kans	760, 000	.....	2 70 2 45 2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
	....do	200, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fort Scott, Kans	760, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wichita, Kans	760, 000	...‡	2 75 2 50 2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cheyenne, Wyo	325, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2 48**
	Sidney, Wyo	325, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2 48**

* Bid for quantity required. † Or any portion. ‡ Bid for 260,000 pounds.

Mo., under advertisement of August 16, 1876, *&c.*—Continued.

pounds)—Continued.

Castner & Penner.	C. E. Hedges.	Levi Spiegelberg.	Hunter & Curtis.	Willio Spiegelberg.	Marcus Brunswick.	Benj. Schuster.	R. D. Hunter.	B. P. McDonald.	John K. Rankin.	E. O. Stewart & Co.	M. C. Davis.
		$8 50	$3 87½	**$4 45**	$5 49	$4 97½	$4 87½				$2 10
				5 00	6 29	5 10	**4 87½**				2 30
									$3 50		2 40
											2 45
											2 50
$2 83											2 55
2 34											2 60
											2 15
											2 35
											2 45
											2 50
											2 55
											2 60
											2 65
											2 00
											2 20
											2 30
											2 35
											2 40
	$2 00										2 45
											2 50
1 98											
1 49											
										$2 60	
										2 35	
								2 75			
								2 35			
								2 65			

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in Saint Louis,

HARD BREAD,

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

SPECIFICATIONS.—To be of the best quality used by the Army, and

[Awards of contracts were made on comparison of

Agencies.	Place of delivery.	Quantity.
Fort Berthold	Agency	40, 000
Devil's Lake	do	50, 000
Osage	do	40, 000
Pawnee	do	100, 000
Wichita	do	40, 000
Kiowa and Comanche	do	110, 000
Cheyenne and Arapahoe	do	130, 000
Crow Creek	do	10, 000
Yankton	do	12, 000
Ponca	do	17, 500
Lower Brulé	do	17, 500
Standing Rock	do	50, 000
Crow	do	125, 000
Do	do	25, 000
Cheyenne River	do	62, 500
Lemhi	do	25, 000
Fort Hall	do	35, 000
Fort Peck	do	160, 000
Do	do	35, 000
Do	do	160, 000
	Saint Paul	260, 000
	Saint Louis	1, 212, 000
	Chicago	425, 000
	Sioux City	425, 000
	Saint Paul or Minneapolis	370, 000
	Lawrence	380, 000

Mo., under advertisement of August 16, 1876, *&c.*—Continued.

(per 100 pounds.)

rates at which contracts have been awarded.
furnished, packed in strong boxes, ready for shipment.
samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

R. M. Cherrie.	E. H. Berrisford.	J. Garneau & Co.	Blake, Walker & Co.	N. P. Clark.	Thomas Lanigan.	Newman, Haywood & McLaughlin.	William Cunnington.	Rich & Wilson.	William W. Alderson.	Charles E. Hedges.	Durfee & Peck.
$3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 50											
6 80											
.....	.....	.....	.....	$6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	$4 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 25											
7 25											
6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 00											
5 00											
6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 00											
5 00											
8 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 25											
7 25											
7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 50											
5 50											
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$9 75	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$11 00	.....	.....
9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 50											
7 50											
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 50	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....
10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 00											
9 00											
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$8 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$10 00
.....	$3 69½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 99½										
.....	.....	*$1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	$4 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 25											
3 25											
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Contract for 4,500 pounds awarded.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in Saint Louis, Mo., under advertisements of August 16, 1876, &c.—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

MESS BEEF, (per barrel.)

Agencies.	Places of delivery.	Quantity.	Armour & Co.	Powers, Mabry & Co.	R. D. Hunter.	Evans & Kinney.	James E. Booge.	Castner & Penner.	P. H. Kelly.
		Barrels.							
Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Ind. T.	Agency	175		$10 50					
Kiowa, Ind. T	do	125		10 50					
Wichita, Ind. T	do	50		10 50					
	Kansas City	350	**$8 50**						
	Saint Louis	350			$11 90				

MESS PORK, (per barrel.)

Sisseton, Dak	Agency	250						**$20 50**	$22 49
	Saint Paul							17 50	
	Saint Louis	300				$17 70			
	Chicago	825	$16 00						
	Sioux City	825					**$17 00**		

PRIME STEAM LARD, (per 100 pounds.)

		Pounds.							
Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Ind. T.	Agency	20,000	**$12 75**						
	Sioux City	20,000					$13 00		

PEMMICAN, (per 100 pounds.)

Agencies.	Places of delivery.	Quantity.	Charles E. Hedges.	Isaac G. Baker.	Powers, Mabry & Co.	P. H. Kelly.	C. A. Broadwater.
		Pounds.					
Fort Peck, Dak	Agency	150,000		**$9 50**			
Do	do	150,000	$10 00			$11 50	$12 50
Do	do	75,000			$12 00		

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in Saint Louis, Mo., under advertisement of August 16, 1876, *&c.*—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded.

SOAP, (per 100 pounds.)

SPECIFICATION.—No sample to consist of less than two pounds.

Place of delivery.	Quantity.	Colgate & Co.	Bangs Brothers.	Goodwin, Behr & Co.	Benjamin Schuster.	Thomas Lanigan.	Peet Bros. & Co.	Henry Gantz.	W. W. Alderson.	Charles E. Hedges.	Durfee & Peck.	Isaac G. Baker.	T. C. Powers.
	Pounds.												
Kiowa and Comanche agency, Ind. T	3,000					$11 00							
Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, Ind. T	1,000					10 00							
Lemhi agency, Idaho	500							$12 00	$15 00				
Shoshone agency, Wyo	3,000							12 00					
Pawnee agency, Ind. T	6,000					9 00							
Fort Peck agency, Mont	3,000									$9 00	$11 00		
Fort Hall agency, Idaho	3,000							14 00	15 00				
Blackfeet agency, Mont	3,000							18 00				$13 00	$18 00
Wichita agency, Ind. T	5,000					11 00							
Saint Louis, Mo	66,000	$5 60		$5 25	$5 98								
		5 35		5 00									
		5 15		**4 25**									
		4 75		4 00									
Kansas City, Mo	25,000		$4 30		6 45								
Do	66,000						$3 95						
Lawrence, Kans	25,000		4 24										

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in Saint Louis, Mo., under advertisement year ending

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

To	Kansas City, Mo.		Wichita agency, Indian Territory.		Wichita, Kans.		Pawnee agency, Indian Territory.	Osage agency.	
From—	D. J. McCann.	E. Fenlon.	D. J. McCann.	E. Fenlon.	D. J. McCann.	E. Fenlon.	D. J. McCann.	D. J. McCann.	E. Fenlon.
New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore	$1 00	**$0 55**	$2 75	**$2 59**	$1 50	**$1 05**	$1 00	$4 00	**$2 05**
Chicago	70	**50**	2 75	**2 59**	1 10	**1 00**	3 75	3 75	**2 00**
Saint Louis	70	**40**	2 25	**2 25**	1 00	**90**	3 50	3 50	**1 90**
Kansas City	.....	.....	2 10	**2 10**	60	**60**	2 10	2 10	**1 60**
Omaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence	40	**40**	.....	**2 15**	40	**40**	.....	.....	**1 60**
Wichita, Kans	.....	.....	2 00	**1 99**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1 10**
Sidney	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caddo, Indian Ter	.....	.....	.....	**1 65**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffeyville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**85**

To	Lemhi agency, Idaho.	Fort Hall agency, Idaho.	White River agency, Colorado.	Carter's Station, Union Pacific Railroad.	Sidney, Nebr.	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Green River, Wyoming.	Shoshone agency, Wyoming.	Blackfeet agency, Montana.
From—	D. J. McCann.	D. J. McCann.	D. J. McCann.	D. J. McCann.	D. J. McCann.	D. J. McCann.	D. J. McCann.	D. J. McCann.	D. J. McCann.
New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore	**$8 00**	**$8 00**	**$9 00**	$4 00	$2 10	$2 50	$3 95	**$6 00**	**$12 00**
Chicago	**7 75**	**7 75**	**8 75**	3 75	1 90	2 30	3 75	**5 75**	**12 00**
Saint Louis	7 75	7 75	8 75	3 75	2 10	2 30	3 75	5 75	12 00
Kansas City	8 00	8 00	8 00	3 45	1 90	2 10	3 00	5 10	11 50
Omaha	**7 50**	**7 50**	**7 50**	3 45	*a* **1 55**	*a* **2 10**	3 00	*b* **5 10**	**11 50**
Corinne	**5 00**	**5 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**8 00**
Rawlings Station	.....	.....	**6 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 75	**3 28**	.....
Bryan Station	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1 28**	.....
Saint Paul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a 50 cents per 100 pounds on flour and grain.
b $2 80 per 100 pounds on flour and grain.

of August 16, 1876, *for furnishing transportation for the Indian service for the fiscal June* 30, 1877.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Kiowa agency, Indian Territory.		Caddo, Indian Territory.	Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, Indian Territory.		Coffeyville, Kans.	Kaw agency, Indian Territory.	Red Cloud agency, Nebr.	Spotted Tail agency, Nebr.	Omaha, Nebr.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. J. McCann.	E. Fenlon.	E. Fenlon.	D. J. McCann.	E. Fenlon.	E. Fenlon.	D. J. McCann.	D. J. McCann.	D. J. McCann.	D. J. McCann.	D. J. McCann.
$2 75	**$2 49**	$1 05	$3 00	**$2 59**	**$1 05**	$2 90	$1 60	$3 75	**$0 55**	$4 75
2 75	**2 49**	**1 05**	2 75	**2 59**	**1 00**	2 80	3 30	3 50	**45**	4 50
2 25	**2 25**	**95**	2 75	**2 35**	**90**	2 80	3 30	3 50	60	4 50
2 10	**2 10**	**65**	2 50	**2 15**	**60**	2 10	3 00	3 50	.....	4 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	3 20	.....	4 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 60	1 80	.....	.....
.....	**2 15**	.....	.....	**2 15**	**60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 00	**2 00**	.....	1 60	**1 60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 60	1 70	.....	.....
.....	**1 59**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Rawlings Station, Union Pacific Railroad.	Bryan, Wyo.	Quapaw agency, Indian Ter.	Uintah agency, Utah.	Corinne, Utah.	Crow agency, Montana.	Audubon, Minn.	Brainard, Minn.	Detroit, Minn.	Herman, Minn.	Pine City, Minn.
D. J. McCann.	D. J. McCann.	D. J. McCann.	D. J. McCann.	D. J. McCann.	D. J. McCann.	Northern Pacific Railroad Company.	Northern Pacific Railroad Company.	Northern Pacific Railroad Company.	Northern Pacific Railroad Company.	Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
$3 90	**$3 95**	$3 00	**$9 00**	$1 00	**$12 00**	**$1 05**	**$0 78**	**$1 03**	**$0 75**	**$0 55**
3 75	**3 70**	3 00	**8 75**	3 75	**12 00**	**1 01**	**80**	**99**	.....	.....
3 75	3 70	2 00	8 75	3 75	12 00	**1 01**	**80**	**99**	.....	.....
3 30	3 00	1 20	8 00	3 75	11 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*c*3 30	**3 00**	.....	**8 00**	**3 75**	**11 50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**8 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	**1 28**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**71**	**50**	**69**	.....	.....

c 80 cents per 100 pounds on flour and grain.

Abstract of proposals and awards made in Saint Louis, Mo., under advertise

To	Bismarck, Dak.	Jamestown, Dak.	Cimarron agency, N. Mex.	Abiquiu agency, N. Mex.		San Carlos agency, Ariz.	
From—	Northern Pacific Railroad Company.	Northern Pacific Railroad Company.	L. Spiegelberg.	A. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	Thomas S. Kimball.	L. Spiegelberg.
New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore	$1 10	$1 90	$5 00	$8 74	$7 25	$9 75	$14 50
Chicago	1 00	1 90				9 75	
Saint Louis	1 00	1 90				9 75	
Saint Paul	85	1 60					
Sioux City	75	1 80					
San Francisco							

To	Wichita agency, Ind. Ter.	Sac and Fox agency, Ind. Ter.		Pawnee agency, Ind. Ter.		Osage agency, Ind. Ter.	Kiowa agency, Ind. Ter.
From—	Thomas Lanigan.	E. Fenlon.	Thomas Lanigan.	E. Fenlon.	Thomas Lanigan.	Thomas Lanigan.	Thomas Lanigan.
Coffeyville		$1 50	$1 50	$1 15	$1 15	$0 85	
Wichita, Kans.	$2 05						$2 45
Cheyenne							
Sidney							
Kansas City							

To	Cimarron agency.	Abiquiu agency, N. Mex.		San Carlos agency, Ariz.	Mescalero Apache agency, N. Mex.		Navajo agency, N. Mex.	
From—	L. Spiegelberg.	A. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	L. Spiegelberg.	A. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	A. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.
Elmoro, Colo.	$2 50	$5 24	$4 50	$12 00	$5 24	$4 75	$5 24	$6 00
Sioux City								
Bismarck								

ment of August 15, 1873, for furnishing transportation, &c.—Continued.

Mescalero Apache agency.		Navajo agency.			Southern Apache agency.		Colorado River agency.		Pima and Maricopa agency.	Sioux City, Iowa.
A. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	M. Brunswick.	L. Spiegelberg.	A. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	A. Staab.	Thomas S. Kimball.	L. Zeckendorf.	Thomas S. Kimball.	John H. Charles.
$3 74	**$7 50**	$3 50	**$8 50**	$3 74	**$8 50**	$3 74	**$12 00***	$12 00	**$10 75†**	**$0 55**
.....	.....	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	**10 75**	**35**
.....	.....	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	**10 75**	**35**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**25**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6 00**	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, Ind. Ter.	Kaw agency, Ind. Ter.		Red Cloud agency, Nebr.				Spotted Tail agency, Nebr.			
Thomas Lanigan.	E. Fenlon.	Thomas Lanigan.	E. Nagle.	C. Hecht.	J. H. Nichols.	J. H. Pratt.	E. Nagle.	C. Hecht.	J. H. Nichols.	J. H. Pratt.
.....	**$1 10**	$1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$1 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	$1 60	**$1 32½**	.....	$2 25	$1 85	**$1 80**	.....	$2 50
.....	.....	.....	**1 40**	.....	.....	2 00	**1 65**	.....	.....	2 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**$2 05**	.....	.....	.....	**$2 25**	.....

Southern Apache agency, Ariz.		Standing Rock agency, Dak.	Santee agency, Nebr.	Ponca agency, Dak.	Lower Brulé agency, Dak.	Fort Berthold agency, Dak.	Crow Creek agency, Dak.	Cheyenne River agency, Dak.	Yankton agency, Dak.
A. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	A. H. Wilder.	A. H. Wilder.	A. H. Wilder.	A. H. Wilder.	A. H. Wilder.	A. H. Wilder.	A. H. Wilder.	A. H. Wilder.
$3 24	$6 00	R. **$1 50**	R. **$0 50**	R. **$0 60**	R. **$0 95**	R. **$2 00**	R. **$0 95**	R. **$1 25**	R. **$0 75**
.....	.....	W. 3 00	W. 3 00	W. 3 00	W. 3 00	W. 3 00	W. 3 00	W. 3 00	W. 3 00
.....	.....	R. **0 75**	.....	.....	.....	R. **1 25**	.....	R. **1 00**	.....
.....	.....	W. 3 00	.....	.....	.....	W. 3 00	.....	W. 3 00	.....

R.—River; W.—Wagon. ‡100 pounds per 100 miles.

* Two thousand pounds. † Two thousand pounds, more or less.

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in New York city under advertisement of Au year ending

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Articles of Class 2.	Quantity.	H. B. Claflin & Co.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	Lewis Bros. & Co.	Cadbury, Thomas & Co.	Stuart & Bro.	Faulkner, Page & Co.
		Place of delivery.					
		N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Phila.	Phila.	N. Y.
Yarn, assorted colors	5,270 pounds	.....	$0 67½ 1 07 87½	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	500 pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	500 pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gray	770 pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue, unwashed	1,000 pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scoured	500 pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5,270 pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bright colors	4,500 pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assorted	5,270 pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Socks, men's	500 dozen	$2 12½ 2 25 **2 50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	919 dozen	3 00	1 94 to 3 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
	480 dozen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	500 dozen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	419 dozen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	650 dozen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,050 dozen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hose, women's	1,048 dozen	**2 65** to 2 95	2 67½ to 2 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
	315 dozen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,300 dozen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	450 dozen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hose, children's	1,037 dozen	1 00 to 1 50	1 07½ to **1 42½** 1 42½ to 1 70	.....	.....	.....	.....
	300 dozen	.....	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
	500 dozen	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
	400 dozen	.....	1 65	.....	.....	.....	.....
	650 dozen	.....	1 12½	.....	.....	.....	.....
	240 dozen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	600 dozen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	525 dozen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarfs	31 dozen	4 00 to 6 50	99 to 7 50	.....	.....	$2 50 to 3 00	.....
Shawls, 8-4	4,029	1 12½ to 1 69	1 37½ to 1 70 **1 37½** 1 25	.....	$1 35 to 1 70	22½ to 1 80	.....
	2,500	.....	.....	$3 10	.....	.....	.....
Flannel, (blue twilled)	15,400 yards	**32½** 26 to 31½	27½ 27⅝ to 29⅝ 32	.....	.....	.....	$0 27½
Flannel, (red twilled)	20,650 yards	26 to **32½**	27½ to 32	.....	.....	.....	27½
List cloth, (blue)	12,600 yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	1,105 yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
List cloth, (scarlet)	12,300 yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linsey, (plaid)	55,780 yards	16½ to **17** 19	12 1-5 to 18 1-5	.....	.....	.....	.....
	25,000 yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	56,000 yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* For articles of class one see page 176.

gust 16, 1876, *for furnishing goods, medical supplies, hardware, and tobacco for the fisca June* 30, 1877.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Deering, Milliken & Co.	E. S. Jaffray & Co.	John Dobson.	Z. Staab.	Wilson & Bradbury.	M. Brown, Bailey & Jones.	Meigs, Dale & Co.	J. F. Towell.	Colladay, Trout & Co.	Chas. Nourse & Co.	Victor & Acholis.	Pitkin & Thomas.
Place of delivery.											
N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	Phila.	Phila.	Phila.	N. Y., Chi., or St Louis	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Balto.
							$0 77½				
							77½				
							80				
							65				
							75				
		$1 05									
		90									
								$0 75 to 1 00			
				$1 10 to 2 60				3 00			$2 22½
									$2 60		
									1 10		
				2 75							
										$3 65	
										4 70	
				3 50				2 20 to 3 00			
										2 10	
										2 62½	
										2 90	
				2 00 to 2 50				95 to 1 80			
									1 60		
										2 10	
										2 62½	
								2 25			
								3 00 to 4 50			
$0 21	$0 26½ to 32										
21 to 26½	27½ to 32										
		1 20									
			$1 25								
		1 20									
				15½	$0 13 to 15½						
						$0 14 2-5					
						10 7-10					

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in New York City under

Articles of Class 3.	Quantity.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	H. B. Claflin & Co.	Alex. Dougan.	T. S. Hunn.	Stewart & Bro.	Oberteuffer, Abegg & Co.
		Place of delivery.					
		N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phil.	N. Y.
Calico	230,000 yards	$0 05.62 to 06.95	$0 05¼ to **06⅝**				
Handkerchiefs	250 dozen	94 to **1 50**	1 88				
Do	200 dozen	1 50 to 3 80		**$1 40** to 1 49			
Do	344 dozen			**1 29** to 1 64	$0 30 to 50	$0 18 to 1 65	$1 40 to 3 00
Hickory shirting	8,300 yards	**10.24**	10¼				
Sheeting, (brown)	200,000 yards	07.49 to 07¼	07½ to 08⅛				
Satinet	12,100 yards	27½ to 46.9	25 to **43**				
Kentucky jeans	12,000 yards	23½ to 27½	12 to **16**				
White sheeting	500 yards		16 to 35 **07**				
Denims	7,100 yards	11½ to 12¾	**11½**				
Duck	111,356 yards	12	09½ to **11.45**				
Bed-ticking	37,150 yards	09.9 to 15¼	11.45 to 15 11⅛ to **11½**				
Drilling, (indigo-blue)	43,950 yards	10.24	11½ to 15½ 09⅞ to **10⅛**				
Drilling, (slate)	1,700 yards		10⅛ to 10½ 08½ to **08¼**				

advertisement of August, 16, 1876, for furnishing goods, &c.—Continued.

Chas. Stewart & Co.	G. K. Sheridan.	E. S. Jaffray & Co.	Bliss & Allen.	Whitman & Welsh.	Gowing & Grew.	Blun & Co.	Meigs, Dale & Co.	Brown, Bailey & Jones.	Pitkin & Thomas.	Faulkner, Page & Co.	Wilson & Bradbury.	Jno. Parnum & Co.	Wm. Yelland & Co.	Lewis Bros. & Co.
Place of delivery.														
N. Y., Phil., or Balt.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phil.	Balt.	N. Y.	Phil.	Phil.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$0 07.47	$0 06.98													
		$0 29 to 50	$0 33 to 36½	$0 25 to 45	$0 30 to 39	$0 27½ to 41								
		17 to 27½					**$0 16** to 27½	$0 10½ to 25½						
	13.10								$0 12⅞					
										$0 10	$0 14⅞	$0 11½ to 13¾	$0 13⅜ to 18	$0 14½
												10 to 10½		

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City under advertisement of August 16, 1876, for furnishing goods, &c.—Continued.

*Articles of Class 1.	Quantity.	John Dobson.	C. H. Ammidoun.
		Place of delivery.	
		New York.	Philadelphia.
Blankets:	*No.*		
3 pt. white, Mackinac, 8 pounds	2,510	$5 60	
2½ pt. white, Mackinac, 6 pounds	1,353	4 20	
2 pt. white, Mackinac, 5¼ pounds	1,020	3 67½	
1½ pt. white, Mackinac, 4½ pounds	750	2 97½	
3 pt. scarlet, Mackinac, 8 pounds	2,635	6 24	
2½ pt. scarlet, Mackinac, 6 pounds	2,036	4 68	
2 pt. scarlet, Mackinac, 5¼ pounds	1,005	4 09½	
3 pt. indigo blue, Mackinac, 8 pounds	5,682	5 60	
2½ pt. indigo blue, Mackinac, 6 pounds	4,245	4 20	
2 pt. indigo blue, Mackinac, 5¼ pounds	2,935	3 67½	
3 pt. green, Mackinac, 8 pounds	1,175	6 24	
2½ pt. green, Mackinac, 6 pounds	1,100	4 68	
2 pt. green, Mackinac, 5¼ pounds	720	4 09½	
3 pt. white, Mackinac, 8 pounds	850		$5 44
2½ pt. white, Mackinac, 6 pounds	422		4 08
3 pt. scarlet, Mackinac, 8 pounds	443		6 88
2½ pt. scarlet, Mackinac, 6 pounds	282		5 16
3 pt. indigo blue, Mackinac, 8 pounds	550		5 76
2½ pt. indigo blue, Mackinac, 6 pounds	679		4 32
3 pt. green, Mackinac, 8 pounds	126		6 88
2½ pt. green, Mackinac, 6 pounds	124		5 16

* For articles class two see page 172.

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in New York City, under advertisement of August 16, 1876, for furnishing goods, &c.—Continued.

Articles of class 5.	Quantity.	Pitkin & Thomas.	Magovern & Co.	Hecht Bros. & Co.	Wanamaker & Brown.	A. L. Hitchcock & Co.	Haverhill Hat Co.	Clark Bros. & Co.	Reinochl & Lorah.	J. W. Lester & Co.	Stiehl & Nissen.
		Places of delivery.									
		N. Y., Phil., & Balt.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phil.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Phil.	N. Y. or Phil.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Men's shoes.....prs	2,209	$1 15 **1 10**	$1 08 1 25	$1 35 1 05½	$1 23 2 19½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Women's shoes ..do..	1,465	.....	1 24	1 10	1 00 to 1 29	**$0 87½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boys' shoes .....do .	958	**1 10**	94 1 02	1 05 1 00	1 95 1 08½ to 1 29	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's shoes..do..	175	.....	68	76	60 to 1 14	**57½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ARTICLES OF CLASS 6.

Hats, men's, (wool)....	5,350	$0 40	.....	.....	$0 42½ to 95	.....	$0 58 to 75	$0 50 to 96	$0 40 to **47** 47 to 52	.....	.....
Do	5,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 50 to 83	.....
Hats, boys', (wool)....	1,522	.....	.....	.....	29½ to 59	.....	52 to 60	33 to **58** 58 to 73	37 to 40	38 to 55	.....
Caps	1,689	.....	.....	.....	50 to 81	.....	.....	16 to **37½** 37½ to 62½	.....	35 to ***40** 40 to 50	$0 52½ to 75

* 500 brown plush at 40cents.

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in New York City under

Articles of class 4.	Quantity.	Frank & Co.	H. B. Claflin & Co.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	Feckheimer, Rau & Co.	Rothchilds Bros. & Gutman.	H. Wallach's Sons.
		Places of delivery.					
		N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Shirts, hickory	9,065	$0 38 to 48	$0 29 to **36**	$0 38 to 48	$0 39 to 46	.....	$0 37 to 47
Shirts, calico	4,450	31 to 33	24 to **30** 30 to 40	.....	.....	$0 32 to 50	.....
Flannel, red	7,075	.....	80 to **88½** 88½ to 1 12	84 to 1 05	77 to 1 06	.....	75 to 95
Flannel, gray	5,000	.....	60 to 81	65 to 80	58 to 75	.....	60 to 67
Blouses	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coats	3,764	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pants	4,359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boys' suits, 5 to 10	483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boys' suits, 10 to 16	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vests	2,234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
vercoats	1,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

advertisement of August 16, 1876, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

S. and M. Davidson & Co.	Pitkin & Thomas.	Blun & Co.	Isaacs & Hackes.	Carhart, Whitford & Co.	G. and J. Wile & Co.	Wm. C. Browning & Co.	Newberger & Hochstadter.	Naumberg, Kraus, Lauer & Co.	Wanamaker & Brown.	Thomas H. Keating & Co.	N. J. Schloss & Co.
Places of delivery.											
N. Y.	N. Y., Phil., and Balt.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phil.	N. Y.	Phil.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$0 35 to 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33 to 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95 to 1 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70 to 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	**$1 25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	$2 75 to 3 00	$3 10 to 4 90	$3 04 to 3 74	$2 93 to 3 15	$1 96 to 2 97	$3 00 to 5 25	$2 44 to **2 78** 2 78 to 7 50	$3 17 to 6 15	$2 45 to 4 65	.....
.....	.....	1 55 to 1 95	1 70 to 2 87	1 16 to 2 38	1 71	1 93 to 3 05	1 85 to 3 00	2 10 to 2 48	1 65 to **1 76** 1 76 to 3 75	1 10 to 2 95	.....
.....	.....	.....	4 00	3 00	.....	.....	3 25 to 4 50	3 20	2 85 to **3 76** 3 76 to 5 60	.....	$3 75
.....	3 50	.....	5 00	5 08	.....	.....	5 00 to 6 25	.....	4 85 to **6 10** 6 10 to 8 81	.....	5 25
.....	.....	1 15 to 1 32	1 00 to 1 46	1 11 to 1 25	90	68	1 50 to 1 75	.....	1 12 to **1 13** 1 13 to **1 14** 1 14 to 1 85	88	.....
.....	.....	4 35 to 4 95	5 00 to 6 05	5 82 to 6 12	3 90	3 85 to 10 87	4 50 to **5 25** 5 25 to 7 50	4 08 to 6 81	4 36 to 9 72	5 87 to 7 65	.....

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in New York City under

Articles of class 7.	Quantity.	Hoyt & Busick.	William S. Skinner.	Hazell & Co.	Londerback & Co.
		Places of delivery.			
		New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.
	Doz.				
Knives and forks	347	$0 70 to $1 20	$0 75	$0 55 to $1 05	$0 58 to $0 63
Saw-files	238	1 15		95 to 70	92
Fish-hooks	366	02 to 12		20 to 55 **per 100**	
Pans, tin or iron	648	1 00 to 2 30			
Planters' hoes, No. 2	300	4 88 to 5 25			
Fry-pans, (short handles)	296	1 36 to 1 72			
Awls, (sewing)	662	09		11	
Files, (mill-saw)	84	4 30		2 80	2 07
		6 00		4 90	5 25
Camp-kettles	583				
	291				
	292				
Dippers, (iron, tinned)	221	96			
Beaver-traps, (Newhouse No. 4)	18	96 to **1 10**			
Mink-traps, (Newhouse)	24	40			
		50			
Shears, 7½ and 8 inch	245	3 25		3 70	3 00
		3 50		4 00	3 50
Fish-lines	210	20 to 72		**21**	
				23	
				27	
				32	
				55	
				65	
				44	
Spoons, table, (tinned, iron)	808	35 to 42			
Spoons, tea, (tinned, iron)	440	21 to 24			
Tin-cups, (pints and quarts)	1,437	40 to 65			
Plates, tin	410	38			
Axes	794	8 34	7 18		
Axes, (hunters')	283	5 20 to 5 30	4 99		
			5 99		
Ax-handles	936	1 38 to 1 48		1 70	
Hatchets	182	5 00	3 48 to 4 99	4 80	
		5 30		5 10	
Sewing-awl handles	486	19		**18**	
Knives, 6-inch butcher	1,078	1 29 to 2 00			1 00 to 1 35
Knives, 6-inch hunting	400	1 54 to 3 00			1 50 to 2 20
Knives, 6-inch skinning	67	1 54 to 2 00			1 10 to 1 50
Hoe-handles	209	1 42			
Sieves, wire	169	1 24 to 1 86		§**1 05**	

* Per kettle.

† Nest of 3, (8, 12, and 14 quarts.)

advertisement of August 16, 1876, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

W. H. Crossman & Bro	Chalmers & Murray.	George G. Standart.	G. B. Walbridge & Co.	Iron-Clad Can Company.	Adams & W. Manufacturing Company.
Places of delivery.					
New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York, Saint Louis, Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.
$0 52	$0 60 to $2 50	$0 52			
60	94	85	$0 73		
75		90			
94					
		05			
$0 90 to 2 00		1 73		$0 90 to $2 00	$0 94½ to $2 02
4 50		5 25			
4 52					
4 84					
1 40 to 2 00	1 65 to 2 09	2 80		1 38 to 2 00	
	10	13			
1 87	1 97 to 4 04	$2 50 to 2 67	2 18		
2 25			3 15		
2 81					
*98		†2 80		3 00 to 4 80	†1 25
†1 77					
†1 33					
				†1 33	
				‡4 50	
				‡5 25	
				‡9 25	
57 to 1 20		1 70		72	72½
				1 20	94½
		92			
		41			
2 20 to **2 47**	3 00 to 4 25	4 50			
to 3 00					
	22 to 70	25			
34½ to 49½	48	44			
21	30	25			
26					
28					
80 to 89		75		80 to 89	40 to 70
35 to 65		44		36 to 65	38½
6 39 to 7 45		8 00 to 9 00			
4 57 to 4 75		5 76 to 6 00			
1 42 to 1 55		1 87½ to 2 00	1 12		
			1 43		
3 60 to 4 75		4 00			
		20			
93		1 10			
1 20					
1 27 to 1 94		2 75			
98 to 1 42		3 25			
1 40		81			
		§1 25			

‡ Per dozen, (8, 12, and 14 quarts.) § In nests, 3 sizes.

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in New York City under

Articles of class 7.	Quantity.	Troy Stamping Works.	Excelsior Manufacturing Company.	James Aikman & Co.	Joseph Scheider & Co.
		Place of delivery.			
		New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York, Saint Louis, Philadelphia, and Chicago.
	Doz.				
Knives and forks	347				
Saw-files	238				
Fish-hooks	366				
Pans, tin or iron	648	$1 15 to $2 16	$1 05 to $2 25	**$0 85** **1 45** **1 75**	$0 92 to $1 97½
Planters' hoes, No. 2	300				
Fry-pans, (short handles)	296		1 53 to 2 03	**1 30** **1 45** **1 65**	1 76 to 2 23
Awls, (sewing)	662				
Files, (mill-saw)	84				
Camp-kettles	583		*1 60		
	291				
	292				
Dippers, (iron, tinned)	221	87	1 80	80	71
		1 14	2 15	95	169
Beaver-traps, (Newhouse No. 4)	18				
Mink-traps, (Newhouse)	24				
Shears, 7½ and 8 inch	245				
Fish-lines	210				
Spoons, table, (tinned, iron)	808		41½ to 45	33	
Spoons, tea, (tinned, iron)	440		23⅓ to 28⅓	22	
Tin-cups, (pints and quarts)	1,437	54 to 65	36 to 72	**48** **56** 90	47½ to 1 11
Plates, tin	410	37½ to 42½	38 to 41	35	34½ to 53
Axes	794				
Axes, (hunters')	283				
Ax-handles	936				
Hatchets	182				
Sewing-awl handles	486				
Knives, 6-inch butcher	1,078				
Knives, 6-inch hunting	400				
Knives, 6-inch skinning	67				
Hoe handles	209				
Sieves, wire	169				†1 60

* Nest of 3, (8 12, and 14 quarts.)

† Per kettle.

advertisement of August 16, 1876, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Lalance & G. Manufacturing Company.	George W. Bruce.	Lane & Gale.	William J. Rasir.	L. H. Rohrman & Son.	J. W. Jarboe.
Place of delivery.					
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	Philadelphia.	New York.
$0 90 to $1 91					
	$3 25 to $4 50	$4 35			
1 50 to 1 90			$2 25 to $3 60		
				†$0 78 to $1 21	*$1 74
69			73		
90			1 25		
33 to 40			44 to 54		
21 to 22			27 to 33		
			42 to 62	43½ to 81	
35			39 to 75	**35½**	
		7 50			
		5 50			
		4 50			

‡ In nests, 3 sizes.

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in New York City under

Articles of class 7.	Quantity.	Benham & Stouten-borough.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	Henry Seymour & Co.	Melloy's Sons.
		Places of delivery.			
		New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.
	Doz.				
Knives and forks	347				
Saw-files	238				
Fish-hooks	366				
Pans, tin or iron	648				
Planters' hoes, No. 2	300				
Fry-pans, (short handles)	296				
Awls, (sewing)	662				
Files, (mill-saw)	84				
Camp-kettles	583	*$1 25			
	291				
	292				
Dippers, (iron, tinned)	221	71			
Beaver-traps, (Newhouse No. 4)	18				
Mink-traps, (Newhouse)	24				
Shears, 7½ and 8 inch	245		$3 49 to $3 75	$2 34 to $4 20	
Fish-lines	210				
Spoons, table, (tinned, iron)	808		24 to 33½		
Spoons, tea, (tinned, iron)	440		12½ to 24½		
Tin cups, (pints and quarts)	1,437	$0 70 to 83			$0 38 to $0 70
Plates, tin	410	35			40
Axes	794				
Axes, (hunters')	283				
Ax-handles	936				
Hatchets	182				
Sewing-awl handles	486				
Knives, 6-inch butcher	1,078		1 05		
Knives, 6-inch hunting	400		1 05		
Knives, 6-inch skinning	67				
Hoe-handles	209				
Sieves, wire	169				

* Nest of 3, (8, 12, and 14 quarts.)

advertisement of August 16, 1876, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Powell Tool Company.	Graham & Haines.	Collins & Co.	John Crane.	James Woolworth.	John Russell Cutlery Company.	B. G. Plant.
Places of delivery.						
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Saint Louis, or Saint Paul.	New York.	New York.
$7 10 to $7 45	$8 12	$6 97				
5 30	**4 99**	5 33				
			$1 59	$1 24 to $1 48½		
3 72	**4 49**	4 48				
		3 97				
					$0 90 to $1 75	
					1 00 to 2 00	
					90 to 1 75	
			1 25			
						†$1 25

† In nests, 3 sizes.

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in New York City under

Articles of class 8.	Place of delivery.	Quantity.	Stuart & Bro.	Colladay, Trout & Co.	American Linen Thread Company.
Linen thread	Philadelphia	1,872 pounds	**$0 93.34** **1 03¾** **1 13¾**	$1 25 to $1 55	
	New York	1,872 pounds			$0 98 to $1 30
		150 pounds			
		1,000 pounds			
		800 pounds			
		100 pounds			
		72 pounds			
		300 pounds			
		1,000 pounds			
		72 pounds			
		250 pounds			
Spool-cotton	Philadelphia	1,270 dozen	**0 28⅞** to 58⅞	40 to 59	
	New York				
	do				
	Philadelphia				
	Chicago				
	Saint Louis				
	Saint Paul				
Thimbles, (open)		241 dozen			
Cotton maitre	New York				
Mirrors, zinc	do	44 dozen			
Combs, fine-tooth	do	424 dozen			
Combs, coarse	do	654 dozen			
Beads	do	7,025 bunches			
Needles	do	194,000, per M.			
Needles, glovers'	do	77,000, per M.			
Gilling twine	Philadelphia	1,800 pounds	**92½** **1 02½** **1 12½**		

advertisement of August 16, 1876, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Charles W. Hayes.	Alex. Dougan & Co.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	H. B. Claflin & Co.	Willimantic Linen Company.	H. F. Palmer.	Chalmers & Murray.	O. H. Blood.
$0 78 to $1 04		$1 02½ 1 28½					
	$0 99						
	1 09						
	1 19						
	1 09						
	1 19						
	70						
	77½						
	70						
	77½						
60		$0 29½ to 65	$0 25 to $0 64	$0 57.71 to 59.18		$0 25 to $0 50	
					$0 36 to $0 57½		
10 to 15		10	6 to 17½			10 to 30	
						33 to 38	
31 to 36		29½ 37½ 59½					
35 to 43		42½	35 to 45			72 to 1 02	
39		42½	44 to 75			80 to 1 78	
		8½ to 12½	8 to 11				
1 31½		1 60	1 55			55 to 1 52	$0 75 to $1 25
		2 55	2 50			3 36	

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Articles of class 9.		McKesson & Robbins.	W. H. Scheiffelin & Co.	Henry Thayer & Co.	Hegeman & Co.	Shepard & Dudley.	Burrough Bros.	Pool & Townsend.	Raymond & Chase.
MEDICINES.									
Acid, acetic, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles	oz.	$0 00½	$0 01	.....	$0 01	.....	....	.....	.....
Acid, carbolic, for disinfection, in 1 lb. bot., 95 per cent	lb.	35	45	.....	50	.....	....	.....	.....
Acid, carbolic, pure, crystallized, in 4-oz. g. s. bot	oz.	8	8	.....	9	.....	....	.....	.....
Acid, citric, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	5½	7	.....	9	.....	....	.....	.....
Acid, muriatic, in 8-oz. g. s. bot	oz.	½	2	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....
Acid, nitric, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles	oz.	½	2	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....
Acid, sulphuric, in 4-oz. g. s. bot	oz.	⅜	2	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....
Acid, sulphuric, aromatic, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles	oz.	2½	3½	.....	3	.....	....	.....	$0 02½
Acid, tannic, in 1-oz. bottles	oz.	11	13	.....	14	.....	....	.....	.....
Acid, tartaric, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	3⅜	4	.....	4	.....	....	.....	.....
Alcohol, in 32-oz. bottles	bott.	57	60	.....	75.95	.....	....	.....	.....
Aloes, powdered, in 2-oz. bottles	oz.	1½	6	.....	6	.....	....	.....	.....
Alumina and potassa, sulphate of, (alum,) in 4-oz. bottles	oz.	⅜	½	.....	1½	.....	....	.....	.....
Ammonia, aromatic spirits of, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles	oz.	3	3	.....	4	.....	....	.....	2½
Ammonia, carbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	1½	1½	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....
Ammonia, muriate of, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	1	1½	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....
Ammonia, solution of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles	oz.	½	¼	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....
Antimony and potassa, tartrate of, (tartar emetic,) in 1-oz. bottles	oz.	4⅝	5	.....	6	.....	....	.....	.....
Arsenic, pills of, (1-20th of a gr. each,) in g. s. bottles	no.	20, 45	30	$0 20	25	.....	....	.....	15
Arsenite of potassa, solution of, (Fowler's Solution,) in 4-oz. bottles	oz.	¼	1	1	1	.....	....	.....	¼
Belladonna, alcoholic extract of, in 1-oz. w. m. bottles	oz.	20	25	11	11 to 30	.....	12½	.....	.....
Bismuth, subnitrate of, in 2-oz. bottles	oz	12	14	.....	13	.....	....	.....	.....
Borax, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles	oz	1½	1½	.....	1½	.....	....	.....	.....
Camphor, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	1⅞	2	.....	2½	.....	....	.....	.....
Castor-oil, in 32-oz. bottles	bott.	25	28	.....	45	.....	....	.....	30
Cerate, blistering, in 8-oz. tins	oz.	7	8	.....	8	.....	....	.....	5½
Cerate, resin, in 1-lb. tins	lb	40	50	.....	35	.....	....	.....	25
Cerate, simple, in 1-lb. tins	lb	48	75	.....	35	.....	....	.....	40
Chalk, prepared, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	¼	½	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....
Chloral, hydrate of, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles	oz.	12	16	.....	14	.....	....	.....	.....
Chloroform, purified, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles	oz.	5½	7	.....	6	.....	....	.....	.....
Cinchona, fluid extract of, (with aromatics,) in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	17	10	5	5 to 8	.....	7	.....	5
Cinnamon, oil of, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles	oz	8	8	.....	10	.....	....	.....	.....
Cod-liver oil, in 1-pint bottles	bott.	30	42	23	40	.....	....	.....	.....
Colchicum seed, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles	oz.	11	12½	5	5 to 10	.....	7½	.....	6
Colocynth, compound extract of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	25	30	20	35	.....	18	.....	.....
Copper, sulphate of, in 2-oz. bot	oz.	¼	¾	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....
Croton oil, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles	oz.	15	16	.....	17	.....	....	.....	.....
Digitalis, tincture of, in 2-oz. bottles	oz.	3½	5	2	2 to 4	.....	....	.....	2
Ergot, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles	oz.	14½	25	11	11 to 20	.....	15	.....	10
Ether, compound spirits of, (Hoffman's anodyne,) in 8-oz. g. s. bottles	oz.	2½	3	.....	3	.....	....	.....	2½
Ether, stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-lb. tins	oz.	4½	6¼	.....	5	.....	....	.....	.....
Ether, spirit of nitrous, (sweet spirits of nitre,) in 8-oz. g. s. bottles	oz.	2½	3	.....	3	.....	....	.....	.....
Flaxseed, in tins	lb.	5	6	.....	6	.....	....	.....	.....
Flaxseed meal, in tins	lb.	5½	7	.....	6	.....	....	.....	.....

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Articles of class 9.		McKesson & Robbins.	W. H. Schieffelin & Co.	Henry Thayer & Co.	Hegeman & Co.	Shepard & Dudley.	Burrough Bros.	Pool & Townsend.	Raymond & Chase.
Ginger, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	$0 07⅝	$0 09	$0 05	**$0 05**	.....	6	.....	$0 04
Glycerine, pure, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	2	2	.....	**3**	.....	...	.....	2
Gum arabic, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	3½	4½	.....	**5**	.....	...	.....	.....
Hyoscyamus, alcoholic extract of, in 1-oz. w. m. bottles	oz.	20	25	10	**10 to 30**	.....	12½	.....	.....
Iodine, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles	oz	23	30	.....	**25**	.....	...	.....	.....
Ipecacuanha, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	8½	10	.....	**10**	.....	...	.....	.....
Iron, solution of the subsulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles	oz.	2	3	.....	**3**	.....	...	.....	.....
Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-lb. wood boxes	lb.	1¼	3	.....	**2**	.....	...	.....	.....
Iron, tincture of the chloride of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles	oz.	2	3	.....	**2½**	.....	...	.....	2
Iron and quinia, citrate of, in 1-oz. bottles	oz.	46	50	.....	**50**	.....	...	.....	.....
Jalap, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles	oz.	2	3	.....	**3**	.....	...	.....	.....
Lavender, compound spirits of, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	2½	3	.....	**3**	.....	...	.....	3
Lead, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	1⅝	½	.....	**2**	.....	...	.....	.....
Liccorice, extract of, in paper	oz.	3	3	.....	**3**	.....	...	.....	.....
Liccorice root, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	¾	1¼	.....	**1½**	.....	...	.....	.....
Magnesia, heavy calcined, in 4-oz. bottles	oz.	8½	11	.....	**10**	.....	...	.....	.....
Magnesia, sulphate of, in 10-lb. tins	lb.	2⅜	5	.....	**2½**	.....	...	.....	.....
Mercurial ointment, in 1-lb. pots	lb.	45	60	.....	**50**	.....	...	.....	.....
Mercury, corrosive chloride of, (corrosive sublimate,) in 1-oz. bottles	oz.	5	5	.....	**6**	.....	...	.....	.....
Mercury with chalk, in 2-oz. bottles	oz.	4½	3½	3	**3**	.....	...	.....	.....
Mercury, mild chloride of, (calomel,) in 2-oz. bottles	oz.	5	6	.....	**6**	.....	...	.....	.....
Mercury, ointment of nitrate of, (citrine ointment,) in 4-oz. pots	oz.	2½	3½	3	**3**	.....	...	.....	.....
Mercury, pill of, (blue mass,) in 8-oz. pots	oz.	4	3½	5	**3½**	.....	...	.....	.....
Mercury, red oxide of, in 1-oz-bottles	oz.	6	6½	.....	**8**	.....	...	.....	.....
Morphia, sulphate of, ⅛-oz. bot.	oz.	4 60	5 00	.....	**4 60**	.....	...	.....	.....
Mustard seed, black, ground, in 5-lb. tins	lb.	20	15	.....	**15**	.....	...	.....	.....
Nux vomica, alcoholic extract of, powdered, in 1-oz. bottles	oz.	27	50	40	**40 to 44**	.....	40	.....	.....
Olive oil, in 1 pint bottles	bott.	17	37½	.....	**24**	.....	...	.....	.....
Opium, camphorated tincture of, (paregoric,) in 8-oz. bot.	oz	2½	3½	3	**4**	.....	...	.....	2
Opium, compound powder of, (Dover's powder,) in 8-oz. bot.	oz.	8½	11	12	**10**	.....	...	.....	.....
Opium, deodorized tincture of, in 4-oz. bottles	oz.	11	16	8	**8 to 12**	.....	11	.....	7
Opium, powdered, in 8-oz. bot.	oz.	60	65	.....	**75**	.....	...	.....	.....
Opium, tincture of, (laudanum,) in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	8½	9	8	**8**	.....	...	.....	7
Pepper, Cayenne, ground, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	1½	2½	.....	**2½**	.....	...	.....	.....
Peppermint, oil of, in 1-oz. bot.	oz.	20	25	.....	**25**	.....	...	.....	.....
Pills, camphor (grains two) and opium, (grain one) in bottles	no.	40 & 48	45	25	**25 to 50**	.....	...	.....	25
Pills, compound cathartic, in bottles	no.	36	60	15	**15 to 40**	.....	...	.....	20
Pills, opium, in bottles	no.	45	45	20	**20 to 40**	.....	...	.....	20
Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-oz. bottles	oz.	45	53	30	**30 to 50**	.....	...	.....	.....
Potassa, caustic, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles	oz.	4	5	.....	**5**	.....	...	.....	.....
Potassa, acetate of, in 8-oz. bot.	oz.	2½	3	.....	**3**	.....	...	.....	.....
Potassa, bicarbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles	oz	1¾	2	.....	**3**	.....	...	.....	.....
Potassa, bitartrate of, powdered, (cream of tartar,) in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	2⅜	3	.....	**3**	.....	...	.....	.....

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Articles of class 9.		McKesson & Robbins.	W. H. Schieffelin & Co.	Henry Thayer & Co.	Hegeman & Co.	Sheppard & Dudley.	Burrough Bros.	Pool & Townsend.	Raymond & Chase.
Potassa, chlorate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	$0 02½	$0 02½	.....	$0 02½	.....	....	.....	.....
Potassa, nitrate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	½	1½	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....
Potassa, permanganate of, in 1-oz. bottles	oz.	8	12	.....	12	.....	....	.....	.....
Potassium, bromide of, in 4-oz. bottles	oz.	4	5	.....	4½	.....	....	.....	.....
Potassium, iodide of, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	16	20	.....	17	.....	....	.....	.....
Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles, or compressed in tins	oz.	2 75	3 00	.....	At cost.	.....	....	.....	.....
Rhubarb, powdered, in 4-oz. bot	oz.	11	10	.....	10	.....	....	.....	.....
Rochelle salt, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	2½	2½	.....	3	.....	....	.....	.....
Santonin, in 1-oz. bottles	oz.	84	90	.....	90	.....	....	.....	.....
Seneka, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	11¼	14	8	8 to 11	.....	11	.....	6
Silver, nitrate of, in crystals, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles	oz.	90	92	.....	90	.....	....	.....	.....
Silver, nitrate of, fused, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles	oz	90	92	.....	90	.....	....	.....	.....
Soap, castile, in paper	lb.	10	14	.....	White 18	.....	....	.....	.....
Soap, common, in bars	lb.	.....	8	.....	Red C. 12	.....	....	.....	.....
Soda, bicarbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	½	½	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....
Soda, chlorinated solution of, in 1-lb. g. s. bottles	lb.	22	25	10	20	.....	....	.....	5
Squill, powdered, in 1-oz. bottles	oz.	2½	5	6	4	.....	....	.....	.....
Squills, syrup of, in 1-lb. bottles	lb.	40	50	.....	30	.....	....	.....	24
Strychnia, in ½-oz. bottles	oz.	2 30	2 25	.....	2 30	.....	....	.....	.....
Sulphur, washed, in 8-oz. bottles	oz.	1	1	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....
Turpentine, oil of, in 32-oz. bottles	bott.	10	37½	.....	20	.....	....	.....	11
Wax, white, in paper	oz.	3	4	.....	4	.....	....	.....	.....
Zinc, acetate of, in 2-oz. bottles	oz.	3½	4	.....	4	.....	....	.....	.....
Zinc, oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles	oz.	1½	1½	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....
Zinc, solution of chloride of, in 1-lb g. s. bottles	lb.	11	25	.....	13	.....	....	.....	.....
Zinc, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles	oz.	⅛	2	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....
HOSPITAL STORES.									
Arrow-root, in tins	lb.	18	25	.....	25	.....	....	.....	.....
Barley, in tins	lb.	6½	10	.....	7	.....	....	.....	.....
Brandy, in 32-oz. bottles	bott.	1 75	2 50	....	6 00 gall. * Bottled.	.....	....	75 & 45 1 25	.....
Cinnamon, ground, in 4-oz. bottles	oz.	2	3	.....	3	.....	....	.....	.....
Cocoa or chocolate, in tins or cakes	lb.	36	45	.....	36 to 40	.....	....	.....	.....
Corn-starch, in tins	lb.	10	12	.....	10½	.....	....	.....	.....
Farina, in tins	lb	10	12	.....	6	.....	....	.....	.....
Ginger, ground, in 8-oz. bottles	oz	1	1½	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....
Tapioca, in tins	lb.	8½	12	.....	9	.....	....	.....	.....
Tea, black, in tins or original chests	lb	60	1 00	.....	40	.....	....	.....	.....
Whisky, in 32-oz. bottles	bott.	1 00	1 50	.....	*3 28 gall.	.....	....	.....	.....
Wine, in 32-oz. bottles	bott.	1 00	1 50	.....	*4 25 gall.	.....	....	37 to 48	.....
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.									
Bandages, roller, unbleached and unsized, assorted, in a posteboard box—1 dozen, 1 inch by 1 yard; 2 dozen, 2 inches by 3 yards; 2 dozen, 2½ inches by 3 yards; 1 dozen, 3 inches by 4 yards; ½ dozen, 3½ inches by 5 yards; 1 dozen, 4 inches by 6 yards; ½ dozen, 4 inches by 8 yards	doz.	.....	1 50	.....	50	.....	....	.....	.....

*Bottled as directed.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Articles of class 9.	McKesson & Robbins.	W. H. Scheifelin & Co.	Henry Thayer & Co.	Hegeman & Co.	Shepard & Dudley.	Burrough Bros.	Raymond & Chase.	E. Hernstein.
Bandages, suspensory ..... no.	$0 08	$0 25	.....	$0 06½ to 16⅔	$0 06	.....	.....	.....
Binder's boards, 2½ by 12 inches ..... pieces.	.....	1⅔	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binder's boards, 4 by 17 inches ..... pieces.	.....	2½	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton bats ..... no.	.....	20	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton wadding ..... sheets.	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cupping-glasses, assorted sizes .... no.	12	8	.....	8	8½	.....	.....	$0 08½
Cupping-tins, assorted sizes ..... no.	.....	25	.....	20	12½	.....	.....	.....
Lancet, thumb ..... no.	25	75	.....	25 to 50	31¼	.....	.....	25 to 50
Lint, patent ..... lb.	90	1 50	.....	1 20	.....	.....	.....	$1 00 to 1 40
Lint, picked ..... lb.	25	50	.....	80	50	.....	.....	1 00
Muslin, unbleached, unsized, 1 yard wide ..... yds.	.....	12	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Needles, cotton, thimble, in case ..... no.	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Needles, assorted ..... papers.	.....	15	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Needles, upholsterers' ..... no.	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakum, fine, picked ..... lb.	12	15	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oiled muslin, in 2-yard pieces .... yds.	50	75	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces ..... yds.	1 00	1 50	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pencils, hair, (assorted sizes,) in vials ..... no.	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pins ..... papers.	.....	18	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plaster, adhesive, 5 yards in a can ..... yds.	16	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plaster, isinglass, 1 yard in a case ..... yds.	55	50	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plaster of Paris, in 5-lb. tins ..... lb.	2	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pocket cases ..... no.	12 00	20 00	....	5 00 to 18 00 7 50 and 12 00	5 88 15 00	.....	.....	5 00 to 18 00 7 50 & 12 00
Probangs ..... no.	10	12½	....	4 1-6 to 10 8⅓	6½	.....	....	4 1-6 to 10 8⅓
Scarificators ..... no.	.....	5 00	....	2 50 to 4 00 3 56	.....	.....	.....	2 50 to 4 00 3 50
Scissors, large and small ..... no.	.....	1 50	....	37½ to 75 62½	68 & 75	.....	....	37½ to 75 62½
Silk, ligature ..... oz.	.....	2 00	.....	1 12½ to 1 37	1 12½	.....	.....	1 12½ to 1 37
Speculum for the rectum ..... no.	37	75	.....	50 to 3 00	2 50	.....	.....	50 to 3 00
Speculum for the vagina, glass or metal ..... no.	37	75	....	33⅓ to 3 00 50	G. 3 50 M. 4 2 00	.....	.....	33⅓ to 3 00 50
Sponge, assorted ..... oz.	15	30	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stethoscope ..... no.	.....	6 00	.....	33⅓	33⅓	.....	.....	33⅓
Stomach pump and tube, in case .. no.	.....	18 00	....	4 00 to 10 00 3 50	8 00	.....	....	4 00 to 10 00 3 50
Syringes, hard-rubber, 8-oz ..... no.	.....	2 00	.....	1 25	85	.....	.....	.....
Syringes, hypodermic ..... no.	1 50	2 50	....	1 00 to 4 00 1 50	87½	.....	....	1 00 to 4 00 1 50
Syringes, penis, glass ..... no.	3	10	.....	4 to 10⅓	4⅓	.....	.....	4 to 10⅓
Syringes, penis, rubber ..... no.	30	40	.....	25	21	.....	.....	46
Syringes, vagina, glass ..... no.	5	15	....	8⅓ to 50 27	8⅓	.....	....	8⅓ to 50 27
Syringes, vagina, hard rubber ..... no.	50	75	.....	50	42½	.....	.....	46 to 67
Thermometer, clinical ..... no	2 00	2 50	....	1 00 to 3 50 2 00	1 33⅓	.....	....	1 00 to 3 50 2 00
Thread, linen, unbleached ..... oz.	.....	12	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, cotton, spools, assorted ..... no.	.....	6¼	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tongue depressors, hinged ..... no.	.....	1 50	....	50 to 1 25 1 00	56¼	.....	....	50 to 1 25 1 00
Tooth-extracting case ..... no	.....	15 00	.....	8 00 to 12 00	8 00	.....	.....	8 00 to 12 00
Tourniquets, field ..... no.	.....	1 00	.....	33⅓ to 50	.....	.....	.....	33⅓ to 50
Tourniquets, screw, with pad ..... no.	.....	2 00	....	75 to 1 50 1 25	.....	.....	.....	75 to 1 50
Tow ..... lb.	35	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towels ..... doz.	00	4 50	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trusses, single ..... no	37½	1 25	....	50 to 2 00 1 25	37½	.....	.....	50 to 2 00
Trusses, double ..... no.	75	2 50	....	1 00 to 3 00 2 50	75	.....	.....	1 00 to 3 00
Twine, ¼ coarse ..... no.	5	5	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Articles of class 9.	McKesson & Robbins.	W. H. Schieffelin & Co.	Henry Thayer & Co.	Hegeman & Co.	Shepard & Dudley.	Burrough Bros.	Raymond & Chase.	E. Hernstein.
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Basins, tin, small, for dressers..... no	.....	$0 25	.....	**$0 15**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basins, wash-hand ..... no	.....	50	.....	**30**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires ..... no.	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cork-extractor ..... no.	$0 25	10	.....	**15**	$0 18¾	.....	.....	.....
Corkscrews ..... no	20	20	.....	**25**	16⅔	.....	.....	.....
Corks, velvet, best, assorted ..... doz	4	10	.....	**7**	6	.....	.....	.....
Dippers, tin, assorted ..... no.	.....	10	.....	**20**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensatory ..... copy.	7 50	7 50	.....	**7 50**	8 00	.....	.....	.....
Funnels, tin, pint ..... no.	.....	10	.....	**10**	25	.....	.....	.....
Hatchets ..... no.	.....	75	.....	**50**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hones ..... no.	.....	10	.....	**25**	.....	.....	.....	$0 50, $1 00
Measures, graduated, glass, 4-oz... no	35	50	.....	**25**	33⅓	.....	.....	31¼
Measures, graduated, glass, minim..... no.	25	50	.....	**25**	25	.....	.....	21¼
Measures, tin, pint and quart ..... no	25	{ 10 { 15	.....	15 to 25 **20**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mortars and pestles, wedge-wood, 3½ to 8 inches..... no.	1 25	1 50	.....	**1 00**	200,300	.....	.....	.....
Mosquito-bars. ..... no.	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper, filtering, round, gray, 10 inches.....packs.	40	40	.....	**25**	35	.....	.....	.....
Paper, litmus, blue and red, of each.....sheets	4	5	.....	**5**	20	.....	.....	.....
Paper, wrapping, white and blue.. qrs.	20	20	.....	**25**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pill-boxes, ⅝ paper, ⅛ turned wood ..... doz.	9	18	.....	**6**	8⅓	.....	.....	.....
Pill machines..... no.	5 50	7 50	.....	**5 00**	7 75	.....	.....	3 50 to 7 00
Pill tiles, 5 to 10 inches ..... no.	75	75	.....	**50**	37½ to 1 12½	.....	.....	50 to 1 50
Scales and weights, prescription, one set of apothecaries' and one set of gram weights.... no.	1 25	5 00	.....	**3 00** to 3 50	8 00	.....	.....	3 00 to 3 50
Scales and weights, shop ..... no	6 00	10 00	.....	**12 00**	8 00	.....	.....	5 00 to 11 00
Spatulas, 3-inch and 6-inch..... no	30	30	.....	**40**	21, 31	.....	.....	.....
Spirit-lamps ..... no.	50	75	.....	**40**	.....	.....	.....	37½ to 50
Test-tubes..... no.	3	5	.....	**12**	2½	.....	.....	.....
Tools, small chest of ..... no	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vials, 8-oz ..... doz	32½	50	.....	**25**	38	.....	.....	.....
Vials, 6-oz ..... doz	27½	42	.....	**22**	32	.....	.....	.....
Vials, 4-oz ..... doz	22½	31	.....	**18**	30	.....	.....	.....
Vials, 2-o. ..... doz.	15	23	.....	**14**	20	.....	.....	.....
Vials, 1-oz ..... doz.	12½	18	.....	**12**	18	.....	.....	.....
Additional articles.								
Acid, Gallic .....oz	11	15	.....	**14**	.....	.....	$0 1½	.....
Acid, phos. dil .....oz	1½	2	.....	**6½**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ammonium, Brom. of .....oz	5½	10	.....	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arnica, tinct. of.....oz	3⅝	5	$0 03	**3**	.....	.....	2	.....
Asafœtida, gum.....oz	1½	2	.....	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buchu, fluid extract of .....oz	7¾	10	5	**6**	.....	$0 5½	5	.....
Cantharides, tinct.....oz	4	6	2	**4**	.....	.....	3	.....
Capsules, empty..... 100	30	50	.....	**30**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocculus Indicus.....oz	⅝	1	.....	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchicum, rad. wine.....oz	6	8	3	**5**	.....	.....	3	.....
Collodion ..... oz	6	20	.....	**20**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copaiva, bals .....oz	4	5	.....	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creosote .....oz	5	10	.....	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cubebs, oil of.....oz	9⅜	12	.....	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ipecac, fluid extract of ..... .oz	18¾	25	15	**5**	.....	16	15	.....
Iron, syr. iodide of..... .....oz	2½	3	.....	**3**	.....	.....	4	.....
Leech, artificial ..... each	.....	1 50	.....	**6 00**	.....	.....	.....	6 00 to 9 00
Linseed oil, in pint bottles.. .....bot	11	20	.....	**20**	.....	.....	10	.....
Ointment-boxes, assorted..... doz.	12	15	.....	**12**	12½	.....	.....	.....
Plasters, Alcock's ..... doz.	1 15	1 25	.....	**1 20**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soap, carbolic .....lb.	.....	16	.....	**11**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taraxicum, fluid extract ..... oz.	6¼	8	3	**5**	.....	5½	5	.....
Uva Ursi, tincture ..... oz.	4⅜	8	3	**4**	.....	4	4	.....
Verat. Viride, fluid extract .....doz.	7	10	5	**6**	.....	6½	5	.....
Wild cherry, sirup..... doz.	2½	4	4	**3**	.....	.....	1½	.....
G. S. bottles, 8-oz ..... doz.	1 20	1 00	1 40	**1 44**	.....	$0	1 00	.....
G. S. bottles, 4-oz ..... doz.	96	85	1 00	**96**	.....	60	75	.....

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City, &c.—Concluded.

Articles of class 9.	McKesson & Robbins.	W. H. Schieffelin & Co.	Henry Thayer & Co.	Hegeman & Co.	Shepard & Dudley.	Burrough Bros.	Raymond & Chase.	E. Hernstein.
G. S. bottles, 2-oz ....doz.	$0 84	$0 63	$0 95	**$0 72**	.....	$0 55	$0 60	.....
G. S. bottles, 1-oz ....doz.	72	56	80	**72**	.....	50	50	.....
Bottles, 32-oz .....doz.	1 20	1 50	1 50	**1 20**	.....	.....	70	.....
Bottles, 16-oz .....doz.	96	1 00	1 00	**96**	.....	75	48	.....
Bottles, 8-oz .....doz.	60	75	75	**84**	.....	50	30	.....
Bottles, 4-oz .....doz.	48	60	60	**72**	.....	30	20	.....
Bottles, 2-oz .....doz.	36	50	50	**60**	.....	30	12	.....
Bottles, 1-oz .....doz.	36	50	40	**48**	.....	20	10	.....

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in New York City under

Articles of class 10.	Place of delivery.	Quantity.	C. A. Broadwater.	A. B. Raymond & Sons.	James E. Boogo.	J. D. Anthony & Co.	Bonnett, Schenck & Earle.
		Pounds.					
Beans	Crow agency	40,000	$0 13				
	Fort Peck agency	9,000	08				
	Buffalo, N. Y	223,800		$0 02½			
	Sioux City	148,800			*$1 75		
	Omaha	75,000			*1 75		
Soda	New York	28,400					$0 17
Tobacco	Sisseton agency	1,000					
	Navajo agency	2,000					
	Blackfeet agency	2,000	58				
	Crow agency	2,000	58				
	Fort Peck agency	4,000	52				
	New York	57,100					
	Saint Paul	21,000					
	Saint Louis	57,100					
	Sioux City	30,600			47		
					to 48		
	Omaha	13,500			47		
					to 48		
	Kansas City	13,000			47		
					to 48		
Coffee	Sisseton agency	4,000					
	Navajo agency	1,000					
	Blackfeet agency	7,500	**$0 30.49**				
	Crow agency	10,000	**30.49**				
	Fort Peck agency	25,000	**26**				
	New York	351,500					
	Navajo agency	1,000					
	New York	320,000					
Sugar	Sisseton agency	8,000					
	Navajo agency	2,000					
	Fort Peck agency	50,000	$0 16.85				
	Crow agency	25,000	21⅛				
	Blackfeet agency	15,000	21⅛				
	New York	353,000					
	New York	706,000					
	Saint Paul	248,000					
	Philadelphia	706,000					
Tea	Sisseton agency	2,000					
	New York	6,300					**33**
							to 37½
	Saint Paul	3,300					
Rice	Sisseton agency	1,500					
	New York	21,500					
	Saint Paul	7,000					
Baking powder	New York	16,950					
	New York	16,950					
	New York	9,850				$0 30	27
		4,600				to 36½	
	Saint Louis	16,950					
	Baltimore	16,950					
	Saint Paul	4,600					
	Baltimore	4,600					
	Chicago	10,950					
Indigo	New York	1,025					
	Baltimore	1,025					
	Chicago	1,025					

*Per bushel.

advertisement of August 16, 1876, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

A. J. Whitbeck.	F. A. Dixon.	Fitts & Austin.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.	E. R. Durkee & Co.	Francis H. Leggett & Co.	W. N. Barrow.	R. S. Leggett.	Patrick H. Kelly.
		$0 04½ to 05	$0 04 to 05	**$0 04**	$0 05	$0 04 to 04.95	$0 04½ to 04½	
								$0 52½ to 55
								47
								21½ to **23½**
			18.97 to 19⅝					
								11.99 to 12.24
			9.39½ 9.49½ to 10.00					
								10⅜ to 11⅝
		32 to 40	28 to 45		30½ to 43		32 to 42	28 to 37½
		05½ to 07	**05**					30½ 8.49 to 9.48
			24½ to 29½	27 to 27½ 23½				06⅜ to 07½
$0 26 to 35		25 to 35		to 24 **29** to **30**	25¼			
	$0 15¾							
			74 to 94	75 to **80**				

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in New York City under

Articles of class 10.	Place of delivery.	Quantity.	Z. Staab.	Dohan, Carroll & Co.	P. Lorrillard & Co.	Charles W. Hayes.	A. E. Reynolds.
		Pounds.					
Beans	Crow agency	40,000					
	Fort Peck agency	9,000					
	Buffalo, N. Y	223,800					
	Sioux City	148,800					
	Omaha	75,000					
Soda	New York	28,400					
Tobacco	Sisseton agency	1,000					
	Navajo agency	2,000	$0 68½				
	Blackfeet agency	2,000					
	Crow agency	2,000					
	Fort Peck agency	4,000					
	New York	57,100		$0 48 to 60	$0 52 to **55**	$0 46 to 53½	
	Saint Paul	21,000					
	Saint Louis	57,100					$0 53
	Sioux City	30,600					
	Omaha	13,500					
	Kansas City	13,000					
Coffee	Sisseton agency	4,000					
	Navajo agency	1,000	34½				
	Blackfeet agency	7,500					
	Crow agency	10,000					
	Fort Peck agency	25,000					
	New York	351,500					
	Navajo agency	1,000					
	New York	320,000					
Sugar	Sisseton agency	8,000					
	Navajo agency	2,000	23¼				
	Fort Peck agency	50,000					
	Crow agency	25,000					
	Blackfeet agency	15,000					
	New York	353,000					
	New York	706,000					
	Saint Paul	248,000					
	Philadelphia	706,000					
Tea	Sisseton agency	2,000					
	New York	6,300				$0 29¼ to 33	
	Saint Paul	3,300					
Rice	Sisseton agency	1,500					
	New York	21,500					
	Saint Paul	7,000					
Baking powder	New York	16,950					
	New York	16,950					
	New York	9,850 4,600					
	Saint Louis	16,950					
	Baltimore	16,950					
	Saint Paul	4,600					
	Baltimore	4,600					
	Chicago	10,950					
Indigo	New York	1,025					
	Baltimore	1,025					
	Chicago	1,025					

advertisement of August 16, 1876, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Levi Spiegelberg.	B. G. Arnold & Co.	Ezra Wheeler & Co.	George R. Turnbull.	Pupke & Reid.	J. & H. Van Nostrand & Co.	Charles H. Townsend.	John M. White & Co.	E. C. Knight & Co.
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Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City under

Articles of class 10.	Place of delivery.	Quantity.	James C. Kellogg.	Taylor Manufacturing Company.	Woodworth & Cook.	Smith, Hanway & Co.	Goff & Berkley.	Dooley & Brother.
		Pounds.						
Beans	Crow agency	40,000						
	Fort Peck agency	9,000						
	Buffalo, N. Y	223,800						
	Sioux City	148,800						
	Omaha	75,000						
Soda	New York	28,400						
Tobacco	Sisseton agency	1,000						
	Navajo agency	2,000						
	Blackfeet agency	2,000						
	Crow agency	2,000						
	Fort Peck agency	4,000						
	New York	57,100						
	Saint Paul	21,000						
	Saint Louis	51,100						
	Sioux City	30,600						
	Omaha	13,500						
	Kansas City	13,000						
Coffee	Sisseton agency	4,000						
	Navajo agency	1,000						
	Blackfeet agency	7,500						
	Crow agency	10,000						
	Fort Peck agency	25,000						
	New York	351,500						
	Navajo agency	1,000						
	New York	320,000						
Sugar	Sisseton agency	8,000						
	Navajo agency	2,000						
	Fort Peck agency	50,000						
	Crow agency	25,000						
	Blackfeet agency	15,000						
	New York	353,000						
	New York	706,000						
	Saint Paul	248,000						
	Philadelphia	706,000						
Tea	Sisseton agency	2,000						
	New York	6,300						
	Saint Paul	3,300						
Rice	Sisseton agency	1,500						
	New York	21,500						
	Saint Paul	7,000						
Baking powder	New York	16,950	$0 23 & 24					
	New York	16,950						
	New York	9,850						$0 26
		4,600						to 35
	Saint Louis	16,950		$0 26½ to 34	$0 18 to 25			
	Baltimore	16,950				$0 22½ to 24½		
	Saint Paul	4,600					$0 30	
	Baltimore	4,600						
	Chicago	10,950						
Indigo	New York	1,025						
	Baltimore	1,025						
	Chicago	1,025						

Advertisement of August 16, 1876, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Concluded.

Royal Baking Powder Company.	Drisler, Furman & Alexander.	W. H. Crawford & Co.	Clark & Huntington.	S. W. Warner & Co.	Hoyt & Busick.	O. S. Janney & Co.	George G. Standart.	Chalmers & Murray.
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$0 36½ to 37¾	$0 26⅞ to 35	} .... {	$0 25 to 30	$0 22¼ to 24¼	}	....	....	....
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Abstract of proposals received and of awards made at Indian agencies for furnishing sup

NOTE.—The figures in large type denote the rates

Agency.	Date of advertisement.	Articles.	Bidders. Thomas D. Burns.	A. Staab.	Studebaker & Welch.	J. J. Morris.
Abiquiu, N. Mex.	July 12, 1876	24,000 pounds flour	$5 55	**$5 35**		
		24,000 pounds beef	**5 70**			
		300 pounds bar-lead	14	**11.4**		
		125 pounds powder	70	**45.8**		
		25,000 gun-caps	1 25	**1 20**		
		200 pounds tobacco	70	**65**		
		200 boxes matches	05	**03**		
		300 packages husks		**03**		
Great Nemaha, Nebr	Aug. 26, 1876	4 3-inch farm-wagons			$302 40	$288 00
		2 sets wagon-harness			48 00	50 00
		Building material				
Los Pinos, Colo	Sept. 6, 1876	90 merino bucks		55 00		
	May 31, 1876	3,870 Mexican ewes ....each		**2 75**		
Sisseton, Dak	Sept. 5 1876	Groceries				

Agency.	Date of advertisement.	Articles.	Bidders. Pascal Smith.*	McQuilan, Beaupre & Co.*	Auerbach, Finch, Culbertson & Co.*	H. P. Rugg.*
Sisseton, Dak	Sept. 5, 1876	Supplies, &c	$53 59	$313 40	$73 10	$11 00
Nez Percés, Idaho	Sept. 21, 1876	Flour, groceries, hardware, &c., not to exceed.				
Yankton, Dak	Sept. 28, 1876	Supplies, &c				
		Harness, &c				
Uintah, Utah	Sept. 20, 1876	30,000 pounds flour..per 100 lbs				
		50,000 pounds beef.....do				
Cheyenne River, Dak	Aug. 26, 1876	400 tons hay, more or less per ton				
		100 cords cottonwood ..per cord				
		Removing and reconstructing agency buildings.				

* Total amount of bid. The advertisement was for a large number of articles, in such small amounts as to call out little or no competition.

plies for the Indian service, reported to Indian Office between July 1 *and October* 31, 1876.

at which contracts have been awarded.

Bidders.

D. G. Garlock.	Barnabas Payne.	George A. Stone.	Samuel H. Bowman.	G. Zacharias.	Carl Stanley.	W. H. Babcock.	Bartels Brothers.	J. C. Husperger.	E. Pittman.	P. H. Kelly & Co.*	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.*
	$280 00										
$50 00	50 00										
		$235 70									
			$14 00	$22 00	$18 98	$14 97	$24 75	$20 00	$18 00		
										$325 35	$880 62

Bidders.

Dan Pinco.*	Loewenberg Brors.†*	F. Schnauber.	Wynn, Buckwalter & Co.*	T. S. Clarkson.*	J. H. Stephens.	John Black.	R. Rousseau.	George W. Felt.	James Thornton.
$1,583 80									
	$5,000 00								
			$496 86	$1,828 68					
		$156 20			$175 75				
						$2 94			
						3 93			
							$10 90		
								$4 19	
									$1,200 00

†Only bidder.

Abstract of proposals received at Devel's Lake

NOTE.—The figures in large type denote the rates

Articles.	Quantity required.	Bidders.						
		Holl & Parr, St. Paul.	P. H. Kelly & Co., St. Paul.	Dan Pinio, Litchfield, Minn.	Farwell Bros., St. Paul.	Torinus & Wilkinson, Stillwater.	Pendergrast Bros., St. Paul.	D. F. McCarthy, St. Ausgar.
Apples, dried ..... pounds..	1,200	$0 08½	**$0 08**	$0 08½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter ..... do....	1,000	.....	**20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Star candles ..... do....	800	15¾	**15**	16½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pepper ..... do....	100	25	**30**	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lard ..... do....	1,000	.....	**12½**	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soap ..... do....	2,000	3½	**3½**	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saleratus ..... do....	1,000	6	**5½**	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Codfish ..... do....	200	.....	**5½**	5¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sirup ..... galls..	40	65	**55**	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cider vinegar ..... bbl..	1	*13½	***13**	*18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matches ..... cases..	2	6 00	**6 00**	6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kerosene oil ..... galls..	200	33	**33**	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lard oil ..... do ..	20	80, 90	**80**	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whale oil ..... do...	15	.....	**90**	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sperm oil ..... do...	5	.....	**2 15**	2 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooms ..... dozens..	12	2 00	**2 00**	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wooden pails ..... do....	12	1 90	**1 90**	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wash-tubs ..... do....	4	6 75	**6 50**	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wash-boards ..... do ...	4	1 90	**1 90**	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Axes, (Hunt's) ..... do....	6	.....	10 25	11 00	$10 50	.....	.....	.....
Coal, (Blossburg) ..... ton..	½	.....	.....	13 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, assorted ..... pounds..	1,000	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horseshoes ..... keg..	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horsenails ..... pounds..	50	.....	.....	7s, 25 5s, 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toe-calks ..... do....	25	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Borax ..... do....	10	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solder ..... do....	5	.....	.....	20	18	.....	.....	.....
Nuts, assorted ..... do....	50	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, assorted ..... do....	30	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springs ..... sets..	2	.....	.....	†13½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolts 5-16 ..... number..	350	.....	.....	87	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Bolts, 3-8 ..... do....	350	.....	.....	87	1 50	.....	.....	.....
Bolts, tire ..... do....	100	.....	.....	42	60	.....	.....	.....
Strap-hinges ..... dozens..	9	.....	.....	60	65	.....	.....	.....
Butts ..... do....	3	.....	.....	65	54	.....	.....	.....
Thumb-latches ..... do....	6	.....	.....	50	55	.....	.....	.....
Stop-locks ..... do....	2	.....	.....	3 10	3 75	.....	.....	.....
Padlocks ..... do....	2	.....	.....	1 30	1 20	.....	.....	.....
Wood-screws ..... gross..	24	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emery paper ..... quires..	2	.....	.....	20, 30	50	.....	.....	.....
Chalk ..... pounds..	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auger-bits ..... set..	1	.....	.....	1 55	1 90	.....	.....	.....
Glue ..... pounds..	10	.....	.....	20	23	.....	.....	.....
Cut nails ..... kegs..	12	.....	.....	3 08	3 25	.....	.....	.....
Wrought nails ..... keg..	1	.....	.....	4 83	5 00	.....	.....	.....
Files, mill ..... dozens..	2	.....	.....	7 25	6 40	.....	.....	.....
Files, taper ..... do....	4	.....	.....	1 75	2 00	.....	.....	.....
Grindstones ..... do....	2	.....	.....	‡24 50	‡24 00	.....	.....	.....
Fish-lines ..... do....	6	.....	.....	67	60	.....	.....	.....
Coffee-mills ..... do....	4	.....	.....	4 75	3 75	.....	.....	.....
Flour-sieves ..... do....	2	.....	.....	1 75	1 65	.....	.....	.....
Stove-polish ..... gross..	1	.....	.....	6 50	6 50	.....	.....	.....
Sewing-awls ..... dozens..	12	.....	.....	§1 35	§1 25	.....	.....	.....
⅝-rope ..... pound..	1	.....	**14**	15½	.....	.....	.....	.....
½-rope ..... coil..	1	.....	**14**	14½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothes-lines ..... dozens..	2	.....	**1 25**	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Window-sash, 8 x 10 ..... pairs..	25	.....	.....	24	22½	.....	.....	.....
Oil-cans, ½-gallon ..... dozen..	1	.....	.....	2 10	3 45	.....	.....	.....
Oil-cans, 1-pint ..... do....	1	.....	.....	1 50	1 80	.....	.....	.....
Window-sash, 12 x 18 ..... pairs..	12	.....	.....	2 12	1 93	.....	.....	.....
Glass, 8 x 10 ..... boxes..	6	.....	.....	2 43	2 75	.....	.....	.....
Glass, 10 x 14 ..... box..	1	.....	.....	2 70	3 00	.....	.....	.....
Glass, 12 x 16 ..... do...	1	.....	.....	3 00	3 40	.....	.....	.....
Glass, 12 x 18 ..... do ..	1	.....	.....	3 15	3 55	.....	.....	.....
Putty ..... pounds..	100	.....	.....	4	3½	.....	.....	.....
Hose, rubber ..... feet..	40	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scythes ..... dozens..	3	.....	.....	11 00	10 50	.....	.....	.....
Snaths ..... do....	3	.....	.....	8 50	6 00	.....	.....	.....
Scythe-stones ..... do....	6	.....	.....	55	50	.....	.....	.....
Shovels ..... do....	1	.....	.....	9 50	10 00	.....	.....	.....

* Per gallon.

agency under advertisement of September 30, 1876.
at which contracts have been awarded.

Strong, Hackett & Chapin, St. Paul.	N. B. Harwood, St. Paul.	Hough & Dixon.	Norton & Ware, St. Paul.	Castner & Penner, St. Paul.	Clark & McClure.	Houston & Co., Anaka.	Frank Palmer, Fort Totten.	Philip O'Connor, Faribault.	Frederick Paff, St. Paul.	T. W. Baldwin & Co., St. Paul.	Smith, Cobb & Co., St. Paul.	N. G. Garcelone, Minneapolis.	Fred. P. Elliott, Minneapolis.	White Bros., Fargo, Dak.
				$0 20										
				12½										
$10 25														
10 50														
4														
5 25														
7s, 25 / 5s, 30														
11½														
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18														
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†16														
1 35														
2 03														
95														
68														
63														
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1 00														
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2 70														
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3 15														
4 90														
6 45														
2 20														
‡24 00														
50	15c., $1													
4 00														
1 75														
6 00	$3 75													
§1 80														
14														
14														
2 00														
20						$0 20							$0 22	
3 50														
2 50														
1 75						1 75							1 80	
2 55														
2 85														
3 15														
3 30														
3														
22½														
{ 10 00														
{ 11 00														
{ 6 00														
{ 7 50														
60														
9 78														

‡ Per ton. § Per gross.

Abstract of proposals received at

Articles.	Quantity required.	Bidders.						
		Holl & Parr, St. Paul.	P. H. Kelly & Co., St. Paul.	Dan Pinto, Litchfield, Minn.	Farwell Bros., St. Paul.	Torinus & Wilkinson, Stillwater.	Prendergrast Bros., St. Paul.	D. F. McCarthy, St. Ausgar.
Spades.....dozen..	1	...	.....	$10 50	$10 00	.....	.....	.....
Picks.....do....	½	...	.....	12 50	10 50	.....	.....	.....
Hoes, planter's.....do....	6	...	.....	5 75	5 25	.....	.....	.....
Scoop-shovels.....do....	1-6	...	.....	12 50	10 00	.....	.....	.....
Knives and forks.....do....	2	...	.....	8 50	7 50	.....	.....	.....
Knives, butcher.....dozens..	4	...	.....	2 40	1 90	.....	.....	.....
Knives, skinning.....do....	2	...	.....	3 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....
Knives, hunting.....do....	2	...	.....	3 90	4 50	.....	.....	.....
Tablespoons.....gross..	1	...	.....	4 75	5 25	.....	.....	.....
Teaspoons.....do....	1	...	.....	3 00	3 25	.....	.....	.....
Cups and saucers.....dozens..	30	...	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plates, 8-inch.....do....	24	...	.....	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bowls.....do....	12	...	.....	1 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamps.....do....	3	...	.....	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamp-chimneys, No. 1.....gross..	½	...	.....	5 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamp-chimneys, No. 0.....do....	½	...	.....	4 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
O burners.....dozens..	3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, harness.....pounds..	150	...	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, bridle.....do....	40	...	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-thread.....do....	4	...	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horse-collars.....dozen..	½	...	.....	†11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hames, harness.....do....	½	...	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridle-bits.....do....	1	...	.....	1 70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halter-rings.....gross..	1	...	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Writing-paper, assorted.....pounds..	75	...	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Letter-book.....number..	1	...	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Writing pens.....gross..	5	...	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Envelopes, letter.....number..	1,000	...	.....	2 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Envelopes, official.....do....	250	...	.....	4 95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Envelopes, document.....do....	25	...	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pass-books.....dozens..	2	...	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blank-books.....do....	1	...	.....	§16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead-pencils.....gross..	½	...	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ink, quarts.....bottles..	6	...	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rubber bands, assorted.....gross..	1	...	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ink-eraser.....number..	1	...	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sponge-bowl.....do....	1	...	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Letter-file.....do....	1	...	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eyelets.....box..	1	...	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eyelet-punch.....number..	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inkstand.....do....	1	...	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mucilage.....bottle..	1	...	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water-bowl.....number..	1	...	.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water-brush.....do....	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooking-stoves, No. 8.....number..	30	...	.....	15 25	12 70	$18 00	$15 22	$13 90
Cooking-stoves, No. 7.....	.....	...	.....	17 50	14 60	21 00	17 68	16 15
Cooking-stoves, No. 9.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 00
Heating-stoves.....number..	2	...	.....	8 00	8 00	.....	10 80	.....
Stove-pipe.....do....	300	...	.....	13	13	15	15	.....
Elbows.....do....	50	...	.....	14	16	17	21	.....
Fry-pans.....dozens..	6	...	.....	3 50	3 50	3 60	3 00	3 65
Coffee-pots.....do....	6	...	.....	3 60	3 50	3 00	4 36	6 00
Wash-basins.....do....	6	...	.....	1 25	1 40	2 25	2 56	1 85
Six-quart pans.....do....	6	...	.....	2 70	2 35	3 15	2 28	3 35
Camp-kettles, nests of 3.....do....	5	...	.....	2 47	‖17	5 00	‡24 48	.....
Tin cups, pints.....do....	20	...	.....	60	55	60	60	90
Tin plates.....gross..	2	...	.....	6 00	5 50	10 00	10 80	8 00
Dish-pans.....dozen..	1	...	.....	13 00	11 50	12 00	21 60	17 00
Candle-sticks.....do....	4	...	.....	60	55	40	84	60
Flooring, 6-inch, 2d quality.....M..	5	...	**$18 00**	19 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boards, common.....M..	2	...	**9 00**	11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Planks, assorted.....M..	1	...	**9 00**	11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beef-cattle, net.....pounds..	25, 000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No. 3.

† Per half dozen.

Devel's Lake agency—Continued.

Bidders.

Strong, Hackett & Chapin, St. Paul.	N. B. Harwood, St. Paul.	Hough & Dixon.	Norton & Ware, St. Paul.	Castner & Penner, St. Paul.	Clark & McClure.	Houston & Co., Anaka.	Frank Palmer, Fort Totten.	Philip O'Connor, Fariault.	Frederick Paff, St. Paul.	T. W. Baldwin & Co., St. Paul.	Smith, Cobb & Co., St. Paul.	N. G. Garcelone, Minneapolis.	Fred P. Elliott, Minneapolis.	White Bros., Fargo, Dak.
$9 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 50	*$7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 00	3 00 2 25 1 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 00	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 50	3 00 2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 25	4 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 50	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	.....	$0 33½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	.....	.....	80, 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
‡18 00	.....	.....	20 00 16 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 50	.....	.....	5 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 50	.....	.....	1 40 1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 00	.....	.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	$0 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2 10 1 25	2 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25, 75	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1 65	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3 00 4 50	4 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20c. to $2	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	§8, 39c	4 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	$6 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1 75	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	35	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2 00	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1 85	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	90	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	35	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 75 16 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 00 19 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
‖18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$22 75	$22 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$20 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	11 50	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	11 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	8 20	.....	.....	$7 88	$9 00	$10 00	$7 90	$7 94	**$7 50**	$6 98	.....

‡ Per dozen. § Per quire. ‖ Per pound.

Table of statistics relating to population, education

Name of agency and tribes.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites lawfully on reservation.		Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.	Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.	Number of school-buildings.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.					
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River agency.											
Mojaves	610	530	820	.....	7	1	50	.....	....	....	....
Chimehuevas			320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Hualapais *a*	.....	.....	620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Coahuillas *a*	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Cocopahs *a*	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Moquis Pueblo agency.											
Moquis Pueblos	850	850	1,700	.....	4	1	250	.....	....	2	2
Pima and Maricopa agency.											
Papagos	2,900	3,000	*b*5,900	15	2	.....	5,900	800	....	....	1
Pimas	2,200	2,300	4,100	16	8	11	.....	700	100	....	2
Maricopas			400								
San Carlos agency.											
Pinal and Aribaipa Apaches	.....	.....	1,051	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Chiricahua Apaches	.....	.....	297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Mojave paches	.....	.....	618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Yuma Apaches	.....	.....	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Tonto Apaches	.....	.....	629	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Coyotero Apaches	.....	.....	1,612	12	12	12	500	*c*400	....	....	....
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.											
Yumas	.....	.....	930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Mojaves	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
CALIFORNIA.											
Hoopa Valley agency.											
Hoopas	284	296	511	15	3	.....	.....	70	7	....	1
Redwoods			12								
Siahs			13								
Klamaths			44								
*Round Valley agency.**											
Potter Valley	.....	.....	307	18	12	25	952	76	6	7	2
Ukie			197								
Pitt River			60								
Red Wood			94								
Wylackie			172								
Cancow			148								
Little Lake			166								
Tule River agency.											
Tules, Tejons, Wichumnis, Kweahs, King's River, and Monaches	530	670	1,200	100	5	15	1,200	49	3	....	....
Indians in California not under an agent.											
Mission, Coahuila, Temecula, and other Indians	.....	.....	4,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Klamaths	.....	.....	1,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....

* 192 not on reservation. *a* Not on reservation. *b* Believed to be overestimated.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies.

Educational.										Religious.				Medical.		
No. of schools.		Number of teachers.	Number of scholars attending school 1 month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
Boarding.	Day.		Male.	Female.												
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	300	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
1	....	1	40	.....	12	30	$5,000 00	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	24	....	....
....	1	4	44	50	6	80	1,800 00	.....	....	1	.....	....	.....	350	....	....
....	1	2	44	22	9	39	1,750 00	25	12	1	4	....	*e* $50 00	450	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	3,237	36	20
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	....	1	.....	....	.....	930	12	18
....	1	1	47	31	10½	70	708 60	32	15	....	868	....	*e* 80 00 *d* 7 50	901	17	26
....	1	1	14	11	5	16	252 30	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	250	6	19
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....

c Brush houses. *d* For education. *e* For other purposes.

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c.,

Name of agency and tribes.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites lawfully on reservation.		Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.	Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.	Number of school-buildings.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.					
COLORADO.											
Los Pinos agency.											
Tabequache-Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche bands of Utes	.....	.....	2,000	100	14	5	80	2	2	4	....
White River agency.											
Grand River, Yampa, Uintah, and Peah's bands of Utes	425	475	900	1	4	2	100	2	2	1	1
DAKOTA.											
Cheyenne River agency.											
Two-Kettle Sioux Sans-Arc Sioux Minneconjou Sioux Blackfeet Sioux	.....	.....	*c*2,280	58	12	120	113	242	2	4	4
Crow Creek agency.											
Lower Yanctonnais Sioux	600	613	1,213	45	11	27	31	91	12	3	2
Devil's Lake agency.											
Sisseton Sioux Wahpeton Sioux Cut-Head Sioux	511	560	391 477 203	2	16	18	309	90	13	....	1
Flandreau agency.											
Flandreau Sioux	176	185	361	0	1	.....	361	78	5	....	....
Fort Berthold agency.											
Arickarees Gros Ventres Mandans Gros Ventres, (seceders) *f*	522	825	692 414 241 100	5	8	17	25	85	24	2	1
Lower Brulé agency.											
Lower Brulé Sioux	800	1,000	1,800	9	10	9	.....	12	16	6	1
Ponca agency.											
Poncas	381	349	730	150	6	26	20	150	20	1	1
Red Cloud agency.											
Ogallalla Sioux Northern Cheyennes Northern Arapahoes	.....	.....	6,000	.....	16	.....	2	.....	....	1	1
Spotted Tail agency.											
Upper Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux. Lower Brulé Sioux Northern Brulé Sioux Others	.....	.....	*g*2,315	369	13	63	3	5	2	8	1
Sisseton agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	825	920	1,745	148	15	16	1,745	248	41	....	5

a For education. *b* For other purposes.
c But one school supported by the United States Government; other contributions not reported.
d For school-building and missionaries' salary.

by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.										Religious.				Medical.		
No. of schools.		Number of teachers.	Number of scholars attending school 1 month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
Boarding.	Day.		Male.	Female.												
1	....	1	9	3	6	12	$605 26	2	2	....	4	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	1	1	9	5	9	8	1,250 00	7	4	....	.....	....	*b*$50 00 *a*150 00	210	....	....
2	3	8	76	78	10	145	*c* 800	29	5	....	.....	....	.....	857	93	87
1	2	3	42	21	10	47	2,100 00	36	12	1	39	1	*a*100 00 *b*1,400 00	1,100	57	24
1	....	4	18	47	10	65	1,140 00	19	16	1	234	1	*b*30 00	134	48	33
....	1	1	35	26	10	22	904 35	145	8	....	160	1	*b*300 00 *a*100 00	....	....	....
...	1	1	15	10	7	20	646 14	5	3	1	.....	2	*d*3,000 00	361	35	42
....	1	1	12	6	3	15	.....	.....	....	....	.....	1	.....	182	25	15
....	1	2	70	70	10½	103	1,064 00	10	....	1	.....	....	*a*150 00	.....	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	1	3	99	96	9	77	1,150 00	5	5	1	80	3	*b*3,663 00 *a*150 00	2,750	138	72
1	1	3	45	55	9	49	5,814 27	950	40	4	392	5	*b*1,375 00 *a*1,800 00	1,464	....	....

e Number issued to by military, Nov. 22, 1876. *f* Remain in the vicinity of Fort Buford.
g Number reported by Lieut. M. C. Foot as present at agency in September, 1876.

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c.,

Name of agency and tribes.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites lawfully on reservation.		Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.	Number of agency buildings erected during the year.	Number of school buildings.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.					
Standing Rock agency.											
Upper Yanctonnais Sioux, Lower Yanctonnais Sioux, Uncpapa Sioux, Blackfeet Sioux	.....	.....	*c*2,315	60	13	32	70	10	2	....	1
Yancton agency.											
Yankton Sioux	949	1,043	1,992	114	9	58	500	350	150	....	5
Indians in Dakota not under an agent, or absent from agencies.											
.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IDAHO.											
Fort Hall agency.											
Bannacks, Shoshones	864	748	648 964	3	6	44	40	1	....	1	2
Lemhi agency.											
Sheepeaters	.....	.....	300								
Bannacks	.....	.....	190	....	4	1	45	.....	....	2	1
Shoshones	.....	.....	450								
Nez Percés agency.											
Nez Percés	1,320	1,480	2,800	15	16	18	625	67	16	....	2
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.											
Cœur d'Alènes, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenays	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency.											
Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Apaches	1,641	2,139	2,029 1,703 48	24	15	39	112	2	....	1	1
Cheyennes absent from reservation	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Held as prisoners by military	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa and Comanche agency.											
Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches	1,213	1,772	1,090 1,570 325	6	13	14	6	4	....	....	1
Osage agency.											
Osage	1,397	1,282	2,679	244	16	67	244	100	....	1	1
Kaws	229	214	443	59	12	17	59	25	....	....	2 1
Pawnee agency.											
Pawnees	866	1,160	2,026	100	17	13	150	12	12	14	1

a For education. *b* For other puproses.

by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.										Religious.				Medical.		
No. of schools.			Number of scholars attending school 1 month or more.													
Boarding.	Day.	Number of teachers.	Male.	Female.	Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
....	1	1	9	6	5½	8	$220 00	10	....	....	500	....	.....	1,000	....	50
2	5	8	170	35	11	120	8,600 00	500	....	4	575	1	*a*$5,800 00	1,000	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
1	....	2	20	5	4	23	1,175 00	7	4	....	8	....	.....	326	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	231	....	1
2	1	4	40	29	10	55	6,838 64	140	15	2	710	....	*a*375 00	.....	....	....
	1	1	.....	.....	9	20	750 00									
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
1	....	4	62	50	6½	84	3,136 50	65	40	....	.....	....	*a*136 50	2,000	100	100
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
1	1	4	39	33	8	61	3,275 00	76	29	....	.....	....	*b*150 00 *a* 50 00	1,550	....	....
1	....	2	54	18	9	59	9,300 00	75	15	....	.....	....	*a*300 00	.....	....	....
1	....	1	31	13	10	28	6,830 00	22	8	....	.....	....	*b*700 00	700	125	175
1	....	1	57	26	12	44	5,481 42	.....	....	....	.....	....	*a*330 00	280	25	42
1	2	4	65	48	9	110	3,800 00	140	....	....	16	....	.....	400	95	150

c Number reported by Capt. R. E. Johnston as present at agency Nov 20, 1876.

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c.,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites lawfully on reservation.		Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.	Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.	Number of school-buildings.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.					
Quapaw agency.											
Quapaws	649	740	235	261	17	131	1,389	364	19	....	6
Confederated Kaskaskias, Piankeshaws, Weas, Peorias, and Miamies			202								
Ottawas			140								
Eastern Shawnees			97								
Wyandottes			258								
Senecas			240								
Modocs			117								
Straggling Black Bob Shawnees, and Pottawatomies	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox agency.											
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	684	692	417	154	17	27	606	242	10	1	5
Absentee Shawnees			647								
Mexican Kickapoos			312								
Union agency.											
Cherokees	9,379	9,293	18,672	10,010	800	700	18,672	18,672	....	....	74
Creeks	6,600	7,400	14,000	3,000	400	500	14,000	10,000	....	....	36
Choctaws	7,500	8,500	16,000	11,000	200	4,800	16,000	16,000	800	....	57
Chickasaws	2,900	2,900	5,800	1,800	1,800	2,700	5,800	.....	50	....	14
Seminoles	1,155	1,354	2,553	100	12	19	2,553	600	....	....	5
Wichita agency.											
Caddos and Delawares	593	627	580	....	21	21	600	103	23	....	1
Comanches			168								
Keechies and Wacos			155								
Tawacanies			100								
Wichitas			217								
Indians in Indian Territory not under an agent.											
Cittizen Pottawatomies	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IOWA.											
Sac and Fox agency.											
Sacs and Foxes	160	181	341	25	1	1	100	.....	....	....	1
KANSAS.											
Kansas agency.											
Pottawatomies, (Prairie band)	327	352	497	21	8	3	677	97	6	....	1
Kickapoos	122	130	252	22	5	.....	252	47	8	....	1
Indians in Kansas without an agency.											
Chippewas of Swan Creek and Munsees	31	30	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Mokohoko band of Sacs and Foxes	.....	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
MICHIGAN.											
Mackinac agency.											
Chippewas of Lake Superior	5,000	5,260	1,200	3,420	7	.....	.....	.....	....	....	20
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River			2,000								
Chippewas and Ottawas of Lake Michigan			7,000								
Pottawatomies of Huron			60								

a For education

by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.										Religious.				Medical.		
No. of schools.		Number of teachers.	Number of scholars attending school 1 month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
Boarding.	Day.		Male.	Female.												
3	2	7	148	130	10	149	$13,354 62	347	47	1	163	--	*b*$50 00 *a*1, 802 84	....	27	65
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
2	2	6	56	48	12	100	6, 698 00	71	6	....	16	....	*a*330 00	433	57	71
2	72	87	1, 195	1, 377	10	1, 525	54, 000 00	12, 000	300	30	7, 000	36	.....	.....	....	....
3	33	40	350	350	10	500	24, 158 00	.....	100	20	3, 000	12	.....	.....	....	....
2	54	60	600	600	5	600	27, 534 95	5, 000	....	24	1, 600	9	*b a*2,200 00	.....	....	....
4	9	16	220	200	10	300	46, 375 00	1, 000	....	10	500	10	.....	.....	....	....
....	5	5	60	90	9	141	2, 500 00	450	83	3	600	1	.....	.....	....	....
1	....	3	79	31	10	62	3, 900 00	95	30	....	24	....	*a*140 00	1, 640	....	15
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	...	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	1	1	7	5	9	7	650 00	24	10	....	.....	....	.....	16	8	8
1	....	1	18	24	11	28	3, 793 46	50	5	....	13	....	.....	16	24	22
1	....	1	19	20	10	28	3, 582 12	51	3	2	70	....	*a*220 00	8	14	13
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	...	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	5	5	87	85	10	96	2, 695 00	50	....	....	.....	....	*a*400 00	.....	....	....

b For other purposes.

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c.,

Name of agency and tribes.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites lawfully on reservation.		Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.	Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.	Number of school-buildings.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.					
MINNESOTA.											
Leech Lake agency.											
Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish Chippewas Chippewas of Mississippi	1,122	1,278	1,610 790	106	4	8	75	30	10	....	2
Red Lake agency.											
Red Lake Chippewas	503	675	1,178	125	7	13	600	150	16	2	2
White Earth agency.											
Mississippi Chippewas Pembina Chippewas Otter-Tail Chippewas	1,242	1,463	1,768 452 485	425	4	20	1,400	200	3	....	3
MONTANA.											
Blackfeet agency.											
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, (no tribal distinctions)	3,000	4,200	7,200	220	10	22	25	6	11	1	1
Crow agency.											
Mountain Crows	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
River Crows	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	....	....	1
Flathead agency.											
Flatheads	.....	.....	*381								
Pend d'Oreilles	402	456	858	150	10	18	250	170	8	....	2
Kootenays	161	178	390								
Fort Peck agency.											
Assinaboines	.....	.....	1,998	100	21	42	125	46	29	5	2
Yanctomais, Uncpapa, Brulé and Teton Sioux and Gros Ventres	.....	.....	6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
NEBRASKA.											
Great Nemaha agency.											
Iowas	102	122	224	80	6	19	315	42	1	....	2
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	44	56	100	10							
Omaha agency.											
Omahas	510	517	1,027	40	9	26	50	85	8	....	2
Otoe agency.											
Otoes and Missourias	215	239	454	46	10	8	.....	11	....	1	1
Santee agency.†											
Santee Sioux	376	417	793	45	8	33	793	180	37	....	6
Winnebago agency.											
Winnebagoes	710	790	1,500	400	1	20	1,000	175	15	1	4

* 295 still in Bitter Root Valley. *a* For education. *b* For other purposes.

by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.										Religious.				Medical.		
No. of schools.		Number of teachers.	Number of scholars attending school 1 month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Amount expended for education during year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
Boarding.	Day.		Male.	Female.												
1	....	1	17	15	8	27	$2,500 00	45	6	....	12	....	.....	130	50	40
....	1	1	8	10	8	18	550 00	14	4	....	10	1	*b*$800	1,178	40	40
1	1	4	64	64	8	85	5,526 67	230	50	3	600	5	*a*860 *b*11,483	426	69	58
....	1	2	20	28	10	31	1,248 70	18	8	....	25	....	.....	1,363	66	25
1	....	1	44	34	12	26	1,600 00	12	5	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	....	3	34	28	12	51	2,100 00	45	1	1	1,283	8	.....	977	92	80
....	1	2	23	23	2¼	27	288 46	11	11	....	8	....	.....	74	....	2
1	1	4	34	16	10	43	3,865 00	100	13	....	10	....	*b*700 00	.....	22	12
....	2	3	55	50	6½	64	1,674 20	.....	....	1	34	1	.....	.....	55	33
1	....	4	28	16	8½	21	2,804 63	42	10	....	.....	....	*b*500 00 *a*1,200 00	....	....	....
4	2	17	86	72	12	121	7,638 69	250	35	5	348	4	*b*200 00 *a*4,390 00	506	36	34
1	3	4	80	45	8½	78	5,000 00	150	10	....	.....	1	*b*1,450 00 *a*800 00	500	35	40

† Contributions from Episcopal Church not reported at Santee agency.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribes.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites lawfully on reservation.		Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.	Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.	Number of school-buildings.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.					
NEW MEXICO.											
Abiquiu agency.											
Utes	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Jicarilla Apaches	.....	.....	326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Cimarron agency.											
Jicarilla Apaches	.....	.....	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Muache Utes	.....	.....	230	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Mescalero agency.											
Mescalero Apaches	600	800	1,400	6	3	122	.....	.....	....	1	....
Navajo agency.											
Navajoes	5,852	6,016	11,868	3,500	8	6	.....	.....	....	1	1
Pueblo agency.											
Pueblos	4,000	4,400	8,400	.....	9	.....	4,000	*b*1,300	....	....	1
Southern Apache agency.											
Gila Apaches Mogollon Apaches Mimbre Apaches Ch'ricahua Apaches	600	1,000	1,600	.....	6	15	.....	.....	....	8	1
NEW YORK.											
New York agency.											
Senecas Oneidas Onondagas Cayugas Tuscaroras St. Regis	2,527	2,507	3,017 250 453 161 412 741	360	2	2,188	.....	912	16	....	31
NEVADA.											
Nevada agency.											
Pi-Utes on Pi-Ute reservation	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Pi-Utes in Northern Arizona *a*	.....	.....	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Pi-Utes in Utah *a*	.....	.....	528	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
Pi-Utes in Southern Nevada *a*	.....	.....	631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Pi-Utes in California *a*	.....	.....	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Pah-Utes on Pyramid Lake reserve	750	750	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	....	....	....
Shoshones	250	250	500	.....	9	5	.....	12	....	1	....
Pah-Utes on Walker River reserve	250	250	500	.....	6	3	.....	.....	....	....	....
*Western Shoshone agency.**											
Goship Utes *a* Shoshones, Western *a*	.....	.....	204 1945	40	.....	.....	2,500	.....	....	....	....
Indians in Nevada not under an agency.											
Pi-Utes *a*	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
NORTH CAROLINA.											
Eastern Cherokee agency.											
Eastern Cherokees	805	795	1,600	750	.....	.....	1,600	300	25	1	5
Other Eastern Cherokees scattered through Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....

* Farmer in charge. *a* Not on reservation. Taken from report of Messrs. Ingalls and Powell, 1873.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.										Religious.				Medical.		
No. of schools.			Number of scholars attending school 1 month or more.													
Boarding.	Day.	Number of teachers.	Male.	Female.	Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
														72	18	23
	1	2	17	9	6	17	$500 00									
	7	7	92	73	10	136	4,242 96	30	11	19		2	c$700			
	1	1	2	5	6	6	200 00				9			200	50	30
2	29	32	545	541	8	544	11,653 86	1,500	150	13	1,145	11	d3,500 c2,600	178	256	177
	1	1	8		6	8	350 00	8	8					200	15	4
	1	1	12		6		550 00	7	7					400		
														25	20	8
														8	150	120
1	4	5	147	96	8	127	1,978 30	650	30	7	373			5		

b From Report for 1875. *c* For education. *d* For other purposes.

Table of statistics relating to population, education

Name of agency and tribes.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites lawfully on reservation.		Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.	Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.	Number of school-buildings.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.					
OREGON.											
Grand Ronde agency.											
Molels, Clackamas, Rogue River, and other bands	340	415	755	23	4	9	755	375	....	....	1
Klamath agency.											
Klamaths Modocs Pi-Ute Snakes Walpahpe Snakes	453	597	676 100 100 174	25	11	24	1,000	40	11	1	3
Malheur agency.											
Pi-Utes Snakes	362	400	462 300	....	6	29	50	.....	....	1	1
Siletz agency.											
Rogue River, ShastaScoton, and thirteen other bands	500	600	1,100	5	3	14	950	125	25	....	1
Alseas, Sinselaws, Coos, and Umpquas	.....	.....	325	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
Umatilla agency.											
Walla Walla Cayuse Umatilla	304	378	128 385 169	6	9	18	300	14	2	....	1
Warm Springs agency.											
Wascoes Teninoes Warm Springs	252	248	263 50 187	500	6	19	500	70	....	....	2
Indians roaming on Columbia River.											
Renegades and others	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
UTAH.											
Uinta Valley agency.											
Uintah Utes	350	300	650	2	4	15	100	1	1	2	1
Indians in Utah not under an agent.											
Pah Vants*	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Goship Utes*	.....	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
WASHINGTON.											
Colville agency.											
Colvilles Spokanes Lakes Calispels O'Kinakanes Sans Poels and Nespeelums Methows	1,595	1,522	650 685 242 395 330 500 315	45	4	8	2,100	66	26	....	1

* Taken from report of Messrs. Powell & Ingalls, 1873.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.										Religious.				Medical.		
No. of schools.		Number of teachers.	Number of scholars attending school 1 month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
Boarding.	Day.		Male.	Female.												
1	....	2	34	40	10	51	$3,000 00	120	27	1	690	3	*b*$700	.....	....	....
1	....	3	23	11	12	23	3,850 00	35	10	1	90	....	.....	549	....	9
....	1	1	29	33	3	40	400 00	3	2	...	7	....	.....	650	15	10
....	1	1	77	37	12	43	1,325 00	98	78	....	65	....	.....	635	26	28
....	1	1	21	8	9	21	840 00	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	1	1	14	12	10	24	861 50	18	3	....	175	....	*b*250 00 *a*20 00	640	....	16
....	1	2	34	16	11	45	1,007 00	48	12	....	15	....	.....	1,269	3	17
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	1	1	25	.....	7	12	800 00	6	6	....	7	....	.....	250	15	8
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....
1	....	2	21	22	11	33	5,000 00	55	15	4	2,368	5	*a*1,750 00	300	....	....

a For education. *b* For other purposes.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribes.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites lawfully on reservation.		Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.	Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.	Number of school-buildings.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.					
Neah Bay agency.											
Makahs	258	280	538	7	9	7	.....	77	6	1	1
Puyallup agency.											
Muckleshoot	685	710	130	350	.....	9	.....	250	20	....	2
Puyallups			525								
Nisquallies			205								
Squaxins			50								
Chehalis			240								
Shoal Water Bay			60								
Grape Harbor			160								
Cowlitz			25								
Quinaielt agency.											
Quinaielts	275	301	122	250	6	13	300	7	3	....	1
Queets			114								
Hohs			80								
Quillehutes			260								
S'Kokomish agency.											
S'Klallams	390	435	550	....	7	29	825	100	....	....	1
Twanas			275								
Tulalip agency.											
Snohomish	1,500	1,750	900	360	8	13	3,250	100	5	1	2
Lummi			600								
Etakmur			550								
Swinomish			700								
Muckleshoot			500								
Yakama agency.											
Yakama, Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatshepum, Kliktat, Klinquit, Kowwassayee, Siaywas, Skinpah, Wisham, Shyiks, Ochechole, Kahmiltpah and Seapcat	1,600	2,500	4,100	14	14	31	2,500	230	11	1	2
WISCONSIN.											
Green Bay agency.											
Menomonees	735	787	1,522	.....	4	16	.....	300	60	1	3
Oneidas	689	698	1,387	.....	.....	6	1,387	272	....	....	2
Stockbridges	62	59	121	.....	.....	1	121	42	....	....	1
La Pointe agency.											
Chippewas:											
Red Cliff Band	357	369	726	1,097	13	29	3,696	210	2	....	6
Bad River	348	384	732								
Lac Courte d'Oreille	476	572	1,048								
Lac de Flambeau	307	358	665								
Fond du Lac	183	221	404								
Grand Portage	133	129	262								
Bois Fort	330	384	714								

a For education.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.										Religious.				Medical.		
No. of schools.		Number of teachers.	Number of scholars attending school 1 month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
Boarding.	Day.		Male.	Female.												
1	....	1	16	9	12	23	$2,500 00	15	....	....	.....	....	.....	241	15	26
1	....	2	41	11	6	34	2,000 00	32	8	....	135	1	.....	90	100	120
1	....	2	7	6	10	11	2,500 00	10	3	....	10	....	.....	306	21	19
1	....	2	27	20	10	24	2,800 00	30	8	....	20	2	.....	400	....	....
2	....	6	25	25	12	46	5,000 00	115	10	5	2,260	2	*a*$1,000	449	36	....
1	1	2	56	30	10	36	3,300 00	200	27	2	525	....	*b*356 00 *a*500 00	870	72	19
1	1	3	67	35	7	42	1,400 00	.....	....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	85	78
....	2	2	60	61	9	88	633 43	.....	....	2	345	....	*b*799 29 *a*633 43	....	....	....
....	1	1	18	....	6	16	200 00	.....	....	1	41	....	.....	.....	7	4
1	4	6	113	85	10	106	7,175 00	267	78	3	52	3	*b*2,120 00 *a*2,575 00	1,646	40	37

b For other purposes.

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c.,

Name of agency and tribes.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites lawfully on reservation.		Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.	Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.	Number of school-buildings.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.					
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.											
Winnebagoes	.....	.....	823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomies, (Prairie band)	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WYOMING.											
Shoshone agency.											
Shoshones, (eastern band)	700	1,100	1,800	40	9	33	100	17	....	1	1
INDIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA, INDIANA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND TEXAS.											
Miamies, Seminoles, Lipans, Tonkawas	.....	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPIT

Number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska	266,151
Number of Indians who are mixed-bloods	40,639
Number of white persons on Indian reservations:	
Employés	3,835
Other white persons not included	12,436
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress	104,818
Number of houses occupied by Indians	55,717
Number of Indian houses built during the year	1,702
Number of agency-buildings erected during the year	90
Number of school-buildings upon Indian reservations	367
Number of schools upon Indian reservations—boarding, 63; day, 281	344
Number of teachers	437
Number of scholars attending school one month or more—males, 6,028; females, 5,300	11,328

a Five civilized tribes in the Indian

by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.									Religious.				Medical.		
No. of schools.		Number of teachers.	Number of scholars attending school 1 month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
Boarding.	Day.		Male.	Female.												
								13			7			200	50	30

ULATION.

Aggregate average attendance during the year	7,094
Amount of money expended for education during the year	$362,496 03
Number of Indians who can read	25,622
Number of Indians who have learned to read during the year *a*	980
Number of church-buildings on Indian reservations	177
Number of Indians who are church-members	27,215
Number of missionaries on Indian reservations not included under teachers	132
Amount contributed by religious societies during the year for education and other purposes *a*	$62,076 56
Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year *a*	37,232
Number of births *a*	2,401
Number of deaths *a*	2,215

Territory not represented in this number.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Stock owned by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.
ARIZONA.									
Colorado River agency.									
Mojaves, Chimhuevas	128,000	.....	.....	470	470	110	....	.....	.....
Moquis Pueblo agency.									
Moquis Pueblos	.....	10,000	5	3,000	16	.....	....	.....	.....
Pima and Maricopa agency.									
Papagoes	70,400	27,000	.....	700	50	45,000	300	2,500	.....
Pimas and Maricopas	64,000	9,000	.....	7,300	200	1,800	12	800	.....
San Carlos agency.									
Pinal, Aribaipa, Tonto, Mojave, Coyotero, Chiricahua, and Yuma Apaches	2,528,000	.....	4	545	221	537	22	79	.....
CALIFORNIA.									
Hoopa Valley agency.									
Hoopas, Redwoods, Siahs, Klamaths	89,572	800	200	.....	.....	80	....	4	9
Round Valley agency.									
Potter Valley, Ukie, Pit River, Redwood, Wylackie, Cancow, Little Lake	207,360	2,560	800	250	50	118	2	.....	.....
Tule River agency.									
Tules, Tejons, Wichumnis, Keweahs, King's River, and Monaches	91,837	1,000	150	175	.....	150	2	.....	25
Mission Indian lands	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
COLORADO.									
Los Pinos agency.									
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche Utes	a11,784,800	500,000	14	36	14	3,000	20	70	.....
White River agency.									
Grand River, Yampa, Uintah, and Peah's bands of Utes	.....	.....	17	3	.....	3,000	20	.....	.....
DAKOTA.									
Cheyenne River agency.									
Two Kettle, Sans Arc, Mineconjou, and Blackfeet Sioux (b)	33,500,000	.....	.....	612	80	4,225	120	73	29
Crow Creek agency.									
Lower Yanctonnais Sioux	601,600	.....	104	150	.....	3,314	25	.....	19
Devil's Lake agency.									
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Head Sioux	230,400	225,000	35	190	.....	600	....	101	.....
Flandreau special agency.									
Flandreau Sioux	.....	.....	.....	510	56	83	....	152	20

a Includes White River Agency.

(b) Includes Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Standing Rock, and Lower Brulé agencies.

and sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes.

Produce raised during the year.					Other results of Indian labor.				Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.			Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	424	.....	.....	.....	.....
200	50	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	850	.....	90	10	.....
2,100	500	500	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	950	850	75	25	.....
40,000	150	4,000	120	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	800	700	75	25	.....
2,333	2,300	700	250	350	.....	800	.....	$1,000	715	205	6	6	88
940	.....	.....	.....	112	41,634	75	115	.....	.....	.....	17	33	50
3,439	1,000	1,528	584	661	452,805	100	1,040	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	75
1,700	200	50	175	75	.....	.....	1,000	.....	100	48	50	17	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	80	.....	1,045	25	50,000	39	320	15,000	100	20	3	47	50
8	.....	300	450	50	30,000	50	160	10,000	9	.....	.....	66	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	150	75,000	500	340	.....	75	242	.....	.....	100
.....	525	.....	.....	250	53,000	995	.....	350	400	150	.....	.....	100
.....	2,000	200	5,950	650	10,000	900	.....	4,000	209	160	50	.....	50
1,100	1,760	110	4,005	450	.....	50	.....	3,000	91	85	70	20	10

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Stock owned by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.
Fort Berthold agency.									
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans	8,320,000	86,400	120	800	.....	700	30	40	.....
Lower Brulé agency.									
Lower Brulé Sioux	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Ponca agency.									
Poncas	96,000	40,000	75	500	20	175	3	100	.....
Red Cloud agency.									
Sioux, Northern Cheyennes, and Arapahoes	.....	.....	.....	55	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spotted Tail agency.									
Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux	.....	.....	.....	300	150	6,000	60	100	.....
Sisseton agency.									
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	918,780	600,000	41	1,000	386	350	6	525	25
Standing Rock agency.									
Upper Yanctonnais, Lower Yanctonnais, Uncpapa, and Blackfeet Sioux	.....	.....	.....	400	400	4,000	50	20	60
Yancton agency.									
Yancton Sioux	400,000	200,000	1,000	1,000	130	1,500	25	250	150
IDAHO.									
Fort Hall agency.									
Bannacks and Shoshones	1,382,400	5,000	100	120	.....	3,000	2	21	1
Lemhi agency									
Shoshones, Bannacks, Sheepeaters	64,000	800	105	20	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nes Percés agency.									
Nes Percés	746,651	.....	45	3,000	900	14,000	70	9,000	500
INDIAN TERRITORY.									
Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency.									
Cheyennes, Arapahoes, & Apaches	4,441,600	.....	.....	423	120	4,000	100	600	.....
Kiowa and Comanche agency.									
Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches	3,549,440	200,000	70	503	103	6,000	250	650	.....
Osage agency.									
Osages	,466,167	63,000	125	2,875	.....	12,000	100	600	1,500
Kaws	100,141	25,000	70	280	.....	300	8	15	125
Pawnee agency.									
Pawnees	283,026	90,000	200	100	50	600	12	15	10
Quapaw agency.									
Quapaws, Confederate Peorias and Miamis, Ottawas, Eastern Shawnees, Wyandotts, Senecas, and Modocs, Black Bob band of Shawnees, and Pottawatomies	212,298	139,318	290	6,446	708	918	20	1,291	3,855

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

Produce raised during the year.					Other results of Indian labor.						Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
.....	10,500	50	8,600	200	54,000	500	863	$3,600	50	225	20	5	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
1,500	2,000	.....	1,250	550	12,000	.....	350	.....	100	150	33	.....	66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
.....	400	.....	450	150	350,000	55	50	1,500	30	50	.....	.....	100
800	1,750	30	1,805	2,650	60,202	1,566	3,157	.....	354	254	33	17	50
.....	2,000	.....	580	50	.....	.....	2,760	.....	130	120	.....	.....	100
800	12,600	.....	1,225	2,700	.....	1,000	.....	.....	400	400	50	.....	50
3,000	.....	75	3,034	160	15,000	300	300	.....	100	44	10	65	25
.....	.....	.....	1,000	3	.....	.....	75	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
21,800	2,750	6,650	3,025	60	50,000	.....	.....	650	525	250	75	25	.....
.....	7,080	.....	435	50	50,000	50	210	17,600	100	62	.....	25	75
.....	5,000	.....	.....	57	.....	52	.....	50,000	250	125	.....	.....	100
5,318	22,500	.....	1,250	300	.....	.....	.....	5,000	500	500	25	25	50
500	11,000	.....	1,195	150	10,000	.....	.....	500	79	79	50	.....	50
500	2,000	200	445	450	310,000	200	1,700	.....	145	5	25	.....	75
5,719	81,140	.....	4,265	2,425	.....	.....	6,380	.....	400	302	95	.....	5

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Stock owned by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.
Sac and Fox agency.									
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, Absentee Shawnees, Mexican Kickapoos	483,840	120,000	133	1,153	350	2,135	71	3,420	2,979
Union agency.									
Cherokees	5,031,351	.....	.....	7,000	1,000	12,000	1,100	400,000	3,500
Creeks	3,215,495	1,700,000	.....	62,000	500	5,000	500	30,000	1,000
Choctaws	6,688,000	2,000,000	.....	82,000	10,000	48,000	1,000	300,000	150,000
Chickasaws	4,650,935	30,000	.....	40,000	.....	20,000	400	25,000	10,000
Seminoles	200,000	130,000	.....	12,000	200	3,000	100	16,000	30,000
Unoccupied leased lands, Creek and Seminole, ceded lands in Indian Territory	2,327,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Cherokee lands	6,746,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita agency.									
Caddoes, Delawares, Comanches, Wacoes, Wichitas, Tawacanies, and Keechies	729,600	146,000	40	1,700	160	3,663	115	1,292	1,974
IOWA.									
Sac and Fox agency.									
Sacs and Foxes	419	200	.....	125	.....	600	1	2	25
KANSAS.									
Pottawatomie agency.									
Pottawatomies	77,357	50,000	63	855	155	875	13	475	400
Kickapoos	20,273	14,000	35	925	.....	375	2	75	25
MICHIGAN.									
Mackinac agency.									
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas, and Ottawas of Lake Michigan, and Pottawatomies of Huron	66,332	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	300	400
MINNESOTA.									
Leech Lake agency.									
Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish Chippewas	414,440	1,000	.....	250	10	70	.....	27	10
Red Lake agency.									
Red Lake Chippewas	3,200,000	1,000,000	10	350	50	150	.....	20	9
White Earth agency.									
Mississippi, Pembina, and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewas	796,672	414,720	70	1,068	255	190	3	626	278
MONTANA.									
Blackfeet agency.									
Blackfeet Bloods and Piegans	a26,451,200	34,800	16	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....

a Includes Fort Belknap and Fort Peck agencies.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

Produce raised during the year.					Other results of Indian labor.						Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
375	27,449	920	2,326	384	75,000	15	.....	$3,629	249	158	40	20	40
15,000	300,000	12,500	8,600	1,000	200,000	300	1,600	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
8,000	112,000	4,000	3,900	800	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
10,000	150,000	8,200	51,500	75,000	6,000,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
6,000	1,000,000	8,500	6,000	5,000	12,000	40	.....	8,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
500	200,000	400	9,500	1,000	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
500	46,200	688	430	.....	65,276	.....	860	20,400	.....	.....	35	15	50
600	.....	.....	1,050	.....	.....	100	400	3,000	50	25	50	25	25
477	26,000	100	2,687	2,045	18,000	.....	900	.....	.....	93	60	.....	.....
1,000	26,000	475	1,430	725		.....	100	.....	.....	61	60	.....	.....
5,000	4,000	10,000	51,200	1,000	200,000	20,000	.....	2,500	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
.....	2,025	30	3,300	290	.....	150	100	.....	30	320	40	60	.....
150	7,000	150	2,430	280	200,000	50	300	14,000	75	230	50	50	.....
3,025	2,629	1,340	12,532	2,119	200,000	300	6,884	10,500	275	130	63	31	6
.....	.....	.....	100	20	.....	.....	1,100	60,000	.....	.....	.....	80	20

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Stock owned by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.
Crow agency.									
Mountain and River Crows	6,272,000	.....	.....	.....	25	20,000	....	....	.....
Flathead agency.									
Flatheads, Kootenays, and Pend d'Oreilles	1,432,600	15,000	35	1,800	492	1,800	12	800	350
Fort Peck agency.									
Yanctonnais Sioux, Assinaboines, Gros Ventres, Uncpapa, Brulé, and Teton Sioux	.....	.....	70	30	70	.....	....	.....	.....
NEBRASKA.									
Great Nemaha agency.									
Iowas, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	20,863	30,000	80	900	45	252	12	177	314
Omaha agency.									
Omahas	143,225	140,000	.....	2,000	360	700	10	75	200
Otoe agency.									
Otoes and Missourias	85,680	150,000	400	400	.....	500	....	.....	50
Santee agency.									
Santee Sioux	115,076	23,000	16	584	100	426	4	300	30
Winnebago agency.									
Winnebagoes	109,844	100,000	80	2,000	100	400	2	4	400
NEW MEXICO.									
Abiquiu agency. Capote and Weeminuche Utes and Jicarilla Apaches	No lands	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	....	.....	.....
Cimarron special agency. Jacarilla Apaches, Muache Utes.									
Mescalero agency.									
Mescalero Apaches	570,240	.....	.....	.....	130	597	122	.....	.....
Navajo agency.									
Navajoes	3,328,000	.....	10	6,000	4	15,000	200	1,000	.....
Pueblo agency.									
Pueblos	439,664	50,000	.....	13,000	.....	2,000	700	800	150
Southern Apache agency.									
Mescalero, Gila, Mimbre, and Mogollon Apaches	480,000	20,000	20	30	.....	600	50	.....	.....
NEW YORK.									
New York agency.									
Senecas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, and Saint Regis	86,366	84,366	.....	22,000	10,000	975	2	1,440	1,845

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

Produce raised during the year.					Other results of Indian labor.						Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	67
4,500	100	3,150	3,475	112	100,000	.....	1,000	$5,000	150	75	30	60	10
50	500	320	8,385	250	3,393	100	60	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
1,400	15,600	350	1,450	810	.....	250	1,000	.....	75	65	75	.....	.....
5,500	3,500	1,000	2,200	300	125,000	600	800	1,000	250	200	90	10	.....
2,150	8,000	800	640	1,000	20,000	1,000	200	1,200	125	100	75	.....	25
2,365	6,150	60	6,370	570	43,500	600	2,000	6,300	376	.....	40	20	40
3,300	2,500	250	1,300	500	75,000	400	.....	500	250	250	93	2	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	37	28	.....	.....	.....
.....	51,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	3,500	650	90	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	1,680	100	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	100
13 100	65,460	55,300	8,180	4,150	.....	5,000	.....	.....	2,500	912	100	.....	.....

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribes.	Lands.					Stock owned by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.
NEVADA.									
Nevada agency.									
Pah-Utes { Pyramid Lake	322,000	1,000	.....	250	10	250	2	.....	.....
Pah-Utes { Walker River	318,815	1,000	.....	200	10	300	....	.....	.....
Pi-Utes, Moapa River	1,000	1,000	85	150	175	250	...	.....	.....
Western Shoshones (not on reservation)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	....	100	.....
NORTH CAROLINA.									
Eastern Cherokee special agency.									
Eastern Cherokees	70,000	10,000	.....	5,000	.....	100	....	500	1,500
OREGON.									
Grand Ronde agency.									
Molels, Clackamas, Rogue River, and others	61,440	4,000	6	3,900	.....	650	8	175	200
Klamath agency.									
Klamaths, Modocs, Wal-pah-pe and Yahooskin Snakes	1,056,000	15,000	20	100	.....	3,500	8	400	.....
Malheur agency.									
Pi-Utes and Snakes	1,778,560	6,000	180	10	60	400	....	.....	.....
Siletz agency.									
Rogue River and others	225,000	2,000	40	320	.....	200	6	117	33
Umatilla agency.									
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla	268,800	100,000	60	1,550	50	7,000	15	4,000	400
Warm Springs agency.									
Warm Springs, Wascoes, and Teninoes	464,000	3,600	32	800	40	3,000	10	750	.....
UTAH.									
Uintah Valley agency.									
Uintah Utes	2,039,040	320,000	16	300	125	600	6	539	5
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.									
Colville agency.									
Colvilles, Lakes, O'Kinaganes, San Poels, Nespeelums, Spokanes, Calispels, and Methows	2,800,000	2,000	.....	1,657	105	4,050	8	750	25
Neah Bay agency.									
Makahs	23,040	.....	10	.....	.....	12	....	15	20
Puyallup agency.									
Puyallups, Nisquallies, Chehalis, Squaxins, Shoal Water Bay, Muckleshoot, Grape Harbor, and Cowlitz	32,20[illegible]	16,800	11	1,489	300	530	2	310	75

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

Produce raised during the year.					Other results of Indian labor.						Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
1,000	10	250	250	200	.....	.....	} 200	.....	200	} 40	50	25	25
800	.....	50	.....	125	.....	.....				} 30	50	25	25
1,200	180	350	30	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	40
1,000	300	600	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	$300	1,200	400	.....	.....	.....
3,000	12,000	.....	11,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	200	150	94	5	1
3,000	.....	2,500	600	650	465,000	550	6,500	1,500	275	.....	80	.....	.....
300	.....	200	500	450	200,000	50	300	2,000	400	150	25	55	20
250	25	400	5,300	75	.....	.....	820	.....	20	2	8	25	67
1,000	.....	1,450	300	200	142,895	50	350	.....	300	178	80	5	15
800	200	900	3,350	430	45,435	300	200	.....	150	.....	75	25	.....
8,050	100	200	2,000	52	33,390	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	50	50	.....
800	150	450	790	60	2,250	60	400	2,200	100	100	25	13	62
6,000	100	1,100	2,420	51	.....	650	3,000	10,000	1,523	310	33	67	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,500	25	.....	150	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	90	.....
1,000	300	2,000	6,425	820	.....	500	4,000	.....	400	360	.....	50	50

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribes.	Lands.					Stock owned by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.
Quinaielt agency.									
Quinaielt, Queets, Hohs, and Quillehutes	224,000	.....	15	6	8	50	....	.....	.....
Skokomish agency.									
S'Klallams, Skokomish or Twanas	4,987	500	50	75	15	100	....	57	.....
Tulalip agency.									
D'Wamish, Snohomish, Lummi, Etakmur, Swinomish, and Muckleshoot	49,231	60	30	20	5	48	....	130	50
Yakama agency.									
Yakamas, Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatshepum, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kowassayee, Siaywas, Skinpah, Wisham, Shyiks, Ochecholes, Kamiltpah, and Seapcat	800,000	100,000	318	5,632	300	16,000	200	3,000	250
WISCONSIN.									
Green Bay agency.									
Stockbridges	308,740	1,500	.....	460	40	40	....	57	76
Oneidas		20,000	.....	4,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menomonees		.....	35	950	205	375	....	214	500
La Pointe agency.									
Chippewas of Lake Superior	536,756	8,820	79	750	23	71	....	123	.....
WYOMING.									
Shoshone agency.									
Shoshones	1,520,000	16,000	30	270	40	3,500	6	1,227	.....

RECAPIT

Number of acres in reservations †	159,287,778
Number of acres tillable	9,107,244
Number of acres cultivated by the Government during the year	5,665
Number of acres cultivated by the Indians during the year	318,194
Number of acres broken by the Government during the year	1,368
Number of acres broken by the Indians during the year	28,253
Number of rods of fencing made during the year	73,788
Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits‡	26,873
Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits‡	14,323

PRODUCE RAISED DURING THE YEAR.

Bushels of wheat by Government, 20,565; by Indians, 463,054	483,619
Bushels of corn by Government, 27,968; by Indians, 2,229,463	2,257,428
Bushels of oats and barley by Government, 20,332; by Indians, 134,780	155,112
Bushels of vegetables by Government, 35,205; by Indians, 278,049	313,254
Tons of hay cut by Government, 92,882; by Indians, 13,215	116,097
Tons of melons raised by Government, 51; by Indians, 303	354
Tons of pumpkins raised by Government, 48; by Indians, 876	924

* Logs cut and sold, not included in lumber sawed, 1,082,000 feet.
‡ Five of the civilized tribes in the Indian Territory not included.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Concluded.

Produce raised during the year.					Other results of Indian labor.				Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.			Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
.....	.....	210	.....	7	.....	50	20	$2,000	150	104	100	.....	.....
.....	.....	60	860	175	*1,08[illegible],000	50	150	.....	200	200	75	25	.....
.....	10	7	1,700	160	32,000	160	.....	200	1,500	250	66	34	.....
30,600	200	8,104	7,600	1,030	559,447	650	2,920	2,000	.....	623	99	.....	.....
750	600	1,000	500	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	20	100	.....	.....
5,000	9,000	9,000	6,090	40	.....	500	.....	.....	300	320	100	.....	.....
520	7,800	2,030	17,750	1,018	655,000	200	1,750	2,000	500	300	100	.....	.....
.....	655	775	10,210	254	25,000	1,000	100	18,350	793	660	30	40	.....
.....	.....	250	800	20	12,000	50	250	10,000	300	65	12	36	52

ULATION.

STOCK OWNED.

Horses, by Government, 418; by Indians, 304,094	304,512
Mules, by Government, 669; by Indians, 5,949	6,618
Cattle, by Government, 4,634; by Indians, 811,308	815,942
Swine, by Government, 438; by Indians, 214,076	214,514
Sheep, by Government, 964; by Indians, 447,295	448,259

OTHER RESULTS OF INDIAN LABOR.

Feet of lumber sawed	11,139,227
Cords of wood cut	51,107
Value of furs sold	331,279
Bales of cotton raised	3,200
Barrels of molasses made	7,000
Pounds of sugar made	245,000
Tons of coal mined	58,584

† Indian lands without agency, viz:

Cœur de Aléne reserve in Idaho	736,000
Reservations in Kansas	126,361
Mille Lac reserve in Minnesota	61,014
	923,375

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, area of each reservation in square miles and acres, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River	Colorado River	Mojave, Cocopah, Hualpai, Yuma, and Chimehueva.	200	‡128,000	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, May 15, 1876.
Gila River	Pima and Maricopa	Pima and Maricopa	100	‡64,000	Act of Congress approved February 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401, and Executive order, August 31, 1876.
Papago	do	Papago	110	†70,400	Executive order, July 1, 1874.
White Mountain	San Carlos	Apache, Coyetero, Chilion, Yuma, and Mojave, Aravapai, Tonto, and Pinal Apache—Cochise's band of Apache	3,950	2,528,000	Executive orders, November 9, 1871, December 14, 1872, August 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, and April 27, 1876.
Moquis Pueblo	Moquis Pueblo	Moqui Pueblo	.....	.....	
Total			4,360	2,790,400	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Hoonsolton, Hoopa, Redwood, Miscott, Cernalton, and Tishtang-a-tang.	140	‡89,572	Act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Executive order, June 23, 1876.
Round Valley	Round Valley	Ukie, Pitt River, Cancow, Redwood, Wylackie, Potter Valley, and Little Lake.	324	†207,360	Acts of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; and March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, March 30, 1870, April 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876.
Tule River	Tule River	Tule, Manache, and Tejon	143½	‡91,837	Executive orders, January 9, 1873, and October 3, 1873.
Mission	Mission	Coahuilla, Mission, Temecula, and others	93⅓	*60,000	Executive orders, December 27, 1875, and May 15, 1876.
Total			701	448,769	
COLORADO.					
Ute	White River	Grand River, Yampa, and Uintah Ute	18,320	‡11,724,800	Treaty of October 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673; treaty of March 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved April 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36, and Executive orders, November 22, 1875, and August 17, 1876.
Do	Los Pinos	Capote, Muache, Tabequache, and Weeminuche Ute.			
DAKOTA TERRITORY.					
Devil's Lake	Devil's Lake	Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-head Sioux.	360	†230,400	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167.
Lake Traverse	Sisseton	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,435	*918,780	Do.
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	13,000	8,320,000	Executive order, April 12, 1870.
Sioux	Standing Rock	Upper and Lower Yanctonai, Oncpapa, and Blackfeet Sioux.	52,344	†33,500,000	Treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, January 11, 1875, March 16, 1875, and May 20, 1875.
Do	Cheyenne River	Two-Kettle, Minneconjou, Sans Arc, and Blackfeet Sioux.			
Do	Spotted Tail	Ogallalla and Upper Brulé Sioux			
Do	Red Cloud	Ogallalla Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Arapahoe.			
Do	Lower Brulé	Lower Brulé			

Old Winnebago	Crow Creek	Yanctonai and Two-Kettle Sioux	650	*416,000	Order of Department, July 1, 1863, (see Annual Report, 1863, p. 318;) treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Crow Creek	do	do	290	*185,600	Do.
Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux	625	*400,000	Treaty of April 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744; and treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Ponca	Ponca	Ponca	150	†96,000	Treaty of March 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997; and supplemental treaty, March 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
	Flandreau	Santee Sioux			Lands selected by 85 Indian families as homesteads.
Total			68,854	44,066,780	
IDAHO TERRITORY.					
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Nez Percé	1,167	†‡746,651	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Cœur d'Alêne		Spokane and Cœur d'Alêne	1,150	†736,000	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and November 8, 1873.
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Shoshone, Boise, and Bruneau Bannack	2,160	††1,382,400	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Bannack, Shoshone, and Sheepeater	100	64,000	Unratified treaty of September 24, 1868; and Executive order, February 12, 1875.
Total			4,577	2,929,051	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Quapaw	Quapaw	Quapaw	89½	*56,685	Treaty of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424; and treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Peoria	do	Peoria, Kaskaskia, Piankeshaw, Wea, and Miami.	78½	*50,301	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Ottawa	do	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	23½	‡14,860	Do.
Shawnee	do	Eastern Shawnee	21	*13,048	Treaty of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; treaty of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs made June 23, 1875; confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Modoc	do	Modoc	6	*4,040	Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Wyandott	do	Wyandott	33½	*21,406	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Seneca	do	Seneca	81	*51,958	Treaty of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; treaty of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee	18,402	4,250,000	Cherokee lands embraced within Arapahoe and Cheyenne reservation, treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593, not including 230,114 acres embraced in Pawnee reservation.
				2,496,000	Cherokee lands between the Cimarron River and 100°; unoccupied.
				‡5,031,351	Cherokee lands east of 96°.
				11,777,351	Treaty of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414; treaty of Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478; treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.

*Surveyed. †Partly surveyed. ‡Out-boundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.					
Creek	Union	Creek	5,024	‡3,215,495	Treaty of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417; treaty of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw	10,450	‡6,688,000	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw	7,267	*4,650,935	Do.
Seminole	do	Seminole	312½	‡200,000	Treaty of March 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755.
Pawnee	Pawnee	Pawnee	442	*283,026	Act of Congress approved April 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29.
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee			Treaty of February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159.
Sac and Fox	do	Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	756	*483,840	Treaty of February 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage	2,291	*1,466,167	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, March 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kansas	Kaw	Kansas or Kaw	156½	*100,141	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Arapahoe and Cheyenne		Unoccupied			Treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593. [4,250,000 acres Cherokee lands; 427,000 acres Creek country.]
Do	Cheyenne and Arapahoe	Arapahoe, Cheyenne, and Apache	6,940	*4,441,600	Executive order, August 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, October 19, 1872; (annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wichita	Wichita	Wichita, Caddo, Waco, Tawacamie, Kechie, Ionie, Delaware, and Penetethka Comanche.	1,140	*729,600	Unratified agreement, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa	Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Delaware.	5,546	*3,549,440	Treaty of October 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
			1,620	1,036,800	Unoccupied leased lands not included in Indian reservations.
			1,117	715,000	Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands not included in Indian reservations, except 52,912 acres Creek lands in Pawnee reserve.
			900	576,000	Seminole ceded lands.
Total			62,696	40,125,693	
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, Pottawatomie, and Winnebago.	1	419	By purchase. (See act of Congress, March 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.)

KANSAS.					
Kickapoo	Pottawatomie	Kickapoo	32	*20, 273	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
Pottawatomie	do	Prairie band of Pottawatomie	121	*77, 357	Treaty of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; treaty of November 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; Relinquis. htreaty, February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531.
Kansas			122	*77, 965	Treaty of October 5, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1111; act of Congress, May 8, 1872, vol. 17, p. 85.
Chippewa and Munsee		Chippewa and Munsee	7	*4, 395	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Miami		Miami	16	*10, 608	Treaty of June 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1093.
Black Bob		Black Bob's band of Shawnee	52	*33, 393	Treaty of May 10, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1053.
Total			350	223, 991	
MICHIGAN.					
Ontonagon	Mackinac	Ontonagon band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	4	*2, 551	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, September 25, 1855.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux De Sert bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	82½	*52, 684	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Isabella	do	Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	17½	*11, 097	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaty of August 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633; and treaty of October 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657.
Total			104	66, 332	
MINNESOTA.					
Red Lake	Red Lake	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa.	5, 000	‡3, 200, 000	Treaty of October 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667.
White Earth	White Earth	Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, Otter Tail, Pillager, and Gull Lake.	1, 244⅓	*796, 672	Treaty of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719.
Mille Lac	do	Mille Lac band of Chippewa	95	*61, 014	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; treaty of May 7, 1864, (article 12,) vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
Leech Lake	Leech Lake	Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa.	147½	*94, 440	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; treaty of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, p. 693; treaty of March 19, 1867; vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, November 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Winnebagoshish, (Oak Point)	do	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewa.	500	†320, 000	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, October 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Fond du Lac	La Pointe	Fond du Lac band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	156	*100, 121	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Bois Forte	do	Boise Forte band of Chippewa	168	†107, 509	Treaty of April 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
Pigeon River, (Grand Portage.)	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	81	*51, 840	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Total			7, 392	4, 731, 596	

* Surveyed. † Partly surveyed. ‡ Out-boundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MONTANA TERRITORY.					
Jocko	Flathead	Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenay	2,240	1,433,600	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	41,330	26,451,200	Treaty of October 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and August 19, 1874; act of Congress approved April 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; and Executive order April 13, 1875.
Do	Fort Peck	Gros Ventre, River Crow, and Assiniboine, Teton, Santee, and Yanctonnai Sioux			
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow	9,800	6,272,000	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649.
Total			53,370	34,156,800	
NEBRASKA.					
Niobrara	Santee	Santee Sioux	180	*115,076	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; Executive orders, February 27, 1866, July 20, 1866, November16, 1867, August 31, 1869, and December 31, 1873.
Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago	171	*109,844	Treaty of March 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; agreement of Omahas, July 31, 1874; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, (Indian appropriation act,) vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874.
Omaha	Omaha	Omaha	224	*143,225	Treaty of March 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians, with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of March 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; act of Congress, approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, (Indian appropriation act,) vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874.
Otoe	Otoe	Otoe and Missouria	134	‡85,680	Treaty of December 9, 1854, vol. 11, p. 605; act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.
Iowa	Great Nemaha	Iowa	25	‡16,000	Treaty of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074; treaty of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171.
Sac and Fox	do	Sac and Fox of the Missouri	8	*§4,863	Treaty of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074; treaty of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; act of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.
Total			742	474,688	
NEVADA.					
Pyramid Lake	Nevada	Pah-Ute	503	‡322,000	Executive order, March 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	498	‡318,815	Executive order, March 19, 1874.
Moapa River	do	Sheav-wit, Pa-wea-pit, Ta-nout, Chenve-wava, and Kal-ba-bit Pi-Ute.	2	‡1,000	Executive orders, March 12, 1873, and February 12, 1874, and act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445. Selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Total			1,003	641,815	

NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Navajo	Navajo	Navajo	5,200	†3,328,000	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667.
Pueblo	Pueblo	Pueblo	687	‡439,664	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved December 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71.
Mescalero Apache, (Fort Stanton.)	Mescalero Apache	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache	891	570,240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, February 2, 1874, and October 20, 1875.
	Abiquiu	Capote and Weeminuche Ute and Jicarilla Apache.			No reservation.
	Cimarron	Muache Ute and Jicarilla Apache			
Hot Springs	Southern Apache	Gila, Mogollon, and Mimbre Apache	750	480,000	Executive orders, April 9, 1874, and December 21, 1875.
Total			7,528	4,817,904	
NEW YORK.					
Tuscarora	New York	Tuscarora	7¾	5,000	Treaty of January 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551; and arrangement between the Indians and the State of New York.
Tonawanda	do	Seneca	11¼	*7,549	Treaty of November 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by Indians and held in trust by the controller of New York; deed dated February 14, 1862.
Cattaraugus	do	Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga	34	21,680	Treaty of June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70; and treaty of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Allegany	do	Seneca	47½	30,469	Treaty of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Oil Spring	do	do	1	640	By arrangement with the State of New York.
Cayuga	do	Cayuga			Treaty of November 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York.
Onondaga	do	Onondaga and Oneida	9½	6,100	Do.
Oneida	do	Oneida	½	288	Do.
Saint Regis	do	Saint Regis	23	14,640	Treaty of May 31, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55.
Total			135	86,366	
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Qualla Boundary	Eastern Cherokee	Eastern band of Cherokees of North Carolina.	109	‡70,000	Held by deed to Indians under United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Berranger and others, dated October 23, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139.
OREGON.					
Umatilla	Umatilla	Umatilla, Cayuse, and Walla Walla	420	†268,800	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	Warm Spring, Wasco, and Tinino	725	464,000	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde	Calapooia, Molel, Umpqua, Tumwater, Clackama, and Rogue River.	96	*61,440	Treaty of January 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143; treaty December 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order, June 30, 1857.
Siletz	Siletz	Shasta, Scoton, Sinselaw, Rogue River, Alsea, Coos, Umpqua, and others.	352	†225,000	Unratified treaty, August 11, 1855; Executive orders, November 9, 1855, and December 21, 1865; and act of Congress, March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446.

* Surveyed. † Partly surveyed. ‡ Out boundaries surveyed. § In Kansas.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OREGON—Continued.					
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin band of Snake.	1,650	†1,056,000	Treaty of October 14, 1864, vol. 15, p. 707.
Malheur	Malheur	Pi-Ute and Snake	2,779	†1,778,560	Executive orders, March 4, 1871, September 12,1872, May 15, 1875, and January 28, 1876.
Total			6,022	3,853,800	
UTAH TERRITORY.					
Uintah Valley	Uintah	Uintah Ute, Pah-vant, Goship Ute, and Pah-Ute.	3,186	††2,039,040	Executive order, October 3, 1861; act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.					
Makah	Neah Bay	Makah	36	23,040	Treaty of Neah Bay, January 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, October 26, 1872, January 2, 1873, and October 21, 1873.
Quinaielt	Quinaielt	Quinaielt, Quillehute, Queet, and Hoh.	350	224,000	Treaty of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, November 4, 1873.
S'Kokomish	S'Kokomish	S'Klallam, Twana, and S'Kokomish	8	*4,987	Treaty of Point no Point, January 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, February 25, 1874.
Chehalis	Puyallup	Chehalis, Chinook, and Clatsop	6½	*4,225	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864.
Shoalwater	do	Chehalis and Shoalwater	½	*335	Executive order, September 22, 1866.
Squxain Island, (Klah-che-min.)	do	Nisqually, Puyallup, Steilacoom, Squaxin, and five others.	2	*1,494	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132.
Nisqually	do	do	7½	*4,717	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, January 20, 1857.
Puyallup	do	do	28	*18,062	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and September 6, 1873.
Muckleshoot	Tulalip		5	*3,367	Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and April 9, 1874.
Port Madison	do	Dwamish, Suquamish, and Lummi	11½	*7,284	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, October 21, 1864.
Swinomish, (Perry's Island)	do	do	12	*7,195	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, September 9, 1873.
Lummi, (Chah-choo-sen)	do	do	20	*12,312	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, November 22, 1873.
Snohomish or Tulalip	do	do	35	*22,490	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, December 23, 1873.
Yakama	Yakama	Yakama	1,250	†800,000	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
Colville	Colville	Colville, Methow, Spokane, Calispel, Lake, Cœur d'Aléne, and Pend d'Oreille, and others.	4,375	2,800,000	Executive orders, April 9, 1872, and July 2, 1872.
Total			6,147	3,933,508	

WISCONSIN.					
Red Cliff	La Pointe	La Pointe band (Buffalo, chief,) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	22	*13, 993	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, February 21, 1856; (lands withdrawn by General Land-Office, May 8, 1863.)
La Pointe, (Bad River)	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	194	*124, 333	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Lac Court d'Oreilles	do	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas	108	*69, 136	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress, approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Lac de Flambeau	do	Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas	109	*69, 824	Do.
Menomonee	Green Bay	Menomonee	362	†231, 680	Treaty of October 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; treaty of May 12, 1854, vol, 10, p. 1064; and treaty of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Stockbridge	do	Stockbridge and Munsee	18	*11, 520	Treaty of November 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; treaty of February 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663; and treaty of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress, approved February 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404.
Oneida	do	Oneida	102	*65, 540	Treaty of February 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.
Total			915	586, 026	
WYOMING TERRITORY.					
Wind River	Shoshone	Eastern bands of Shoshone and Bannack.	2, 375	†1, 520, 000	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress, approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166; and December 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291.
Grand total			248, 887	159, 287, 778	

* Surveyed. † Partly surveyed. ‡ Out-boundaries surveyed.

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Twenty-one installments, unappropriated, at $30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 10	.....	$630,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Purchase of clothing	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	....do	$26,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, § 14	5,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Pay of physician and teacher	....do	....do	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Three installments, for seed and agricultural implements.	Three installments, of $2,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 583, § 8.	.....	7,500 00	.....	.....
Do	Pay of a second blacksmith, iron and steel	Eighth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 8.	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not published.	75,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Assinaboines	....do	....do	....do	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.	....do	Eighth article treaty of September 1, 1868.	....do	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 28, 1867.	Twenty-one installments, unappropriated, at $20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, § 10	.....	420,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Purchase of clothing, same article	.....	....do	14,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	.....	Vol. 15, p. 597, § 13	7,700 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Three installments, for the purchase of seeds and of agricultural implements.	Three installments, of $2,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 595, § 8.	.....	7,500 00	.....	.....
Do	Pay of second blacksmith, iron and steel	.....	Vol. 15, p. 597, § 8.	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaws	Permanent annuity in goods	.....	Vol. 1, p. 619	.....	.....	$3,000 00	.....
Chippewas, Boise Forte band.	Twenty installments, for blacksmith, assistants, iron, tools, &c.	Nine installments, at $1,500 each, unappropriated.	Vol. 14, p. 766, § 3.	.....	13,500 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty installments, for schools, instructing Indians in farming, and for the purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	Nine installments, at $1,600 each, unappropriated.	....do	.....	14,400 00	.....	.....

Do	Twenty installments of annuity, in money, goods, or other articles, provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	Annuity, $3,500; goods, &c., $6,500; provisions, &c., $1,000; nine installments unappropriated.	....do		99,000 00		
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Support of smith and shop, and pay of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President.	Estimated at	Vol. 10, p. 1112	1,800 00			
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Ten installments in money, at $20,000 each, third article treaty of February 22, 1855, and third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	Eight installments, of $20,000 each, due.	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 3		160,000 00		
Do	Ten installments, for support of schools, in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture, and assisting them in becoming self-sustaining, support of a physician and purchase of medicines.	One installment to be appropriated, of $11,500.	Vol. 16, p. 719, § 3		11,500 00		
Do	Forty-six installments, to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	Sixteen installments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3		16,000 00		
Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagosh band.	Forty installments: in money, $20,666.66; goods, $8,000, and for purposes of utility, $4,000.	Eighteen installments, of $22,666.66 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.		407,999 88		
Do	Ten installments, for purposes of education, per third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	Eight installments, of $3,000 each, due.	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 3		24,000 00		
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribes of Chippewas.	$10,000 as annuity, to be paid *per capita* to the Red Lake band, and $5,000 to the Pembina band, during the pleasure of the President.		Vol. 13, p. 668, § 3	15,000 00			
Do	Fifteen installments, of $12,000 each, for the purpose of supplying them with gilling-twine, cotton-maitre, linsey, blankets, &c.	Estimated, Red Lake band, $8,000, and Pembina band, $4,000; two installments, each, due.	Vol. 13, p. 689, § 3		24,000 00		
Do	Fifteen installments, to pay one blacksmith, physician, miller, farmer, $3,900; iron and steel and other articles, $1,500; carpentering, &c., $1,000.	Two installments, at $6,400 each, due.	Vol. 13, p. 690, § 4		12,800 00		
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Second article treaty of November 16, 1805, $3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, $600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, $6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13.			9,600 00	
Do	Provisions for smiths, &c	Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9.			920 00	
Do	Interest on $390,257.92, articles ten and thirteen treaty of January 22, 1855.		Vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13			19,512 89	390,257 92
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon.	Five installments, for beneficial purposes, under direction of the President, treaty of June 25, 1855.	Three installments, of $2,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 694, § 2.		6,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for pay and subsistence of one physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming, and school-teacher.	Three installments, of $5,600 each, due.	....do		16,800 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for salary of head chief	Three installments, of $500 each, due.	....do		1,500 00		
Creeks	Permanent annuities	Treaty of August 7, 1790	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4			1,500 00	
Do	....do	Treaty of June 16, 1802	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2			3,000 00	
Do	....do	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4			20,000 00	490,000 00

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Creeks—Continued..	Smiths, shops, &c	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4.			$1,110 00	$22,200 00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.			600 00	12,000 00
Do	Allowance during the pleasure of the President for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagonmaker, education, and assistance in agricultural operations, &c.	Treaty of February 14, 1833; and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	$840 00 270 00 600 00 1,000 00 2,000 00			
Do	Interest on $200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6.			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $675,168, held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1866, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3.			33,758 40	675,168 00
Crows	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial, woollen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woollen hose, calico and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	22,723 00			
Do	For the purchase of such articles from time to time as the necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper.	do	do	10,000 00			
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do	do	5,900 00			
Do	Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.	Thirteen installments, of $3,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 7.		$39,000 00		
Do	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8.	3,250 00			
Do	For the purchase of such beneficial objects as the condition and necesities of the Indians may require.	do	Vol. 15, p. 652, § 9.	20,000 00			

Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory.	Twenty installments, of $150,000, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Three installments, of $4,250 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 928, § 6.		12,750 00	
Do	Twenty installments, for agricultural schools and teachers.	Three installments, of $3,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 929, § 14		9,000 00	
Do	Twenty installments, for a smith and carpenter shop and tools.	Three installments, of $500 each, due.	....do		1,500 00	
Do	Twenty installments, for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Three installments, of $1,200 each, due.	....do		12,600 00	
Flatheads and other confederated tribes.	Twenty installments, for agricultural and industrial school, providing necessary furniture, books, stationery, &c., and for the employment of suitable instructors.	Three installments, of $2,100 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 977, § 5.		6,300 00	
Do	Five installments, fourth series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Two installments, of $3,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 976, § 4.		6,000 00	
Do	Twenty installments, for two farmers, two millers, blacksmith, gunsmith, tinsmith, carpenter and joiner, and wagon and plow maker, $7,400, and keeping in repair blacksmith's, carpenter's, wagon and plow makers' shops, $500.	Three installments, of $7,900 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 977, § 5.		23,700 00	
Do	Twenty installments, for keeping in repair flouring and saw mill, and supplying the necessary fixtures.	Three installments, of $500 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 977, § 5.		1,500 00	
Do	Twenty installments, for pay of physician $1,400, keeping in repair hospital, and for medicine, $300.	Three installments, of $1,700 each, due.	....do		5,100 00	
Do	Twenty installments, for repairing buildings for various employés, &c.	Three installments, of $300 each, due.	....do		900 00	
Do	Twenty installments, for each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreille tribes, at $500 each.	Three installments, of $1,500 each, due.	....do		4,500 00	
Gros Ventres	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary.	Treaty not published, (eighth article, July 13, 1868.)		35,000 00		
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance on $157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9			2,875 00	57,500 00
Kansas	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent		Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2			10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoos	Interest on $93,581.09, at 5 per cent		Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2			4,679 05	93,581 09
Klamaths and Modocs.	Five installments of $3,000, third series, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Four installments due	Vol. 16, p. 708, § 2.		12,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for repairing saw-mill, and buildings for blacksmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, manual-labor school, and hospital.	Ten installments, of $1,000 each, due.	....do		10,000 00		
Do	For tools and materials for saw and flour mills, carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plow maker's shops, books and stationery for manual-labor school.	Nine installments, of $1,500 each, due.	....do		13,500 00		
Do	Pay of superintendent of farming, farmer, blacksmith, sawyer, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker.	Four installments, of $6,000 each, due.	Vol. 16, p. 709, § 5.		24,000 00		
Do	Pay of physician, miller, and two teachers, for twenty years.	Nine installments, of $3,600 each, due.	....do		32,400 00		

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Makahs	Ten installments, being the fifth series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Three investments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 940, § 5		$3,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for agricultural and industrial schools and teachers, and for smith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Three installments, of $7,600 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 941, § 11		22,800 00		
Menomonees	Fifteen installments, to pay $242,686, for cession of land.	Four installments, of $16,179.06 each, due.	Vol. 10, pp. 1065 and 1067, § 5.		64,716 24		
Miamies of Kansas	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, &c.	Say $940 for shop and $600 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, § 5			$1,540 00	$30,800 00
Do	Twenty installments upon $150,000, third article treaty of June 5, 1854.	Three installments, of $7,500 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1094, § 3		22,500 00		
Do	Interest on $50,000, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854.		do			2,500 00	50,000 00
Miamies of Indiana	Interest on $221,257.86, at 5 per cent. per annum.	June 5, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1099, § 4			11,062 89	221,257 86
Miamies of Eel River	Permanent annuities	Fourth article treaty of 1795; third article treaty of 1805; third article treaty of 1809.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4; vol. 7, p. 91, § 3.			1,100 00	22,000 00
Molels	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, &c.	Treaty of December 21, 1855	Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2	$3,000 00			
Mixed Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheepeaters.	To be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as proper.	Treaty of September 24, 1868		20,000 00			
Navajoes	Ten installments, for such articles of clothing, or raw material in lieu thereof, seeds, farming-implements, &c., treaty of June 1, 1868.	Two installments, of $45,705 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 668, § 8		91,410 00		
Do	Ten installments, for the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper.	Three installments, of $30,470 each, due.	do		91,410 00		
Do	Ten installments, for pay of teachers	Four installments, of $2,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 668, § 6		8,000 00		

Nez Percés	Five installments, last series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President.	Three installments, of $4,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 985, § 4		12,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments for two schools, &c., pay of superintendent of teaching and two teachers, superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, two gunsmiths, tinner, carpenter, wagon and plow-maker, keeping in repair saw and grist mills, for necessary tools, pay of physician, repairing hospital, and furnishing medicine, &c., repairing buildings for employés and the shops for blacksmith, tinsmith, gunsmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, providing tools therefor, and pay of head chief.	Three installments, of $17,200 each, due.	....do		51,600 00		
Do	Sixteen installments, for boarding and clothing children who attend school, providing schools, &c., with necessary furniture, purchase of wagons, teams, tools, &c.	Five installments, of $3,000 each, due.	Vol. 14, p. 649, § 4		15,000 00		
Do	Salary of two subordinate chiefs	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5	1,000 00			
Do	Fifteen installments, for repairs of houses, mills, shops, &c.	Five installments, of $3,500 each, due.	Vol. 14, p. 649, § 5		17,500 00		
Do	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5	7,600 00			
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article treaty May 10, 1868.	Twenty-two installments, of $15,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6		330,000 00		
Do	Ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for Indians roaming.	Two installments, of $18,000 each, due.	....do		36,000 00		
Do	Pay of teacher, farmer, carpenter, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7	6,700 00			
Omahas	Fifteen installments, third series, in money or otherwise.	Six installments, of $20,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, §4		120,000 00		
Do	Ten installments, for support of blacksmith-shop, and supplying tools for the same.	One installment, due	....do		300 00		
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6			3,456 00	69,120 00
Do	Interest on $300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 29, 1865	Vol. 14, p. 687, § 1			15,000 00	300,000 00
Ottoes and Missourias.	Fifteen installments, third series, in money or otherwise.	Six installments, of $9,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, §4		54,000 00		
Do	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Twelve installments, of $5,000 each, due.	....do		60,000 00		
Pawnees	Annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2			30,000 00	
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	....do	....do	10,000 00			
Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of which is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated, for iron and steel, $500; two blacksmiths, $1,200; and two strikers, $480.	....do	2,180 00			

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Pawnees.—Cont'd ..	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices, to assist in working the mill, and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 11, p. 730, § 4	$4,400 00			
Poncas	Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Twelve installments, of $8,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 997, § 2		$96,000 00		
Do	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2	10,000 00			
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	August 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			$357 80	$7,156 00
Do	do	September 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3			178 90	3,578 00
Do	do	October 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3			894 50	17,890 00
Do	do	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2			715 60	14,312 00
Do	do	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2			5,724 77	114,495 40
Do	For educational purposes, during the pleasure of the President.	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2	5,000 00			
Do	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.			1,008 99	20,179 80
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2			156 54	3,130 80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10.			107 34	2,146 80
Do	For interest on $230,064.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7.			11,503 21	230,064 20
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities	November 17, 1808	Vol. 7, p. 106, § 2			400 00	8,000 00
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop, during the pleasure of the President.	$1,000 for education, $1,660 for smith, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3	2,660 00			
Quinaielts and Quillehutes.	$25,000, sixth series, to be expended for beneficial objects.	Three installments, of $700 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 972, § 4		2,100 00		

o	Twenty installments, for an agricultural and industrial school, employment of suitable instructors, support of smith and carpenter shops and tools, pay of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Three installments, of $7,100 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 973, § 10		21,300 00	
River Crows	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., under direction of the President.	July 15, 1868	Vol. 16, p. 349, § 7.	30,000 00		
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3		1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2.		10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2.		40,000 00	800,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2.		7,870 00	157,400 00
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856.	$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8.		25,000 00	500,000 00
Do	Interest on $70,000, at 5 per cent	Support of schools, &c	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3.		3,500 00	70,000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuity	September 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.		1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Smith and smith-shop and miller	February 28, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4.	1,660 00		
Senecas of New York	Permanent annuities	February 19, 1841	Vol. 4, p. 442		6,000 00	120,000 00
Do	Interest on $75,000, at 5 per cent	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3		3,750 00	75,000 00
Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	do		2,152 50	43,050 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of September 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 119, § 4.		1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Support of smiths and smiths' shops	Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4.	1,060 00		
Shawnees	Permanent annuity for education	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4		3,000 00	60,000 00
Do	Interest on $40,000, at 5 per cent	August 3, 1795	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3.		2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones, western band.	Twenty installments of $5,000 each, under the direction of the President.	Seven installments to be appropriated.	Vol. 13, p. 357, § 7.		35,000 00	
Shoshones, northwestern band.	do	do	Vol. 13, p. 663, § 3.		35,000 00	
Shoshones, Goship band.	Twenty installments of $1,000 each, under direction of the President.	do	Vol. 13, p. 652, § 7.		7,000 00	
Shoshones and Bannacks:						
Shoshones	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Twenty-three installments due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9.	13,874 00		
Do	For the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior.	Four installments due, estimated	do	30,000 00		
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000 00		
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 6.	2,000 00		
Bannacks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Twenty-three installments due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9.	6,937 00		
Do	For the purchase of such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary for persons roaming, &c.	Three installments due, estimated	do	14,000 00		
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000 00		

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c	Treaty, November 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 46, § 6			$4,500 00	$90,000 00
Sioux, Sisseton, and Wahpeton of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.	Amount to be expended in such goods and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, $800,000, in ten installments, per agreement February 19, 1867.	Six installments, of $80,000 each, due	Revised Treaties, § 2.		$480,000 00		
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Twenty-three installments, of $159,400 each, due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10	$159,400 00			
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated	....do	2,000 00			
Do	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming.	Twenty-three installments, of $200,000 each, due; estimated.	....do	200,000 00			
Do	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	10,400 00			
S'Klallams	Twenty installments, last series, on $60,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Three installments, of $1,600 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 934, § 5		4,800 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for agricultural and industrial school, pay of teacher, blacksmith, carpenter, physician, and farmer.	Three installments, of $7,100 each, due.	....do		21,300 00		
Do	Smith, carpenter-shop, and tools		....do	500 00			
Tabequache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith	Estimated	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720 00			
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith-shop.	....do	Vol. 15, p. 621, § 11	220 00			

Do	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	....do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7,800 00			
Do	Thirty installments of $30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, &c.	Twenty-two installments, each $30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11		660,000 00		
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, &c.		Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	30,000 00			
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.	Five installments, last series, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Three installments, of $2,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 946, § 2.		6,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for pay of two millers, farmer, superintendent of farming operations, two teachers, physician, blacksmith, wagon and plow maker, carpenter and joiner.	Three installments, of $9,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 947, § 4.		27,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for mill-fixtures, tools, medicines, books, stationery, furniture, &c.	....do			9,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, of $1,500 each, for pay of head chiefs, three in number, at $500 each per annum.	Three installments, of $1,500 each, due	Vol. 12, p. 947, § 5.		4,500 00		
Winnebagoes	Interest on $804,909.17, at 5 per cent. per annum.	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4.			40,245 45	804,909 17
Do	Interest on $78,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1.		3,917 02		78,340 41
Walpahpe tribe of Snakes.	Ten installments, second series, under the direction of the President.	Five installments, of $1,200 each, due.	Vol. 14, p. 684, § 7.		6,000 00		
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments of $40,000 each, being second series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Two installments, of $40,000 each, due.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4.		80,000 00		
Yakamas	Twenty installments, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Three installments, last series, of $4,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 953, § 4.		12,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping the same in repair, and providing books, stationery, and furniture.	....do			1,500 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for superintendent of teaching, two teachers, superintendent of farming, two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, tinner, gunsmith, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker.	Three installments, of $14,600 each, due.	....do		43,800 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for keeping in repair hospital, and furnishing medicine, &c., pay of physician, repair of grist-mill and saw-mill, and furnishing the necessary tools.	Three installments, of $2,000 each, due.	....do		6,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for keeping in repair buildings for employés.	Three installments, of $300 each, due.	....do		900 00		

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Yakamas—Cont'd ..	Salary of head chief for twenty years.....	Three installments, of $500 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 953, § 4.	.....	$1, 500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for keeping in repair the blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plow maker's shops, and furnishing tools.	Three installments, of $500 each, due.	....do	.....	1, 500 00	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	$926, 394 00	4, 649, 686 12	$361, 196 85	$6, 353, 537 45

TRUST-FUNDS AND TRUST-LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust-funds and trust-lands during the year ending October 31, 1876.

United States 5 per centum bonds, loan of 1881, amounting to $449,350, have been purchased for various tribes, as indicated in Statement No. 1. These were purchased with funds derived from the redemption of United States 6 per centum bonds, act of June 30, 1864, and Kansas State 7 per centum stocks, together with small uninvested balances on the books of the office at the date of the last annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Statement No. 2 shows the kind of bonds redeemed, the tribes to which they belonged, date of redemption, and amount belonging to each tribe. The funds derived from the redemption of these bonds were re-invested, as shown in Statement No. 1, excepting the $2,000, under the name of the Ottawas and Chippewas. The Department having decided that the stocks held in the name of those Indians revert to the United States under their treaty of 1855, the amount above named was not re-invested.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and J show in detail the various changes in the stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, collections of coin interest, and the premium realized from the sale thereof; collections of interest in currency, and amount collected and covered into the Treasury to re-imburse the Government for interest appropriated on non-paying State stocks. Following these statements is a consolidation of all interest collected, including premium on coin, and the disposition thereof, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. A statement, also, will be found giving in detail the appropriations for the current fiscal year for the several Indian tribes and the Indian service, together with the principal of bonds held in trust for Indian tribes, and of funds placed in the Treasury to their credit, and of interest annually arising from such bonds and funds; also, a statement showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

No. 1.—*Statement of investments in stocks, showing kind, amount, and cost thereof, tribes or funds for which the same were made, and sources whence the funds invested were derived.*

Kind of bonds purchased.	Date of purchase.	Amount purchased.	Per cent.	Rate of purchase.	Cost of bonds, including premium and commission.	Fund or tribe.	Amount drawn for investment.	Funds invested derived from—
United States funded loan of 1881.	Sept. 1, 1876	$112,631 16	5	118⅞	$130,511 36	Cherokee national fund	$130,511 36	Redemption of United States 6 per centum bonds, act of June 30, 1864.
Do	Sept. 1, 1876	23,622 63	5	118⅞	27,372 72	Cherokee school fund	27,372 72	
Do	Sept. 1, 1876	1,910 69	5	118⅞	2,214 01	Cherokee orphan fund	2,214 01	
Do	Sept. 1, 1876	124,165 81	5	118⅞	143,877 13	Chickasaw national fund	143,877 13	
Do	Sept. 1, 1876	15,188 78	5	118⅞	17,600 00	Iowas	17,600 00	Redemption of Kansas State 7 per centum bonds.
Do	Sept. 1, 1876	20,711 97	5	118⅞	24,000 00	Kaskaskias, &c., school fund	24,000 00	
Do	Sept. 1, 1876	419 91	5	118⅞	486 57	Kickapoos	486 57	Redemption of United States 6 per centum bonds, act of June 30, 1864.
Do	Sept. 1, 1876	51,780 48	5	118⅞	60,000 63	Pottawatomies, education	*a*60,035 44	
Do	Sept. 1, 1876	89,618 57	5	118⅞	103,845 52	Pottawatomies, general	103,845 52	
Do	Oct. 10, 1876	500 00	5	115¼	578 75	Chickasaw national fund	*b*590 09	$21.84 stocks redeemed due Chickasaw national fund, and $568.25 proceeds of sale of Chickasaw national trust-fund bonds.
Do	Oct. 23, 1876	1,728 18	5	113⅛	1,955 00	Cherokee national fund	*c*2,000 00	Redemption of Missouri (Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad) bonds, 6s.
Do	Oct. 23, 1876	7,071 82	5	113⅛	8,000 00	Delaware general fund	8,000 00	
Total		449,350 00			520,441 69		520,532 84	

Uninvested balances refunded by the Secretary of the Interior:
a $34.81 trust-fund stock redeemed due Pottawatomies, education.
b $11.34 trust-fund stock redeemed due Chickasaw national fund.
c $45 trust-fund stock redeemed due Cherokee national fund.

No. 2.—*Statement showing the redemption of bonds since November* 1, 1875.

Kind of bonds.	Fund or tribe.	Date of redemption.	Amount redeemed.
United States 6 per cent., act of June 30, 1864.	Pottawatomies, education	Nov. 13, 1875	$100 00
Do	do	Feb. 1, 1876	100 00
Do	Cherokee national fund	Feb. 1, 1876	118,043 06
Do	Cherokee school fund	Feb. 1, 1876	24,672 50
Do	Cherokee orphan fund	Feb. 1, 1876	2,002 50
Do	Chicksaw national fund	Feb. 1, 1876	130,131 94
Do	Ottawas and Chippewas	Feb. 1, 1876	2,000 00
Do	Cherokee school fund	Feb. 15, 1876	85 19
Do	Kickapoos	Feb. 15, 1876	440 09
Do	Pottawatomies, education	Feb. 15, 1876	54,100 00
Do	Pottawatomies, general fund	Feb. 15, 1876	93,924 72
Kansas State 7 per cent. bonds	Iowas	July 20, 1876	17,600 00
Do	Kaskaskias, &c., school fund	July 20, 1876	24,000 00
Missouri (Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad) bonds, 6 per cent.	Cherokee national fund	Oct. 14, 1876	2,000 00
Do	Delaware, general fund	Oct. 14, 1876	8,000 00
Total			477,200 00

Recapitulation of statements affecting the aggregate of bonds held in trust for various Indian tribes, November 1, 1875.

Whole amount of bonds on hand November 1, 1875		$5,107,516 83⅓
Amount of bonds since purchased, (as per Statement No. 1)	$449,350 00	
Amount of bonds redeemed, (as per Statement No. 2)	477,200 00	
Excess of bonds redeemed over amount purchased		27,850 00
Total amount on hand November 1, 1876		5,079,666 83⅓

A.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	$949,918 65	$54,422 40	$68,000 00	$4,080 00
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	527,746 30	30,797 28	15,000 00	900 00
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478				
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	252,199 47	15,033 23	.....	.....
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462				
Cherokee asylum fund	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462	67,675 27	4,060 52	.....	.....
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1872	7	381	1,170,030 60⅔	68,393 21	.....	.....
	May 24, 1834	7	450				
Chickasaw incompetents	May 24, 1834	7	450	2,000 00	100 00	.....	.....
Chippewa and Christian Indians	July 15, 1859	12	1105	42,792 60	2,449 79	.....	.....
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	453,781 90	27,206 91	.....	.....
Choctaw school fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	333	50,355 20	2,701 31	.....	.....
Creek orphans	May 24, 1832	7	366	77,015 25	4,397 90	.....	.....
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	10	1048	459,243 15	24,910 87	.....	.....
Delaware school fund	Sept. 24, 1829	7	327	11,000 00	550,00	.....	.....
Iowas	May 17, 1854	10	1069	105,052 21	6,144 81	.....	.....
	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171				
Kansas schools	June 3, 1825	7	244	27,267 31	1,525 48	.....	.....
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	May 30, 1854	10	1082	80,047 92	4,939 40	.....	.....
	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519				
Kaskaskias, &c., school fund	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	41,411 97	2,484 59	.....	.....
Kickapoos	June 28, 1862	13	625	128,569 91	6,428 49	.....	.....
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	153,457 41	7,753 05	.....	.....
Osage schools	June 2, 1825	7	240	40,236 63	2,074 20	.....	.....
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	7	491	19,209 47	1,079 57	.....	.....
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	77,093 79	3,882 82	1,000 00	50 00
Pottawatomies, mills	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	17,180 09	880 80	.....	.....
Pottawatomies, Prairie band	.....	.....	.....	89,618 57	4,480 93	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Feb. 18, 1867	15	495	55,105 41	2,764 32	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171	21,925 00	1,217 25	.....	.....
Senecas	June 14, 1836	5	47	40,981 54	2,049 45	.....	.....
	Jan. 9, 1837	5	135				
Senecas and Shawnees	June 14, 1836	5	47	15,277 09	857 69	.....	.....
	Jan. 9, 1837	5	135				
Senecas, Tonawanda band	Nov. 5, 1857	11	737	86,950 00	4,347 50	.....	.....
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	15	515	4,835 65	241 78	.....	.....
Eastern Shawnees	Feb. 23, 1867	15	515	11,688 47	701 30	.....	.....
				5,079,666 83⅔	288,876 85	84,000 00	5,030 00

B.—*Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$13,000 00		$13,000 00	$910 00
State of Louisiana	6	11,000 00		11,000 00	660 00
State of Missouri	6	50,000 00	$50,000 00		
State of North Carolina	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	1,680 00
State of South Carolina	6	118,000 00		118,000 00	7,080 00
State of Tennessee	6	5,000 00	5,000 00		
State of Tennessee	5	125,000 00		125,000 00	6,250 00
State of Virginia	6	90,000 00		90,000 00	5,400 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	156,638 56		156,638 56	9,398 31
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6	101,059 26		101,059 26	6,063 55
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	161,950 00		161,950 00	9,717 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	145,270 83		145,270 83	7,263 54
Total		1,017,918 65	68,000 00	949,918 65	54,422 40
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	7,000 00		7,000 00	490 00
State of Louisiana	6	2,000 00		2,000 00	120 00
State of North Carolina	6	21,000 00	8,000 00	13,000 00	1,780 00
State of South Carolina	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
State of Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00		
State of Virginia, (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	51,854 28		51,854 28	3,111 26
United States loan of 10-40s	5	31,200 00		31,200 00	1,560 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6	232,866 05		232,866 05	13,971 96
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	125,270 29		125,270 29	7,516 22
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	62,555 68		62,555 68	3,127 78
Total		542,746 30	15,000 00	527,746 30	30,797 28
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6			22,223 26	1,333 40
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6			160,672 44	9,640 35
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			49,545 00	2,971 50
United States, registered, loan of 1868	6			10,000 00	600 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			9,758 77	487 98
Total				252,199 47	15,033 23
CHEROKEE ASYLUM FUND.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			67,675 27	4,060 52
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6			168,000 00	10,080 00
State of Maryland	6			8,350 17	501 01
State of Tennessee	6			616,000 00	36,960 00
State of Tennessee	5¼			66,666 66⅔	3,500 00
State of Virginia, (Richmond and Danville Railroad)	6			100,000 00	6,000 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6			80,150 95	4,809 06
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			130,862 82	6,543 14
Total				1,170,030 60⅔	68,393 21
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana	5			2,000 00	100 00

B.—*Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			$26,562 38	$1,593 74
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			4,454 74	267 28
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			11,775 48	588 77
Total				42,792 60	2,449 79
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered	6			450,000 00	27,000 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			1,781 90	106 91
United States, registered, loan of 1881	5			2,000 00	100 00
Total				453,781 90	27,206 91
CHOCTAW SCHOOL FUND.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			1,427 20	85 63
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			16,928 00	1,015 68
United States, registered, loan of 1881	5			32,000 00	1,600 00
Total				50,355 20	2,701 31
CREEK ORPHANS.					
State of Tennessee	5			20,000 00	1,000 00
State of Virginia, (Richmond and Danville Railroad Company)	6			3,500 00	210 00
State of Virginia, (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			9,000 00	540 00
State of Virginia, registered certificates	6			41,800 00	2,508 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			414 16	24 85
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			2,301 09	115 05
Total				77,015 25	4,397 90
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			53,000 00	3,710 00
State of North Carolina	6			87,000 00	5,220 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6			49,283 90	2,957 03
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6			52,587 43	3,155 25
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			217,371 82	10,868 59
Total				459,243 15	24,910 87
DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1861	5			11,000 00	550 00
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7			22,000 00	1,540 00
State of Louisiana	6			9,000 00	540 00
State of North Carolina	6			21,000 00	1,260 00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6			5,220 19	313 21
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			7,000 00	420 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			37,832 02	1,891 60
Total				105,052 21	6,144 81
KANSAS SCHOOLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			1,781 90	106 91
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			14,430 16	865 81
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			11,055 25	552 76
Total				27,267 31	1,525 48

SECURITIES HELD FOR INVESTED TRIBAL FUNDS.

B.—*Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida	7			$16,300 00	$1,141 00
State of Louisiana	6			15,000 00	900 00
State of North Carolina	6			43,000 00	2,580 00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			97 04	5 82
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			3 85	23
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			2,647 03	132 35
Total				80,047 92	4,939 40
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL-FUND.					
State of Florida	7			20,700 00	1,449 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			20,711 97	1,035 59
Total				41,411 97	2,484 59
KICKAPOOS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			128,569 91	6,428 49
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee	5			19,000 00	950 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			8,018 52	481 11
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			126,438 89	6,321 94
Total				153,457 41	7,753 05
OSAGE SCHOOLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			6,236 63	374 20
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			34,000 00	1,700 00
Total				40,236 63	2,074 20
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Tennessee	5			1,000 00	50 00
State of Virginia, (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			8,909 47	534 57
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			6,300 00	315 00
Total				19,209 47	1,079 57
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana	5			4,000 00	200 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			2,813 31	168 80
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			70,280 48	3,514 02
Total				77,093 79	3,882 82
PRAIRIE BAND OF POTTAWATOMIES.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			89,618 57	4,480 93
POTTAWATOMIES—MILLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			2,180 09	130 80
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			15,000 00	750 00
Total				17,180 09	880 80
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.					
United States 10-40s	5			54,200 00	2,710 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			905 41	54 32
Total				55,105 41	2,764 32

B.—*Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6			$5,100 00	$306 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			7,000 00	420 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			9,825 00	491 25
Total				21,925 00	1,217 25
SENECAS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			37 17	2 23
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			40,944 37	2,047 22
Total				40,981 54	2,049 45
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.					
United States 10-40s	5			1,000 00	50 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			2,621 60	157 30
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			6,761 12	405 67
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			4,894 37	244 72
Total				15,277 09	857 69
SENECAS—TONAWANDA BAND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			86,950 00	4,347 50
SHAWNEES.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			4,835 65	241 78
EASTERN SHAWNEES.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			11,688 47	701 30

C.—*Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	.....
State of Florida	7	132,000 00	.....
State of Indiana	5	6,000 00	$1,000 00
State of Louisiana	6	37,000 00	.....
State of Maryland	6	8,350 17	.....
State of Missouri	6	.....	50,000 00
State of North Carolina	6	192,000 00	21,000 00
State of South Carolina	6	125,000 00	.....
State of Tennessee	6	616,000 00	12,000 00
State of Tennessee	5	165,000 00	.....
State of Tennessee	5½	66,666 66⅔	.....
State of Virginia	6	698,300 00	.....
United States 10-40s	5	86,400 00	.....
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1865	6	774,200 00	.....
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	399,950 00	.....
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1868	6	10,000 00	.....
United States, issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	280,000 00	.....
United States, funded loan of 1881	5	1,314,800 00	.....
Total	.....	5,079,666 83⅓	84,000 00

D.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.*

Tribes.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Amount in the U. S. Treasury.	Annual interest at 5 per cent.
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	$390,257 92	$19,512 89
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Creeks	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200,000 00	10,000 00
	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	675,168 00	33,758 40
Cherokees	July 15, 1870	16	362	.....	721,748 80	36,087 44
	June 5, 1872	17	228	.....		
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500 00	2,875 00
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	93,581 09	4,679 05
Miamies of Indiana	June 5, 1854	10	1099	4	221,257 86	11,062 89
Miamies of Kansas	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	50,000 00	2,500 00
Osages	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120 00	3,456 00
	Sept. 29, 1865	14	687	1	300,000 00	15,000 00
	July 15, 1870	16	362	12	941,447 66	47,072 38
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	168,123 85	8,406 19
	June 17, 1846					
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	800,000 00	40,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400 00	7,870 00
Seminoles	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000 00	25,000 00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70,000 00	3,500 00
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2, 3	118,050 00	5,902 50
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	40,000 00	2,000 00
Stockbridges and Munsees	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	4, 5	75,804 46	3,790 22
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804,909 17	40,245 45
	Oct. 13, 1846	9	879	4	75,387 28	3,769 36
	July 15, 1870	16	355	.....	78,340 41	3,917 02
Tabequache and other bands of Utes	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000 00	25,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,508,096 50	.....
Amount of annual interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375,404 79

D No. 2.—*Funds held by the Government in lieu of abstracted bonds.*

Tribes.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the U. S. Treasury.	Annual interest at 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	July 12, 1862	12	539	.....	$14,861 28	$743 06
Delawares	July 12, 1862	12	539	.....	406,571 28	20,328 56
Iowas	July 12, 1862	12	539	.....	66,735 00	3,336 75
Total amount in lieu of investment					7,996,264 06	
Total annual interest on same						399,813 16

The changes in the account of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

Amount reported in statements D and D No. 2, November 1, 1875		$7,816,016 27
This fund has been increased by—		
Net proceeds of Osage lands, month of October, 1875	$11,745 34	
Net proceeds of Osage lands, from November 1, 1875, to October 31, 1876	169,937 15	
	181,682 49	
Less amount drawn from Kaskaskia, Peoria, &c., funds to pay citizens, per act of August 15, 1876	1,434 70	
		180,247 79
Total as before stated		7,996,264 06

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds payable in coin, and premium realized on coin sold.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Cherokee national fund	$122,118 06	May 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	$3,663 54	$554 11
	30,911 49	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	386 39	55 54
	258,934 26	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	7,768 04	995 28
	30,911 49	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	386 39	48 78
	4,075 00	Nov. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1876	122 25	15 59
	30,911 49	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	386 39	49 26
	258,934 26	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	7,768 04	898 18
	30,911 49	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	386 39	44 92
	118,043 06	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	1,785 20	225 38
			22,652 63	2,887 04
Cherokee school fund	38,933 05	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	486 66	69 96
	28,610 19	May 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	858 31	129 82
	354,283 84	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	10,628 51	1,361 78
	38,933 05	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	486 66	61 44
	31,200 00	Sept. 1, 1875, to Mar. 1, 1876	780 00	112 61
	3,852 50	Nov. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1876	115 58	14 73
	38,933 05	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	486 66	62 05
	354,283 84	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	10,622 51	1,228 92
	38,933 05	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	486 66	56 57
	31,200 00	Mar. 1, 1876, to Sept. 1, 1876	780 00	78 00
	24,672 50	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	373 13	47 11
	85 19	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 15, 1876	1 48	21
			26,112 16	3,223 20
Cherokee asylum fund	67,675 27	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	2,030 26	260 13
	67,675 27	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	2,030 26	234 75
			4,060 52	494 88
Cherokee orphan fund	7,848 08	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	98 10	14 10
	12,225 00	May 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	366 75	55 47
	209,994 94	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	6,299 85	817 17
	7,848 08	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	98 10	12 39
	10,222 50	Nov. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1876	306 67	39 10
	7,848 08	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	98 10	12 51
	209,994 94	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	6,299 85	728 42
	7,848 08	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	98 10	11 40
	2,002 50	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	30 28	3 82
			13,695 80	1,684 38
Chickasaw national fund	6,197 01	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	77 46	11 14
	210,231 94	May 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	6,306 96	953 93
	50 95	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	1 53	19
	6,197 01	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	77 46	9 78
	80,100 00	Nov. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1876	2,403 00	306 39
	6,197 01	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	77 46	9 87
	50 95	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	1 53	18
	6,197 01	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	77 46	9 01
	130,131 94	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	1,968 02	248 46
			10,990 88	1,548 95
Chippewa and Christian Indians	11,775 48	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	147 19	21 16
	31,017 12	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	930 51	119 22
	11,775 48	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	147 19	18 58
	11,775 48	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	147 19	18 77
	31,017 12	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	930 51	107 59
	11,775 48	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	147 19	17 11
			2,449 78	302 43
Choctaw general fund	2,000 00	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	25 00	3 59
	1,781 90	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	53 46	6 85
	2,000 00	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	25 00	3 16
	2,000 00	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	25 00	3 19
	1,781 90	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	53 46	6 18
	2,000 00	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	25 00	2 91
			206 92	25 88

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Choctaw school fund	$32,000 00	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	$400 00	$57 50
	18,355 20	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	550 66	70 55
	32,000 00	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	400 00	50 50
	32,000 00	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	400 00	51 00
	18,355 20	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	550 66	63 67
	32,000 00	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	400 00	46 50
			2,701 32	339 72
Creek orphans	2,301 09	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	28 76	4 13
	414 16	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	12 43	1 59
	2,301 09	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	28 76	3 63
	2,301 09	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	28 76	3 67
	414 16	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	12 43	1 44
	2,301 09	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	28 76	3 34
			139 89	17 80
Delaware general fund	210,300 00	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	2,628 75	377 88
	52,587 43	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	1,577 62	202 13
	210,300 00	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	2,628 75	331 88
	210,300 00	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	2,628 75	335 16
	52,587 43	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	1,577 62	182 41
	210,300 00	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	2,628 75	305 59
			13,670 24	1,725 05
Delaware school fund	11,000 00	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	137 50	19 77
	11,000 00	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	137 50	17 36
	11,000 00	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	137 50	17 53
	11,000 00	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	137 50	15 98
			550 00	70 64
Iowas	22,643 24	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nev. 1, 1875	283 04	40 69
	12,220 19	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	366 60	46 97
	22,643 24	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	283 04	35 73
	22,643 24	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	283 04	36 09
	12,220 19	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	366 60	42 39
	22,643 24	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	283 04	32 90
			1,865 36	234 77
Kansas schools	11,055 25	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	138 19	19 87
	16,212 06	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	486 36	62 31
	11,055 25	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	138 19	17 45
	11,055 25	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	138 19	17 62
	16,212 06	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	486 36	56 24
	11,055 25	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	138 19	16 06
			1,525 48	189 55
Kickapoos	440 09	May 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	13 20	2 00
	440 09	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 15, 1876	7 67	1 06
	128,150 00	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	1,601 88	230 27
	128,150 00	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	1,601 88	202 24
	128,150 00	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	1,601 88	204 24
	128,150 00	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	1,601 88	186 22
			6,428 39	826 03
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	2,647 03	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	33 09	4 76
	100 89	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	3 03	39
	2,647 03	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	33 09	4 18
	2,643 03	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	33 09	4 22
	100 89	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	3 03	35
	2,647 03	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	33 09	3 85
			138 42	17 75
Menomonees	126,438 89	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	1,580 48	227 19
	8,018 52	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	240 55	30 82
	126,438 89	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	1,520 48	199 54
	126,438 89	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	1,580 48	201 51
	8,018 52	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	240 55	27 81
	126,438 89	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	1,580 48	183 74
			6,803 02	870 61

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Osage schools	$34,000 00	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	$425 00	$61 09
	6,236 63	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	187 10	23 97
	34,000 00	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	425 00	53 66
	34,000 00	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	425 50	54 19
	6,236 63	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	187 10	21 63
	34,000 00	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	425 00	49 41
			2,074 20	263 95
ttawas and Chippewas	6,300 00	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	78 75	11 32
	2,000 00	May 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	60 00	9 07
	8,909 47	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	267 28	34 24
	6,300 00	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	78 75	9 94
	2,000 00	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	30 25	3 82
	6,300 00	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	78 75	10 04
	8,909 47	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	267 28	30 91
	6,300 00	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	78 75	9 15
			939 81	118 49
Pottawatomies, education	54,300 00	May 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	1,629 00	246 39
	18,500 00	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	231 25	33 24
	2,813 31	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	84 40	10 81
	18,500 00	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	231 25	29 20
	100 00	Nov. 1, 1875, to Nov. 13, 1875	20	02
	100 00	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	1 51	19
	54,000 00	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 15, 1876	940 93	130 56
	100 00	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 15, 1876	1 74	24
	18,550 00	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	231 25	29 48
	2,813 31	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	84 40	9 76
	18,500 00	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	231 25	26 88
			3,667 18	516 77
Pottawatomies, mills	15,000 00	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	187 50	26 95
	15,000 00	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	187 50	23 67
	2,180 09	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	65 40	8 38
	15,000 00	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	187 50	23 91
	2,180 09	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	65 40	7 56
	15,000 00	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	187 50	21 80
			880 80	112 27
Pottawatomies' general fund for Prairie band.	93,924 72	May 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	2,817 74	426 18
	93,924 72	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 15, 1876	1,636 61	227 08
			4,454 35	653 26
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	9,825 00	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	122 81	17 65
	12,100 00	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	363 00	46 51
	9,825 00	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	122 81	15 50
	9,825 00	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	122 81	15 66
	12,100 00	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	363 00	41 97
	9,825 00	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	122 81	14 28
			1,217 24	151 57
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	905 41	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	27 16	3 48
	54,200 00	Sept. 1, 1875, to Mar. 1, 1876	1,355 00	195 63
	905 41	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	27 16	3 14
	54,200 00	Mar. 1, 1876, to Sept. 1, 1876	1,355 00	135 50
			2,764 32	337 75
Senecas	40,944 37	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	511 80	73 57
	40,944 37	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	511 80	64 61
	40,944 37	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	511 80	65 25
	37 17	July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1876	2 24	27
	40,944 37	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	511 80	59 50
			2,049 44	263 20

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Senecas, (Tonawanda band)	$86,950 00	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	$1,086 87	$156 24
	86,950 00	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	1,086 87	137 22
	86,950 00	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	1,086 87	138 57
	86,950 00	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	1,086 88	126 35
			4,347 49	558 38
Senecas and Shawnees	4,894 37	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	61 18	8 80
	9,382 72	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	281 48	36 09
	4,894 37	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	61 18	7 72
	9,382 72	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	281 48	32 55
	4,894 37	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	61 18	7 80
	4,894 37	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	61 18	7 11
	1,000 00	Sept. 1, 1875, to Mar. 1, 1876	25 00	3 61
	1,000 00	Mar. 1. 1876, to Sept. 1, 1876	25 00	2 50
			857 68	106 18
Shawnees	4,835 65	Aug. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	60 45	8 69
	4,835 65	Nov. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	60 45	7 63
	4,835 65	Feb. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1876	60 45	7 71
	4,835 65	May 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876	60 45	7 03
			241 80	31 06
Eastern Shawnees	11,688 47	July 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876	350 65	44 93
	11,688 47	Jan. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876	350 65	40 54
			701 30	85 47

F.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in currency.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Amount collected.
Cherokee national fund	$156,638 56	July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1876	$9,398 32
Cherokee school fund	51,854 28	July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1876	3,111 26
Cherokee orphan fund	22,223 26	July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1876	1,333 40
Delaware general fund	49,283 90	July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1876	2,957 02
Total	280,000 00		16,800 00

G.—*Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
*Missouri State, Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad bonds.**			
Cherokee national fund	$2,000 00	July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1876	$120 00
Delaware general fund	8,000 00	July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1876	480 00
Kansas 7 per cent. bonds.†			
Iowas	17,600 00	July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1876	1,232 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaw school-fund	24,000 00	July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1876	1,680 00
Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.			
Chickasaw national fund	8,350 17	July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1876	486 60
Total	59,950 17		3,998 60

* Redeemed October 14, 1876. † Redeemed July 20, 1876.

H.—*Interest collected since November* 1, 1875, *due and unpaid July* 1, 1875, *and prior thereto.*

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period for which collected.		On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Deposited in the Treasury to reimburse the United States for money appropriated.
		From—	To—			
Cherokee national fund	$1,050 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1863	$7,000 00	North Carolina	$1,050 00
	630 00	Jan. 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	*7,000 00	....do	593 60
Cherokee school fund	1,944 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1863	13,000 00	....do	1,944 00
	1,170 00	Jan. 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	*13,000 00	....do	1,102 40
Chickasaw national fund	3,120 00	Jan. 1, 1875	July 1, 1875	104,000 00	Tennessee	3,120 00
Creek orphans	75 00	Jan. 1, 1874	July 1, 1875	1,000 00	....do	75 00
Delaware general fund	2,205 00	Apr. 1, 1872	Oct. 1, 1872	74,000 00	North Carolina	2,205 00
	4,735 00	Oct. 1, 1872	Oct. 1, 1873	*80,000 00	....do	4,369 00
	420 00	Apr. 1, 1872	Oct. 1, 1872	14,000 00	....do	420 00
Iowas	600 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1863	4,000 00	....do	600 00
	360 00	Jan. 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	*4,000 00	....do	339 20
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	750 00	Oct. 1, 1860	Apr. 1, 1863	5,000 00	....do	750 00
	240 00	Apr. 1, 1861	Apr. 1, 1863	2,000 00	....do	240 00
	300 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1863	2,000 00	....do	300 00
	180 00	Jan. 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	*2,000 00	....do	169 60
	480 00	Apr. 1, 1872	Apr. 1, 1873	*8,000 00	....do	438 40
	2,970 00	Apr. 1, 1872	Oct. 1, 1873	*33,000 00	....do	2,798 40
	544 50	Oct. 1, 1873	Apr. 1, 1874	†18,000 00	....do	544 50
	21,823 50					21,059 10

* An assessment of $5.20 on each $1,000 bond was made by a decree of the United States circuit court for the eastern district of North Carolina, in a suit to which the Secretary of the Interior as trustee was a party, to recover overdue interest on said bonds.

†$4.50 overpaid on one of these bonds for the period stated.

J.—*Collections of interest made since November* 1, 1875, *falling due since July* 1, 1875.

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period.		On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
		From—	To—			
Chickasaw national fund	$6,000	July 1, 1875	July 1, 1876	$100,000	Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad.	$6,000
Chickasaw national fund	30,720	July 1, 1875	July 1, 1876	512,000	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.	30,720
Chickasaw national fund	3,120	July 1, 1875	July 1, 1876	104,000	Tennessee	3,120
Chickasaw incompetents	100	July 1, 1875	July 1, 1876	2,000	Indiana	100
Creek orphans	210	July 1, 1875	July 1, 1876	3,500	Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad.	210
Pottawatomies, education	200	July 1, 1875	July 1, 1876	4,000	Indiana	200
Total	40,350			725,500		40,350

Recapitulation of interest collected, premiums, &c., as per tables hereinbefore given.

Coin-interest on United States bonds, (Table E)	$138,186 42
Interest on United States bonds, currency, (Table F)	16,800 00
Interest on paying State stocks, (Table G)	3,998 60
Interest collected on non-paying bonds due prior to July 1, 1875, (Table H).	21,823 50
Interest collected on non-paying bonds due since July 1, 1875, (Table J).	40,350 00
Total interest collected during the time specified	221,158 52
Add premium on coin-interest on United States bonds	17,657 03
Total premium and interest	238,815 55
Deduct amount refunded to the United States, (including assessment, as shown in Table H)	21,823 50
Balance carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes	216,992 05

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1876, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	$10,080 00
Florida	7	132,000 00	9,240 00
North Carolina	6	192,000 00	11,520 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	7,500 00
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	6,240 00
Tennessee	5¼	66,666 66⅔	3,500 00
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	8,250 00
Virginia	6	594,800 00	35,688 00
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	2,220 00
Deficiency on account of arrears on $78,000 Arkansas 6 per cent. State bonds, from July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1875			4,680 00
Total amount appropriated			97,938 00

Statement showing the appropriations, whether in accordance with treaty stipulations or otherwise, for the several Indian tribes and the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877; also the principal of bonds held in trust for Indian tribes by the Treasurer of the United States, and of funds placed in the Treasury of the United States to their credit, and the amount of interest annually arising from such bonds and funds.

Tribes and funds.	Principal.		Interest on trust-funds collected by the Treasury.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, in addition to interest on stock and funds held in trust.			Total.
	Of stocks and bonds held in trust.	Of funds in the Treasury to their credit.		Interest on funds in the Treasury.	Fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico						$425,000 00	$425,000 00
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches					$52,700 00		52,700 00
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas						250,000 00	250,000 00
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans						85,000 00	85,000 00
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans						50,000 00	50,000 00
Cheyennes and Arapahoes					42,200 00		42,200 00
Chickasaws	$1,172,030 60⅔		$68,493 21		3,000 00		71,493 21
Chippewas, Bois Fort band					14,100 00		14,100 00
Chippewas of Lake Superior					2,860 00	15,000 00	17,860 00
Chippewas of the Mississippi					44,102 01		44,102 01
Chippewas and Christian Indians	42,792 60		2,449 79				2,449 79
Chippewa, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands					25,566 66		25,566 66
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas					33,800 00		33,800 00
Choctaws	504,137 10	$390,257 92	29,908 22	$19,512 89	10,520 00		59,941 11
Crows					62,623 00	100,000 00	162,623 00
Creeks		875,168 00		43,758 40	28,920 00		72,678 40
Creek orphans	77,015 25		4,397 90				4,397 90
Cherokees	1,880,539 69	721,748 80	104,313 64	36,087 44			140,400 87
Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon					8,100 00		8,100 00
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory					11,950 00		11,950 00
Delawares	470,243 15	406,571 28	25,460 87	20,328 56			45,789 43
Flatheads and other confederated tribes					17,000 00		17,000 00
Flatheads removed to Jocko reservation; special improvements in lieu of proceeds of lands						5,000 00	5,000 00
Indians at Fort Peck agency						100,000 00	100,000 00
Iowas	105,052 21	124,235 00	6,144 81	6,211 75			12,356 56
Kansas Indians	27,267 31	200,000 00	1,525 48	10,000 00		10,000 00	21,525 48
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c	121,459 89	14,861 28	7,423 99	743 06			8,167 05
Kickapoos	128,569 91	93,581 09	6,428 49	4,679 05		10,000 00	21,107 54
Klamaths and Modocs					15,100 00		15,100 00
Modocs in Indian Territory						7,000 00	7,000 00
Makahs					8,600 00		8,600 00
Malheur reservation, Indians on						25,000 00	25,000 00
Menomonees	153,457 41		7,753 05		16,179 06		23,932 11

Statement showing the appropriations, whether in accordance with treaty stipulations or otherwise, for the several Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes and funds.	Principal.		Interest on trust funds collected by the Treasury.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, in addition to interest on stock and funds held in trust.			Total.
	Of stocks and bonds held in trust.	Of funds in the Treasury to their credit.		Interest on funds in the Treasury.	Fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Miamies of Eel River					$1,100 00		$1,100 00
Miamies of Indiana		$221,287 86		$11,062 89			11,062 89
Miamies of Kansas		50,000 00		2,500 00	9,040 00		11,540 00
Molels					3,000 00		3,000 00
Mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheepeaters						$15,000 00	15,000 00
Navajoes					78,175 00		78,175 00
Nez Percés					25,800 00		25,800 00
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes					36,700 00		36,700 00
Omahas					20,900 00		20,900 00
Osages	$40,236 63	1,310 567 66	$2,074 20	65,528 38			67,602 58
Ottoes and Missourias					9,000 00	6,000 00	15,000 00
Ottawas and Chippewas	19,209 47		1,079 57				1,079 57
Pawnees					50,700 00		50,700 00
Poncas					18,000 00		18,000 00
Pottawatomies	183,892 45	230,064 20	9,244 55	11,503 21	9,144 44		29,892 20
Pottawatomies of Huron					400 00		400 00
Quapaws					2,060 00		2,060 00
Quinaielts and Quillehutes					7,800 00		7,800 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	55,105 41	1,000,000 00	2,764 32	50,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	54,764 32
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	21,925 00	157,400 00	1,217 25	7,870 00	200 00		9,287 25
Seminoles		570,000 00		28,500 00			28,500 00
Senecas	40,981 54		2,049 45		2,660 00		4,709 45
Senecas of New York		118,050 00		5,902 50	6,000 00		11,902 50
Senecas and Shawnees	15,277 09		857 69		2,060 00		2,917 69
Senecas, Tonawanda band	86,950 00		4,347 50				4,347 50
Shawnees	4,835 65	40,000 00	241 78	2,000 00	3,000 00		5,241 78
Shawnees, eastern band	11,688 47		701 30				701 30
Shoshones					11,000 00		11,000 00
Shoshones and Bannacks					71,611 00	5,500 00	77,111 00
Six Nations of New York					4,500 00		4,500 00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux in the State of Nebraska					369,800 00	1,025,800 00	1,395,600 00
Sisseton and Wahpeton and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake					80,000 00		80,000 00
Sioux, Yancton tribe					40,000 00		40,000 00
Snakes, Wall-pah-pee tribe					1,200 00		1,200 00
S'Klallams					9,200 00		9,200 00
Stockbridges and Munsees		75,804 46		3,790 22			3,790 22

Utes, Tabequache band					720 00		720 00
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes		500,000 00		25,000 00	68,020 00		93,020 00
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes					15,500 00		15,500 00
Winnebagoes		958,636 86		47,931 83			47,931 83
Wichitas and other affiliated bands, for colonizing and support						25,000 00	25,000 00
Yakamas					22,400 00		22,400 00
Indian service in Arizona						20,000 00	
Indian service in California						30,000 00	
Indian service in Colorado Territory						3,000 00	
Indian service in Dakota Territory						5,000 00	
Indian service in Idaho Territory						3,000 00	
Indian service in Montana Territory						5,000 00	
Indian service in Nevada						5,000 00	
Indian service in New Mexico						15,000 00	
Indian service in Oregon						10,000 00	
Indian service in Utah Territory						10,000 00	
Indian service in Washington Territory						5,000 00	
Indian service in Wyoming Territory						1,500 00	
For Indian civilization and subsistence in Central Superintendency						25,000 00	
For contingencies, Indian Department						30,000 00	
For contingencies, Indian trust-funds						1,500 00	
For building and repairs at Indian agencies						15,000 00	
For pay of Indian agents						101,100 00	
For pay of special agents						6,250 00	
For pay of clerks for Central Superintendency						3,400 00	
For incidental expenses of Indian service in Central Superintendency						4,000 00	
For pay of superintendent for Central Superintendency						2,000 00	
For pay of Indian inspectors						9,000 00	
For pay of interpreters						34,900 00	
For expenses of general council of Indians in Indian Territory						5,000 00	
For expenses of Indian inspectors						6,000 00	
For expenses of Indian commissioners						15,000 00	
For expenses of collecting statistical and historical data of Indian tribes						3,500 00	
Payment to Peoria, &c., citizens						1,434 70	
Transportation of Indian supplies						219,000 00	
Indebtedness incurred by S. N. Swetland, late special agent						2,096 46	
Salary of Ouray, head chief of the Ute Nation						1,000 00	
Support of Tonkawas at Fort Griffin						2,000 00	
Support of schools not otherwise provided for						20,000 00	619,681 16
	5,162,666 83½	8,058,204 41	288,876 85	402,910 18	1,378,011 17	2,779,981 16	4,849,776 36

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1875, as shown by the books of this office, on account of sales of Indian lands, including receipts from sales made under the direction of the General Land Office, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1875.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1876.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act March 3, 1863.	$11,187 38	$16,644 36	$18,665 89	$9,165 85
Proceeds of Winnebago reservations in Minnesota.	Secs. 2 and 3, act of Feb. 21, 1863.	799 25	.....	.....	799 25
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee strip	7,818 73	3,697 71	11,516 44	.....
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school-lands.	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.	173 79	49 99	.....	223 78
Payment to L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewas for lands.	Act of June 22, 1874, 18 Stat., 140.	20,000 00	1,346 11	1,346 11	20,000 00
Fulfilling treaty with Iowas, proceeds of lands.	Royalty on coal ...	28 30	.....	.....	28 30
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Art. 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	9,859 78	.....	.....	9,859 78
Fulfilling treaty with Kaskaskias, proceeds of lands	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, (10 sections.)	787 28	.....	.....	787 28
Fulfilling treaty with Menomonees, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of Feb. 11, 1856, 11 Stat., 679.	.....	8,438 00	562 50	7,875 50
Fulfilling treaty with Miamies of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Mar. 3, 1873.	5,126 32	5,396 23	413 56	10,108 99
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 31, 1872.	712 26	.....	.....	712 26
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust-lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2d sec. act July 15, 1870.	1,064,613 28	153,241 01	*213,950 48	1,003,903 81
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	1,515 17	1,928 82	.....	3,443 91
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty February 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	36,241 05	†3,726 58	‡7,200 00	32,767 63
Fulfilling treaty with Stockbridges, proceeds of lands.	Treaty February 11, 1856, 11 Stat., 679; act of February 6, 1871, 16 Stat., 404.	674 48	30 00	532 55	171 93
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act February 2, 1863.	20,513 96	96 41	.....	20,610 37
On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian reservation in California, restored to public lands.	Act of March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	1,154 50	415 09	975 22	594 37
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of Osage diminished reserve lands in Kansas.	Transfer for sale of lands to Osages. (See Osages.)	721,743 80	.....	.....	721,748 80
Fulfilling treaty with Delawares, proceeds of lands. (Refundment by Agent Pratt.)	2d art. treaty July 4, 1866, 14 Stat., 794.	105 64	.....	.....	105 64
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of June 28, 1862, 13 Stat., 623.	1 08	.....	.....	1 08
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty March 6, 1861, 12 Stat., 1171.	247 17	.....	.....	247 17
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees.	Acts of April 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	.....	400 00	.....	400 00

* $166,174.63 of the above amount repaid to the United States on account of former advances by Congress to the tribe.

† Repayment by Superintendent Enoch Hoag; belongs to certain individual Pottawatomies.

‡ Re-imbursed the United States for money advanced by act of May 29, 1872, (17 Statute, 179.)

Statement showing investments in securities other than stocks of the United States since September 11, 1841, when and by whom such investments were made, and the amount and period for which default has been made in the payment of interest; also of other investments made prior to said date, but for which interest is due and unpaid, and of bonds abstracted from the custody of the Secretary of the Interior, with the amount of interest due thereon.

State and fund.	Amount of stock.		Date of treaty.	Date of purchase.	Period for which interest is due. From—	Period for which interest is due. To—	Amount of interest.	Amount due from each State.	Remarks.
Arkansas 6s.									
Chickasaw national fund	$90,000 00	..	May 24, 1834	Feb. 27, 1839	Jan. 1, 1842	July 1, 1876	$186,300	$186,300	The bonds of the State of Arkansas, originally purchased February 27, 1859, were funded in 1873, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved December 13, 1872, (17 Stat., 397,) in new bonds, and the interest then due from said State was also funded by the issue of bonds; but as the State is in default for interest on the said new bonds, the full amount of interest due on the original investment is shown in this statement.
Florida 7s.									
Cherokee national fund	1,000 00	Sec. of the Interior.	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	1,085	.....	
	1,000 00		Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	1,050	.....	
	11,000 00		Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	11,165	.....	
Cherokee school fund	1,000 00	do	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	1,085	.....	
	6,000 00	do	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1882	July 1, 1876	6,090	.....	
Delaware general fund	53,000 00	do	May 6, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	53,795	.....	
Iowas	22,000 00	do	May 17, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	22,330	.....	
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	16,000 00	do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	16,240	.....	
	21,000 00	do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	July 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	20,580	.....	
								133,420	
Kansas 7s.									
Iowas	17,600 00	do	May 17, 1854	Dec. 20, 1861	.....	.....	.....	.....	State paying interest regularly
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	24,000 00	do	May 30, 1854	Dec. 20, 1861	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Louisiana 6s.									
Cherokee national fund	11,000 00	do	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Nov. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,760	.....	
Cherokee school fund	2,000 00	do	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Nov. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	320	.....	
Iowas	9,000 00	do	May 17, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Nov. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,440	.....	
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	5,000 00	do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Nov. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	800	.....	
	10,000 00	do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,650	.....	
								5,970	
North Carolina 6s.									
Cherokee national fund	21,000 00	do	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Apr. 1, 1861	Apr. 1, 1868	8,820	.....	
					Oct. 1, 1868	July 1, 1876	9,765	.....	
	7,000 00	do	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,260	.....	

Statement showing investments in securities other than stocks of the United States since September 11, 1841, *&c.*—Continued.

State and fund.	Amount of stock.		Date of treaty.	Date of purchase.	Period for which interest is due. From—	Period for which interest is due. To—	Amount of interest.	Amount due from each State.	Remarks.
Cherokee school fund ..	13,000 00	Sec. of the Interior	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	$2,340	.....	
Delaware general fund...	80,000 00	.....do	May 6, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	13,200	.....	
					Apr. 1, 1861	Apr. 1, 1868	2,940	.....	
	7,000 00	..... do	May 6, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1868	Apr. 1, 1872	1,470	.....	
					Oct. 1, 1872	July 1, 1876	1,575	.....	
Iowas.....	17,000 00	... ..do	May 17, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1860	Apr. 1, 1868	7,650	.....	
					Oct. 1, 1868	July 1, 1876	7,905	.....	
	4,000 00	.....do	May 17, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861	60	.....	
					July 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	720	.....	
askaskias, Peorias, &c..	8,000 00	.....do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Apr. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,520	.....	
	2,000 00	.....do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	360	.....	
	15,000 00	.....do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	2,475	.....	
	18,000 00	.....do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Apr. 1, 1874	July 1, 1876	2,430	.....	
								$64,490	
South Carolina 6s.									
Cherokee national fund..	118,000 00	.....do	Dec. 29, 1835	Feb. 4, 1858	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	49,560	.....	
					July 1, 1871	July 1, 1876	35,400	.....	
Cherokee school fund ..	1,000 00	.....do	Dec. 29, 1835	Feb. 4, 1858	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	420	.....	
					July 1, 1871	July 1, 1876	300	.....	
Iowas.....	3,000 00	.....do	May 17, 1854	Feb. 4, 1858	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	1,260	.....	
					July 1, 1871	July 1, 1876	900	.....	
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c..	3,000 00	.....do	May 30, 1854	Feb. 4, 1858	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	1,260	.....	
					July 1, 1871	July 1, 1876	900	.....	
								90,000	
Tennessee.									
Cherokee national fund, 5s.	125,000 00	Secretary of War.	Dec. 29, 1835	July 21, '36	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	31,250	.....	
					Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1876	46,875	.....	
Chickasaw national fund, 6 per cent.	104,000 00	Sec. of Treasury..	May 24, 1834	Oct. —, '51	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	43,680	.....	
					Jan. 1, 1869	Jan. 1, 1874	31,200	.....	
	512,000 00	.... do	May 24, 1834	Oct. 1, 1851	Jan. 1, 1875	July 1, 1876	9,360	.....	
					Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	153,600	.....	Received in exchange for Alabama 5 per cent. stocks purchased in 1836 and 1837.
Chickasaw national fund, 5½ per cent.	66,666 66	.....do	May 24, 1834	Mar. 3, 1837	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	54,520	.....	
Creek orphans, 5 per cent.	20,000 00	Sec. of the Interior	May 24, 1832	Apr. 13, '53	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	5,000	.....	
					Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1876	7,500	.....	
Menomonees, 5s.....	4,000 00	.....do	Sept. 3, 1836	Apr. 13, '53	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	1,000	.....	
					Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1876	1,500	.....	
	15,000 00	.....do	Sept. 3. 1836	Apr. 13, '53	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	3,750	.....	
					July 1, 1868	July 1, 1876	6,000	.....	

Ottawas and Chippewas, 5 per cent.	1,000 00	do	Mar. 28, 1836	Apr. 13, '53	Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1866 July 1, 1876	300 510	....	396, 045	
Virginia 6s.										
Cherokee national fund	90,000 00	do	Dec. 29, 1835	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870 July 1, 1876	32, 400 *5, 400 35, 100	....		$100,000 Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased March 7, 1837, were exchanged in July, 1851, for $90,000 in stocks of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company; these latter were exchanged, July 9, 1860, for a like amount of stocks of the State of Virginia.
Choctaw general fund	450,000 00	do	Jan. 17, 1837	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870 July 1, 1876	162, 000 *27, 000 175, 500	....		$500,000 Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased January 1, 1841, were exchanged in July, 1851, for $450,000 in stocks of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company; these latter were exchanged, July 9, 1860, for a like amount of stocks of the State of Virginia.
Creek orphans	41,800 00	do	May 24, 1832	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870 July 1, 1876	15, 048 *2, 508 16, 302	....		$46,444 Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased November 1, 1836, were exchanged in July, 1851, for $41,800 in stocks of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company; these latter were exchanged, July 9, 1860, for a like amount of stocks of the State of Virginia.
	3,500 00	do	May 24, 1832	July 1, 1851	....	....	....	....	....	Received in exchange for Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased in 1836. Interest paid regularly.
Cherokee school fund	1,000 00	do	Dec. 29, 1835	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	930	....		Received in exchange at same time and in same manner as the $90,000 above noted, belonging to the Cherokee national fund.
Creek orphans	9,000 00	do	May 24, 1832	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	8, 370	....		Received in exchange at same time and in same manner as the $41,800 above noted, belonging to the Creek orphans.
Ottawas and Chippewas	†3,000 00	do	Mar. 28, 1836	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	2, 790	....		
Chickasaw national fund	100,000 00	Sec. of Treasury	May 24, 1834	Oct. 1, 1851	....	....	....	....	483, 348	Received in exchange for Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased in 1836 and 1837.
Missouri	370,000 00	Sec. of the Interior	....	—— —, 1857	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	344, 100	344, 100		Bonds abstracted from the Department between July 1, 1860, and January 1, 1861.
North Carolina	357,000 00	do	....	—— —, 1857	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	332, 010	332, 010		
Tennessee	143,000 00	do	....	—— —, 1857	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	132, 990	132, 990		
Total stocks	3,033,566 66	Total interest	....	....	....	....	....	2, 168, 673		

*2 per centum—the State having paid 4 per centum per annum from January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1870.

† $3,000 Michigan stocks, purchased September 29, 1838, were exchanged in July, 1851, for same amount of James River and Kanawha Canal Company stocks; these latter were exchanged, July 9, 1860, for a like amount of stock of the State of Virginia.

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS BODIES.

FRIENDS.—Great Nemaha, Omaha, Winnebago, Otoe, and Santee, in Nebraska, and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *B. Rush Roberts, Sandy Spring, Md.*

FRIENDS, (ORTHODOX.)—Pottawatomie and Kickapoo, in Kansas; Quapaw, Osage, Sac and Fox, Wichita, Kiowa and Comanche, and Cheyenne and Arapahoe, in the Indian Territory. *Dr. Jas. E. Rhoades, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.*

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay, and Quinaielt, in Washington Territory; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grand Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *General Charles Ewing, Catholic commissioner Roman Catholic Church, Washington. D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union, (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles,) in the Indian Territory; and Nevada, in Nevada. *Rev. Joseph F. Shoards, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, 150 Nassau street, New York.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Abiquiu, Navajo, Mescalero Apache, Southern Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percé, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 23 Center street, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Red Lake, in Minnesota; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association, 56 Reade street, New York City.*

REFORMED.—Colorado River, Pima and Maricopa, and San Carlos, in Arizona. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Ferris, secretary Board of Missions of Reformed Church, 34 Vesey street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Ponca, Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Spotted Tail, and Red Cloud, in Dakota; Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. Robert C. Rogers, secretary Indian Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 30 Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Los Pinos and White River, in Colorado. *Rev. Rush R. Shippen, secretary American Unitarian Association, 7 Tremont Place, Boston.*

FREE-WILL BAPTIST.—Leech Lake, in Minnesota. *Rev. A. H. Chase, secretary Free-Will Baptist Home Missionary Association, Hillsdale, Mich.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

CHRISTIAN UNION.—Malheur, in Oregon. *Rev. J. S. Rowland, Salem, Oreg.*

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESS

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John D. Lang, Vassalborough, Me.
B. Rush Roberts, Sandy Springs, Md.

Schedule showing location of Indian agencies; also list of agents with their post-office and telegraphic address.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	W. E. Morford	Parker, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Pima and Maricopa, and Papago	Charles Hudson	Sacaton, Ariz	Sacaton, Ariz., via mail from Florence.
San Carlos	John P. Clum	Camp Grant	Tucson, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	J. L. Broaddus	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal	Arcata, Cal.
Round Valley	J. L. Burchard	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Ukiah, Cal.
Tule River	C. G. Belknap	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal	Visalia, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Los Pinos	W. D. Wheeler	Los Pinos agency, via Saquache, Colo	Canon City, Colo.
White River	E. H. Danforth	White River, Colo., via Rawlings, Wyo	White River, Colo., via Rawlings, Wyo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	J. F. Cravens	Cheyenne River agency, Ashmore County, Dak	Cheyenne River agency, via Fort Sully, Dak.
Crow Creek	H. F. Livingston	Crow Creek agency, Dak	Crow Creek agency, Dak.
Devil's Lake	James McLoughlin	Fort Totten, Dak	Jamestown, Dak.
Flandreau	John P. Williamson	Greenwood, Dak	Yankton agency, Dak.
Fort Berthold	W. H. Alden	Fort Berthold, Dak	Bismarck, Dak.
Lower Brulé	H. E. Gregory	Lower Brulé agency, via Crow Creek, Dak	Lower Brulé agency, via Crow Creek, Dak.
Ponca	James Lawrence	Ponca agency, Todd County, Dak	Springfield, Dak.
Red Cloud	Thomas F. Tobey, Capt., U. S. A.	Red Cloud agency, Nebr	Red Cloud agency, Nebr., via Fort Laramie, Wyo.
Spotted Tail	A. C. Paul, Lieut., U. S. A	Spotted Tail agency, Nebr	Spotted Tail agency, Nebr., via Fort Laramie, Wyo.
Sisseton	J. G. Hamilton	Sisseton agency, Dak., via Saint Paul	Morris, Minn.
Standing Rock	William T. Hughes	Standing Rock agency, Dak	Standing Rock via Bismarck, Dak.
Yankton, Idaho	J. G. Gasman	Yankton agency, Dak	Yankton agency, Dak.
Fort Hall	W. H. Danilson	Fort Hall Indian agency, Idaho	Fort Hall Indian agency, Idaho.
Lemhi	H. Fuller	Fort Lemhi, Idaho, via Bannack City, Mont	Pleasant Valley Station, Idaho.
Nez Percé	John B. Monteith	Lewiston, Nez Percé County, Idaho	Lewiston, Idaho, via Portland, Oreg., and Walla Walla, Wash.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Arapahoe and Cheyenne	John D. Miles	Darlington, Ind. T	Wichita, Kans., or Fort Sill, Ind. T.
Kiowa and Comanche	J. M. Haworth	Fort Sill, Ind. T	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
Osage	Cyrus Beede	Osage agency, Ind. T., via Coffeyville, Kans	Coffeyville, Kans.
Pawnee	William Burgess	Pawnee agency, Ind. T., via Coffeyville, Kans	Coffeyville, Kans.
Quapaw	H. W. Jones	Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, , Mo.
Sac and Fox	Levi Woodward	Sac and Fox agency, Ind. T., via Okmulgee	Muskogee, Ind. T.

Schedule of Indian agencies and address of agents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraph address.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Con.			
Union	S. W. Marston	Muskogee, Ind. T	Muskogee, Ind. T.
Wichita	A. C. Williams	Anadarko, Wichita agency, Ind. T	Anadarko, Wichita agency, via Fort Sill, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	Thomas S. Free	Toledo, Iowa	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Central superintende'cy	William Nicholson	Lawrence, Kans	Lawrence, Kans.
Kansas	M. H. Newlin	Rossville, Shawnee County, Kans	Rossville, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac	George W. Lee	Ypsilanti, Mich	Ypsilanti, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
Leech Lake	H. J. King	Leech Lake, Cass County, Minn	Brainerd, Minn.
Red Lake	R. M. Pratt	Red Lake, Beltrami County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.
White Earth	Lewis Stowe	White Earth agency, Becker County, Minn	White Earth agency, via Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	John Young	Blackfeet agency, Montana, via Fort Shaw	Blackfeet agency, Montana, via Fort Shaw.
Crow	L. U. Carpenter	Crow agency, Montana, via Bozeman	Crow agency, Montana, via Bozeman.
Flathead	Charles S. Medary	Flathead agency, via Missoula, Mont	Flathead agency, via Deer Lodge City, Mont.
Fort Peck	T. J. Mitchell	Fort Buford, Dak	
NEBRASKA.			
Great Nemaha	M. B. Kent	Nohart, Richardson County, Nebr	White Cloud, Kans.
Omaha	Jacob Vorr	Omaha agency, Blackbird County, Nebr	Sioux City, Iowa.
Ottoe	Jesse W. Griest	Otoe agency, Gage County, Nebr	Marysville, Kans., on St. Joseph and D. C. Railroad.
Santee	Charles H. Searing	Santee agency, Knox County, Nebr	Springfield, Dak.
Winnebago	Howard White	Winnebago agency, Dakota County, Nebr	Sioux City, Iowa.
NEW MEXICO.			
Abiquiu	S. A. Russell	Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba County, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
Mescalero	F. C. Godfroy	South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex	Do.
Navajo	Alexander G. Irvine	Navajo agency, Fort Defiance, Ariz., via Santa Fé, N. Mex	Do.
Pueblo	B. M. Thomas	Santa Fé, N. Mex	Do.
Southern Apache	James Davis	Socorro, Socorro County, N. Mex	Fort Craig, N. Mex.

NEW YORK.			
New York	D. Sherman	Forestville, Chatauqua County, N. Y.	Forestville, N. Y.
NEVADA.			
Nevada	A. J. Barnes	Wadsworth, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	Levi A. Gheen	Elko, Elko County, Nev	Elko, Nev.
OREGON.			
Grand Ronde	P. B. Sinnott	Grand Ronde, Yamhill County, Oreg	Salem, Oreg.
Klamath	L. S. Dyar	Linkville, Lake County, Oreg	Ashland, Oreg.
Malheur	W. V. Rinehart	Malheur agency, via Eldorado, Baker County, Oreg	Baker City, Oreg.
Siletz	William Bagley	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg	Corvallis, Oreg.
Umatilla	N. A. Cornoyer	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg	Weston, Oreg.
Warm Springs	John Smith	Warm Springs, Wasco County, Oreg	The Dalles, Oreg.
UTAH.			
Uintah Valley	J. J. Critchlow	Salt Lake City, Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah.
WASHINGTON TER.			
Colville	John A. Simms	Fort Colville, Wash	Walla-Walla, Wash.
Neah Bay	C. A. Huntington	Neah Bay, Wash	Port Townsend, Wash.
Nisqually	R. H. Milroy	Olympia, Wash	Olympia, Wash.
Quinaielt	G. A. Henry	Chehalis Point, Wash	Chehalis Point, Wash.
S'Kokomish	Edwin Eells	S'Kokomish agency, Mason County, Wash.	Olympia, Wash.
Tulalip	Edmond Mallett	Tulalip, Wash	Point Elliott, Wash.
Yakama	James H. Wilbur	Fort Simcoe, Wash	Dalles City, Oreg.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	James C. Bridgman	Keshena or Green Bay, Wis	Green Bay, Wis.
La Pointe	I. L. Mahan	Red Cliff, via Bayfield, Wis	Du Luth, Minn., by mail to Bayfield, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone and Bannack	James Irwin	Shoshone and Bannack agency, Wyo	Camp Stambaugh, Wyo.

INSPECTORS: E. C. Kemble, 228 East Fiftieth street, New York City; William Vandever, Dubuque, Iowa.; E. C. Watkins, Grand Rapids, Mich

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APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED TO OBTAIN CERTAIN CONCESSIONS FROM THE SIOUX.*

Message of the President of the United States transmitting report of the Sioux commission to Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter, submitted by the Secretary of the Interior, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, accompanied by the report and journal of proceedings of the commission appointed on the 24th day of August last to obtain certain concessions from the Sioux Indians, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year.

I ask your special consideration of these articles of agreement, as among other advantages to be gained by them is the clear right of citizens to go into a country of which they have taken possession and from which they cannot be excluded.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 22, 1876.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 20, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter, dated 19th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, accompanied by the report of the commission appointed 24th of August last to visit and treat with the Sioux.

In transmitting this report the Commissioner makes some recommendations with reference to the settlement in the Indian Territory of such of the Sioux Indians as may be willing to go there; which I warmly approve and beg to commend.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. CHANDLER,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT, *Executive Mansion.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., December 19, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of the report submitted by the commission which was appointed on the 24th of August last to obtain certain concessions from the Sioux, in accordance with

* The report of the commission, with full journal of proceedings and reports of councils held with Indians, is published in Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 9, 2d Sess., 44th Cong.

provision contained in the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year.

I also forward the original journal of the proceedings of the commission, containing full reports of the councils held by them, and a copy of the agreement entered into, which was signed by the chiefs and headmen at seven agencies.

By reference to the instructions issued by this office, copy herewith, it will be seen that the commission has succeeded in the fullest and most satisfactory manner in performing the duties with which they were charged.

By the terms of the agreement, the Sioux surrender all claim to any country lying outside the boundaries of their permanent reserve, as defined by the treaty of 1868, and to so much of said reserve as lies west of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude and as is included between the North and South Forks of the Cheyenne River east of said meridian. The Government thereby secures full possession of a tract of country which includes the Black Hills and is defined by natural boundaries.

The Indians grant a right of way over their reservation for three roads from the Missouri River to the ceded territory—the routes to be designated by the President. They also agree to receive all subsistence and other supplies, which may hereafter be furnished, at such points on or near the Missouri River as the President may designate.

In consideration of these concessions, the commissioners, on behalf of the United States, agree to furnish subsistence to the Sioux until such time as they shall become self-supporting—rations to be issued to heads of families; and in case the Indians are located on lands suitable for cultivation, and educational facilities are afforded by the Government, the issue of rations is to be conditioned on the performance of labor by the Indians and the attendance of their children at school.

Assistance in the way of schools and instruction in the agricultural and mechanical arts, as provided by the treaty of 1868, is guaranteed; the building of comfortable houses on allotments in severalty is provided for; and the Sioux are declared amenable to the laws of the United States. The Indians further agree to select allotments as soon as possible after their removal to their permanent home, and to use their best efforts to cultivate the same.

It will be observed that the agreement contemplates the possible removal of the Sioux to the Indian Territory, and that its terms are made binding wherever the Sioux may be located. In accordance with suggestion contained in their instructions, the commission sent a delegation of ninety Indians from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, under the care of Commissioners Boone and Daniels, to the Indian Territory, to examine the country, and to report to their people upon the advisability of removing thither. Copy of the report of Messrs. Boone and Daniels is herewith transmitted.

Such removal is reported to meet the cordial approval of a portion of those who have visited the Territory; but whether the main body of the Indians will decide to make the change cannot be definitely ascertained until the delegation shall have returned to their agencies and consulted with their people. But there seems to be little doubt that a portion, if not all, of the Indians at Red Cloud agency, and perhaps those, or a portion of those, at Spotted Tail agency, will prefer to remove to the Indian Territory rather than to the Missouri River.

The Indian Territory has long been set apart as a permanent home for Indians. Its soil and climate are incomparably superior to those of

the Dakota reservation, and a large tract is yet unoccupied upon which the Government has the unquestioned right to place Indians. There would seem to be scarcely a question that, if it is the purpose of the Government to undertake in earnest the civilization of the Sioux, the true policy is to locate them as rapidly as possible (their own consent being obtained thereto) where the conditions are the most favorable for rapid progress in the peaceful arts of agriculture and stock-raising; and certainly no one will contend that any considerable portion of the reservation in Dakota can be compared for such purposes with the larger part of the Indian Territory.

There can be no obstacle in the way of setting apart a reservation for the Sioux in that part of the Indian Territory now owned by the Government. But as that tract lies west of the ninety-sixth meridian, supplies would require to be transported by wagon over a long distance at heavy expense, and their proximity to the Staked Plains would materially increase the difficulty of controlling the Sioux and of bringing them into habits of labor in civilized pursuits.

I therefore respectfully suggest that the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws have a vastly greater amount of land than they can occupy and cultivate, and that it might be well to consider whether some one or more of these tribes might not consent to relinquish, for a fair consideration, a sufficient amount to afford a reservation for these Sioux. I am led to hope that such cession might be obtained on fair and equitable terms, for two reasons:

1st. It must be obvious to every intelligent man in the so-called civilized tribes, that land in excess of the amount which can be profitably used is of little or no value.

2d. They must be aware that so long as they hold vast areas of valuable land, lying, and destined to lie as long as they hold it, an unprofitable and unimproved waste, the cupidity of tens of thousands of white men is thereby excited—a cupidity which, already almost uncontrollable, will increase in intensity from year to year till it becomes irresistible. It is vain and idle to expect or hope that 55,000 Indians shall exclusively hold for a great length of time more than twenty millions of acres of the most desirable uncultivated lands now in the United States.

I therefore respectfully suggest that Congress be asked to authorize a negotiation for the purchase from one or more of the civilized tribes of a portion of their lands, and to grant authority, if such negotiation can be effected, to remove the Sioux Indians thither from time to time, as may be practicable and as their consent to such removal may be obtained; or, if such purchase cannot be effected, that authority be granted and provision made for the removal of said Indians to that part of the Indian Territory which lies west of the ninety-sixth meridian.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. SMITH,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Instructions to the commission.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 24, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: You have been appointed by the President as members of the commission to negotiate with the Sioux Indians, pursuant to the following provisions contained in the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year:

"*Provided,* That none of said sums appropriated for said Sioux Indians shall be paid

to any band thereof while said band is engaged in hostilities against the white people, and hereafter there shall be no appropriation made for the subsistence of said Indians unless they shall first agree to relinquish all right and claim to any country outside the boundaries of the permanent reservation established by the treaty of 1868 for said Indians; and also so much of their said permanent reservation as lies west of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude, and shall also grant right of way over said reservation to the country thus ceded for wagon and other roads from convenient and accessible points on the Missouri River, in all not more than three in number; and unless they will receive all such supplies herein provided for by said treaty of 1868 at such points and places on their said reservation and in the vicinity of the Missouri River as the President may designate. And the further sum of $20,000 is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provision: *And provided also*, That no further appropriation for said Sioux Indians shall hereafter be made until some stipulation, agreement, or arrangement shall have been entered into by said Indians with the President of the United States which is calculated and designed to enable said Indians to become self-supporting: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may use of the foregoing amounts the sum of $25,000 for the removal of the Poncas to the Indian Territory and providing them a home therein, with the consent of said Indians."

It will be seen from the above that Congress has expressed its determination to appropriate nothing further for the subsistence of the Sioux Indians represented directly or indirectly by the treaty of 1868, unless they shall agree—

1st. To relinquish all right and claim to any country outside the boundaries of the permanent reservation established by the treaty of 1868.

2d. To relinquish all right and claim to so much of their said permanent reservation as lies west of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude.

3d. To grant right of way over the permanent reservation to that part thereof which lies west of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude for wagon and other roads from convenient and accessible points on the Missouri River, not exceeding three in number.

4th. To receive all such supplies as are provided for by said act and by said treaty of 1868, at such points and places on their said reservation, and in the vicinity of the Missouri River, as the President may designate.

5th. To enter into such agreement or arrangement with the President of the United States as shall be calculated and designed to enable said Indians to become self-supporting.

The subjects of negotiation, with the exception of the last, are so clearly defined by the act as to render further elaboration upon my part unnecessary.

One of the most important subjects of negotiation is that represented by the fifth clause, and the President is strongly impressed with the belief that the agreement which shall be best calculated to enable the Indians to become self-supporting is one which shall provide for their removal, at as early a day as possible, to the Indian Territory, and that the solution of the difficulties which now surround the "Sioux problem" can be best reached by such removal. Their main dependence for support must ultimately be the cultivation of the soil, and for this purpose their own country is utterly unsuited. The superior climate and soil of the Indian Territory, and the fact that that Territory is forever secured to the Indian people, should be fairly and strongly presented to the Indians as inducements for them to enter into such an agreement. For the past three years they have been kept from starvation by large appropriations for their subsistence. These appropriations have been a matter not of obligation but of charity, and the Indians should be made to understand distinctly that they can hope for continued appropriations only by full submission to the authority and wishes of the Government, and upon full evidence of their disposition to undertake in earnest measures for their own advancement and support.

The considerations to be offered the Indians in return for the cession proposed should in no case take the form of a cash annuity, not only because of the probable difficulty of making them realize the value of any consideration expressed in money, but also because experience with other tribes has abundantly shown that expenditures by the Government will be of the best service to the Indians when made for them in providing subsistence, clothing, medical advice, agricultural implements, stock, houses, and schools. It is believed that the Government, in case of their removal to the Indian Territory, will willingly furnish them the needed assistance of that character until they can care for themselves. If, however, they decline to agree to such removal, they should be informed that they will be obliged to go to the Missouri River to receive such supplies as may be provided—in probably scanty and diminishing quantities—under further acts of Congress and the existing treaties with them.

If an agreement for the removal of the Sioux to the Indian Territory cannot be obtained without first affording them an opportunity to visit that country, and you are of opinion that such visit would probably secure their assent to such removal, you are

authorized to send, under careful and competent direction, or, if practicable, to take, to said Territory a delegation of the most influential chiefs and headmen.

As the legislation under which you act contemplates the removal of the Poncas to the Indian Territory, you will take into consideration the propriety and expediency of locating some of the Sioux on that part of the reservation thus to be vacated, and you will be prepared to make recommendations to the President as to the points on the Missouri River at which such supplies as shall be provided for the Sioux may be distributed with the greatest economy and advantage.

If any agreement shall be concluded, you will impress upon the Indians the fact that it will be binding on neither party until it shall have received the approval of the President of the United States and of Congress.

It is not expected that you will define any line of right of way for roads through the reservation; that should be left in the agreement to be designated by the President.

The commission is authorized to hold its sessions at such agencies and places as it may deem necessary or advisable.

The first meeting will be held at Omaha, Nebr., on Monday, the 28th instant.

The commission will make full report of their doings, and of any arrangement which shall be entered into with said Indians, and submit the same for the consideration of the Department, with such recommendations as they may deem proper.

Hon. A. S. Gaylord, Assistant Attorney-General, will act as the legal adviser of the commission, and will represent the Interior Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. SMITH,
Commissioner.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Columbus, Ohio.
H. C. BULIS, Esq.,
Decorah, Iowa.
NEWTON EDMUNDS, Esq.,
Yankton, Dak.
Rt. Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE,
Faribault, Minn.
A. G. BOONE, Esq.,
Denver, Colorado.
Hon. A. S. GAYLORD,
Assistant Attorney-General, Washington.
General H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.
J. W. DANIELS, Esq.,
Saint Peter, Minn.

Report of the commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December* 18, 1876.

SIR: The commissioners appointed by the President to negotiate an agreement with the Sioux Indians, parties to the treaty of 1868, pursuant to the following provisions of an act of Congress passed August 15, 1876, which

Provided that none of said sums appropriated for said Indians shall be paid to any band thereof while said band is engaged in hostilities against the white people; and hereafter there shall be no appropriations made for the subsistence of said Indians unless, they shall first agree to relinquish all right and claim to any country outside the boundaries of the permanent reservation established by the treaty of 1868 for said Indians, and also so much of the said permanent reservation as lies west of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude; and shall also grant the right of way over said reservation to the country thus ceded for wagon or other roads from convenient and accessible points on the Missouri River, in all not more than three in number; and unless they will receive all supplies herein provided for by said treaty of 1868 at such points and places on their reservation, and in the vicinity of the Missouri River, as the President may designate; * * * * and provided also that no further appropriation for said Sioux Indians shall hereafter be made until some stipulation, agreement, or arrangement shall have been entered into by said Indians with the President of the United States which is calculated and designed to enable said Indians to become self-supporting,

respectfully report:

The commission accepted the trust confided to them under the grave

responsibility that if they failed in their mission the twenty thousand friendly Indians at the agencies must either starve or join the hostile Indians.

We held our first meeting at Omaha, Nebr., August 28, 1876. All the members of the commission were present, with the secretary and official interpreter.

General H. H. Sibley informed his colleagues that he would not be able to accompany them, on account of his ill health. At our request he gave us his views upon our relations to the Sioux Indians. We deeply regretted that he could not assist us in our arduous duties, for which, by his intimate knowledge of Indian character and his long experience with the Sioux in peace and war, he was so well qualified.

Our first council was held on the 7th day of September at Red Cloud agency, with the chiefs and headmen of the Ogallalla Sioux and Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who represented 4,901 Indians who were then present at the agency. Red Cloud and other of the chiefs met us upon our arrival with warm welcomes, and said with deep earnestness, "We are glad to see you; you have come to save us from death."

We submitted to the Indians the conditions required by Congress, and stated that we had no authority to change them in any particular. We assured them that Congress and the President had given us full authority to devise a plan to save their people from death and lead them to civilization. The plan submitted by us was as follows:

1. To provide ample rations for their subsistence until able to support themselves, such rations in all cases to be issued to the head of each separate family.

2. That when said Indians shall be located upon land suitable for cultivation, rations shall be issued only to those persons who labor, the sick, infirm, and aged excepted.

3. That whenever the Government shall establish schools, as provided by the treaty of 1868, no rations shall be issued to children between the ages of six and fourteen years, the sick and infirm excepted, unless said children shall regularly attend school.

4. That whenever any one of the Indians shall in good faith begin to cultivate the soil he shall have a title to his land and receive aid to build a house.

5. That they shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and select as many headmen from each band to maintain order as the President may deem necessary.

6. That all agents, traders, farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and other employés of the Government within their reservation shall be lawfully married and living with their families on the reservation.

7. That no person of white or mixed blood, whose fitness morally or otherwise is not, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, conducive to the welfare of the Indians, shall receive any benefit from this agreement or former treaties, and may be expelled from the reservation.

These provisions were carefully explained and interpreted, and were thoroughly understood by all the Indians. A copy of the agreement was given to them to take to their own council.

The Indians were in council at their camp on Shadron Creek until the 14th, when we requested an answer. Chief Little Wound came to the agency and said, "You are wise men and you have had time. Our councils may not seem of much importance to you, but to us it seems a very serious matter to give up our country. You must have patience and bear with us." We held council with the Indians on the 19th and

20th of September, and after mutual explanations the agreement was duly signed.

On the 21st, we proceeded to Spotted Tail agency to receive an answer to the same propositions, which had been submitted by two of our number on the 14th. After two days' council with the chiefs and headmen of Brulé Sioux, who represented 4,607 Indians then at this agency, the agreement was duly signed.

On the 2d of October, the commission, by the authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, detailed Col. A. G. Boone and Dr. J. W. Daniels as a committee to take a delegation of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indians to the Indian Territory.

We arrived at Standing Rock agency on October 9, and submitted the propositions to the chiefs and headmen of the Upper and Lower Yanctonais, Uncpapas, and Blackfeet Sioux, who represented 2,344 Indians then present at this agency. The agreement was signed on the evening of the 11th.

We reached Cheyenne River agency on the 13th, and submitted the propositions to the chiefs and headmen of the Sans Arcs, Two Kettles, Minneconjoux, and Blackfeet Sioux, who represented 2,929 Indians then present at this agency. The agreement was signed on the evening of the 16th.

We arrived at Crow Creek agency on the 20th, and met the chiefs and headmen of the Lower Yanctonais, who represented 1,213 Indians then present at this agency. The agreement was signed on the 21st.

We reached Lower Brulé agency on the 23d, and met the chiefs and headmen of the Lower Brulé, who represented 1,002 Indians then present at this agency. The agreement was signed on the evening of the 24th.

We reached Santee agency on the 26th, and met the chiefs and headmen of the Santee Sioux, who represented 855 Indians then present at this agency. The agreement was signed on the 27th.

At all of these agencies the provisions of the agreement were made perfectly plain to the Indians, having been fully explained to them. The Indians on the Missouri River, with the exception of the Santees, objected to visiting the Indian Territory, and a supplementary clause was made exempting them from that part of the agreement.

We finished our labors in the Indian country with our hearts full of gratitude to God, who had guarded and protected us, and had directed our labors to a successful issue. We owe much of our success to the ability and fidelity of Rev. S. D. Hinman, in faithfully interpreting our views to the Indians. He took part in all our deliberations, and we gained much valuable information from his long experience in Indian affairs and intimate knowledge of Indian character.

We desire to express our obligations to our secretary, C. M. Hendley, for his faithful labors, and for the economical and judicious expenditure of moneys intrusted to his care. It was owing to his ability in stenographic reporting that we were able to preserve a faithful report of every speech made by the Indians and the commission.

While the Indians received us as friends, and listened with kind attention to our propositions, we were painfully impressed with their lack of confidence in the pledges of the Government. At times they told their story of wrongs with such impassioned earnestness that our cheeks crimsoned with shame. In their speeches, the recital of the wrongs which their people had suffered at the hands of the whites, the arraignment of the Government for gross acts of injustice and fraud, the description of treaties made only to be broken, the doubts and dis-

trusts of present professions of friendship and good-will, were portrayed in colors so vivid and language so terse, that admiration and surprise would have kept us silent had not shame and humiliation done so. That which made this arraignment more telling was that it often came from the lips of men who were our friends, and who have hoped against hope that the day might come when their wrongs would be redressed.

Said a chief to a member of our commission, "If you white men had a country which was very valuable, which had always belonged to your people, and which the Great Father had promised should be yours for ever, and men of another race came to take it away by force, what would your people do? Would they fight?"

Another chief said, "I am glad to see you, you are our friends, but I hear that you have come to move us. Tell your people that since the Great Father promised that we should never be removed we have been moved five times." He added, with bitter irony, "I think you had better put the Indians on wheels and you can run them about wherever you wish."

Again and again the Indians spoke with sorrow of the present war, and urged us "to rub it out." They said, "Tell the white people that this is not an Indian war; it is a white man's war." It seemed strange for Christian men to hear from the lips of a savage, "A great many widows and orphans have been made on both sides. It is time to ask who is to take care of them. This matter has not been begun with judgment;" and then, with deep earnestness, he added, "It is displeasing to the Great Spirit." It made your commissioners remember the words of Jefferson, "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just."

The accompanying report of Messrs. Boone and Daniels will show the character of the country visited in the Indian Territory and the impression made upon the minds of the delegation from Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. Under our instructions, these Indians had the option to remove to the Indian Territory or the Missouri River. From the information received the commission believe that, if the Indians are to be made self-supporting as speedily as possible, they ought to be removed to the Indian Territory at as early a day as practicable. We are unanimous in the opinion that these Indians can, for the present, find homes on the Missouri River; but we do not think they will ever become a self-sustaining people there. We do not think that it would be advisable at this time to remove the large proportion of the Sioux to the Indian Territory; but in view of the fact that it is the only valuable country upon which Indians can be located, that this country has been set apart by the most solemn guarantees as the future home of the Indians, that to open any part of this Territory to white settlers would be a violation of the nation's plighted faith, and that here the Indians can become a self-supporting people, we believe that it is just and humane to remove to this Territory, from time to time, bodies of the Sioux who are ready and prepared to live by labor.

We recommend that the Upper Yanctonais at Standing Rock be joined to the Lower Yanctonais at Crow Creek agency. It would involve no additional expense for agency buildings or employés; and we think the location, for soil and timber, is equal to any on this part of the Missouri River.

We concur in the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the Poncas, who speak the same language, shall be removed to the Osage reservation in the Indian Territory. If the Upper Brulés at Spotted Tail agency elect to remove to the Missouri River, we recom-

mend that they be located on the Ponca reservation. In case they should go to the Indian Territory, we recommend that this reservation be given to the Indians now at Cheyenne River agency.

We recommend that in case the Red Cloud Indians decide to go to the Missouri River, they be located at the Standing Rock agency. In that case the Cheyenne River agency Indians could be located at the Great Bend. The liability to drought, the plague of locusts, and the character of the soil make this country better fitted for a pastoral than an agricultural people. If the Indians remain here permanently, it must be long years before they can become self-supporting. We are convinced that the surest way to aid them in civilization will be to furnish them, under proper restrictions, cattle and teach them stock-raising.

Our examination of this country was necessarily slight. We recommend that, before any considerable expense is incurred in the permanent location of Indians on the Missouri River, a thorough examination of the country be made by competent men.

The present condition of the Sioux Indians is such as to awaken the deepest sympathy. They were one of the finest bodies of Indians on this continent. Nicollet, who visited the different tribes of North American Indians, said that they were superior to any wild men whom he had seen. They were our friends. The officers of the Northwest Fur Company bear testimony to their uniform friendship to the whites. They say that it was the boast of the Sioux in every council for thirty-five years that their hands had not been stained with the blood of the white man. (See Sibley's letter.) If many of this powerful tribe have been changed to relentless foes, we must not forget that it is the simple outcome of our own Indian training-school. They occupied the greater portion of a territory which extended from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and from the British possessions to the northern boundary of Kansas. They lived by the chase. The fish of their lakes and rivers, the herds of deer, elk, and buffalo in forests and prairies, the wild rice and fruits, made their country an Indian paradise.

In 1825 the Government made a treaty of friendship with the Ogallalla Teton, Yankton and Yanktonais Sioux. The Indians admitted that their residence was within the territorial limits of the United States, acknowledged its supremacy, and claimed its protection. The United States pledged to them its protection, and agreed "to extend to them from time to time such benefits and acts of kindness as may be convenient, and in the opinion of the President just and proper." From 1825 to 1851 a few unimportant treaties, designed to meet some emergency, were made. In 1851 the vast emigration to California across the Indian Territory made a new treaty necessary. This was made at Fort Laramie in September, 1851, "between the United States and Sioux or Dacotahs, the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Crows, Assinaboines, Gros Ventres, Mandans, and Arickarees, residing south of the Missouri River and east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the boundary-lines of Texas and New Mexico." This treaty establishes and confirms peaceful relations; the Indians agree "to abstain from all hostilities against each other;" they concede to the United States the right to make military or other roads across their territory, and they agree to make full restitution for any wrongs committed by them upon the citizens of the United States while passing through their territories. The Government agrees to pay to these Indians the sum of $50,000 for fifty years. The Senate amended the treaty by limiting the appropriation to ten years. This amendment was never submitted to the Indians. They believed that the original treaty was in force. It is now more than ten years since the appropria-

tion ceased. It is believed that this was the cause of the Powder River war. Generals Sherman, Harney, Terry, and others use these words:

> The moment the war of the rebellion was over, thousands of our people turned their attention toward the treasures of Montana. The Indian was forgotten. It did not occur to any man that this poor, despised red man was the original discoverer and sole occupant for many centuries of every mountain seamed with quartz and every stream whose yellow sand glittered in the noonday sun. He asked to retain only a secluded spot where the buffalo and elk could live, and that spot he would make his home. The truth is, no place was left for him.

The conflicts which grew out of our bad faith induced Congress to create a mixed commission of representative men from the Army and civil life, to establish peace with hostile Indians, to ascertain their causes of complaint, and, if deemed advisable, to make treaties with them which should remove all causes of war, protect the frontier settlements, and lead to the civilization of the Indians. Generals W. T. Sherman, W. S. Harney, Alfred H. Terry, and C. C. Augur, and Messrs. N. G. Taylor, J. B. Henderson, S. F. Tappan, and J. B. Sanborn, composed that commission.

After the most careful examination into the causes of this war, these gentlemen declare that we are alone responsible. They use words which ought to be written in letters of gold and read by every citizen. They say:

> The Indian, although a barbarian, is yet a man susceptible to those feelings which respond to magnanimity and kindness. The injunction to do good to them that hate us is not confined to race, but is as broad as humanity itself. This truth, for the practical man seeking a solution of these troubles, will serve a better purpose than whole pages of theories upon Indian character.

It was found by the commission that the Indians were not willing to make another treaty unless they could have the pledge that no white man should ever enter the territory guaranteed to them. The commissioners evidently sympathized with the fears of the Indians, for they say:

> If the lands of the white man are taken, civilization justifies him in resisting the invader. Civilization does more than this—it brands him as a coward and a slave if he submits to the wrong. Here civilization made its own compact and guaranteed the rights of the weaker party. It did not stand by the guarantee. The treaty was broken, but not by the savage. If the savage resists, civilization, with the Ten Commandments in one hand and the sword in the other, demands his immediate extermination. That he goes to war is not astonishing. He is often compelled to do so. Wrongs are borne by him in silence that never fail to drive civilized men to deeds of violence. Among civilized men war usually springs from a sense of injustice. The best possible way, then, to avoid war is to do no act of injustice. When we learn that the same rule holds good with Indians, the chief difficulty is removed. But it is said that our wars with them have been almost constant. Have we been uniformly unjust? We answer unhesitatingly, "yes."

These are words wrung from brave men, who had grown gray in the service of the country. They were compelled to confess the nation's shame, by the facts which they had themselves investigated. They consulted the Government and agreed to the conditions required by the Indians. They did more; they pledged, so far as they could do, their solemn faith that this treaty should be observed.

We need not recapitulate the provisions of the treaty. It guaranteed the Indian's right to hunt in the Powder River country where there were plenty of buffalo, and pledged the aid needed by a nomadic race. The treaty made provision for those who remained on the reservation to aid them in the work of civilization. This treaty, after a full knowledge of the facts presented in the report, was ratified by the Senate and approved by the President. Every sentiment of honor, justice, and kindness demanded that it should be faithfully observed.

Treaties are made by the Constitution of the United States the supreme law of the land. The United States Supreme Court has declared them binding upon the nation. Pity for the poor and helpless, and fear of the judgments of God, ought to have appealed to the hearts of the people to stand by its plighted faith. The Constitution says that "All treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." The ordinance passed for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, July, 1787, declares that the utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent, and in their property, rights, and liberty they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars *authorized by Congress;* but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them. From the days of George Washington, every President has in some form joined with Congress in a solemn pledge that this organic law of the nation shall be observed. In the light of recent events we may ask by what authority has war been inaugurated with the Sioux Indians, their property seized without discrimination between friends or foes, contrary to the express provisions of this ordinance, and when our own people and the whole civilized world know we are the aggressors. It has been claimed that all Indians who are found outside of their reservation shall be regarded as hostile. We find that in a report made by General W. S. Harney, November 23, 1868, then in charge of the Sioux Indians, he says: "I am perfectly satisfied with the success which has attended the commencement of this work, and can unhesitatingly declare that to secure perpetual peace with the Sioux Indians it is only necessary to fulfill the terms of the treaty made by the peace commission." It shows the friendly character of the Sioux in the winter of 1868 and 1869.

June 29, 1869, General Sheridan says, in an official order:

> All Indians when on their proper reservations are under the exclusive control and jurisdiction of their agents; they will not be interfered with in any manner by the military authority, except upon requisition of the special agent resident with them, his superintendent, or the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington. Outside the well-defined limits of the reservation they are under the original and exclusive jurisdiction of the military authority, *and as a rule will be considered hostile.*

The above order is the more surprising to us when we remember that the treaty made by General Sherman and others expressly provided that these Indians might hunt upon the unceded territory; and we find that so late as its last session Congress appropriated $200,000 to be used in part for the payment of the seventh of thirty installments "*for Indians roaming.*" We repeat that, under this treaty, it is expressly provided that the Indians may hunt in the unceded territory north and west of the Sioux reservation, and until last year they had the right to hunt in Western Nebraska. We believe that our failure to recognize this right has led to many conflicts between the citizens and Army of the United States and the Indians.

In 1874, the late lamented General Custer made an expedition to the Black Hills. It was done against the protest of the Indians and their friends, and in plain, direct violation of the treaty. Gold was discovered; white men flocked to the El Dorado. The faith of the Government was pledged to protect the Indians against all intrusion upon their land. In the words of those who made the treaty, we say, "None are more

anxious than we to see this agricultural and mineral wealth developed by an industrious, thrifty, and enlightened population. We would only be understood as doubting the purity and genuineness of that civilization which reaches its ends by falsehood and violence, and dispenses blessings that spring from violated rights."

Notwithstanding the gross violation of the treaty, no open war ensued. There were instances of conflict between small bands of Indians and whites; thefts and robberies were committed; small war-parties made raids upon the settlements. If our own people had a sad story of wrongs suffered from the Indians, we must not forget that the Indians, who own no telegraph-lines, who have no press and no reporters, claimed that they, too, had been the victims of lawless violence, and that they had had a country of untold value wrested from them by force. Secretary J. D. Cox, speaking of like conflicts, under date of March 7, 1870, says: "I believe that any fair investigation of the origin of Indian troubles on the frontier will show that it is unjust to put the whole blame on the savages, and until we can at least show to the world proofs of scrupulous good faith on our part, we shall not be justified in treating Indians as outlaws doomed to summary destruction." Major-General Stanley at the same time writes from Dakota, that he is "ashamed longer to appear in the presence of the chiefs of the different tribes of the Sioux, who inquire why we do not do as we promised, and in their vigorous language aver that we have lied." Sitting Bull, who had refused to come under treaty relations with the Government, based his refusal in these words, sent to the commission of which Assistant Secretary Cowen was chairman: "Whenever you have found a white man who will tell the truth, you may return, and I shall be glad to see you."

In 1875, a commission was sent out to treat for the surrender of the Black Hills. We believe that this commission failed to make a treaty with the Indians, simply because they had no authority to offer them any sum which would be a just equivalent for their right in the Black Hills, or which gave to the Indians hopes for the future.

We now come to the origin of the present war. It appears that Inspector E. C. Watkins, under date of November 9, 1875, made complaint to the Indian Bureau that Sitting Bull and other Indians with him, residing in the unceded territory, were engaged in making raids upon friendly Indians and the white settlers of Montana. He recommended that "a force of one thousand men should be sent to compel them to submit to the Government." The Secretary of the Interior referred this letter to the Secretary of War for consideration and action. In the letters of Generals Terry, Sheridan, and Sherman, and those of the officials of the War and Interior Departments, we find no reference to any hostile Indians except the "followers of Sitting Bull."

We agree as to the necessity of compelling hostile Indians to submit to the authority of the Government. It is alike unjust to friendly Indians and to the whites where the lawless and turbulent are allowed to go unpunished. The Indians and their friends have always complained of this neglect. But we do deplore any action which makes no discrimination between friends and foes, and which overwhelms the innocent with the guilty.

In the early part of the winter of 1875–'76, many Indians from the different agencies went out with the consent of their agents to hunt buffalo in this unceded territory. They had the right to do this under the treaty. There was more reason for them to go at this time, because there was an insufficient supply of provisions at the agencies. December

6, 1875, the late Commissioner of Indian Affairs sent instructions to the several agents to notify the Indians in the unceded territory to come to the agencies before the 31st of January, 1876, or that they would be regarded as hostile. This letter reached the Cheyenne River agency on the 20th and Standing Rock on the 22d. Agent Bingham says, under date January 26, 1876, that "the Indians have never been so quiet or friendly-disposed as they are now, and the intimation of a renewal of hostilities was a surprise not only to me but to all of the Indians under my charge." The runner who was sent by Agent Bingham to notify the Indians to return to the agency was not able to return himself until February 11, 1876. He brought back word that "the Indians received the invitation and warning in good spirit and without any exhibition of ill feeling. They answered that they were then engaged in hunting buffalo and could not accept the invitation at present, but would return to the agency early in the spring."

It does not appear that any one of the messengers sent out by the agents was able to return to his agency by the time which had been fixed for the return of the Indians. It is very easy to understand why the most friendly Indians should hesitate to traverse a pathless country without fuel or shelter, at a time of year when fearful storms endanger human life, and with the knowledge that they would find a limited supply of provisions at the agency. In General Sheridan's report of November 25, 1876, we find that he states that on acccount of the terrible severity of a Dakota winter the Army were compelled to suspend operations. If our soldiers were frost-bitten and unable to remain in the field even with their comfortable clothing and supply-train, we can judge whether it was practicable for women and children to cross this inhospitable wilderness in the dead of winter.

It is an undoubted truth that there are large numbers of Indians who are now absent from the agencies. They are of three classes:

1st. The larger part made up of those who go every year to hunt the buffalo in the country along the tributaries of the Yellowstone, as provided in the treaty;

2d. Those who became alarmed and left the agencies when they saw large bodies of troops camped among them; and

3d. Those who voluntarily left the friendly Indians and joined the fortunes of Sitting Bull.

The absence of these Indians from the agencies when the recent census was taken is liable to mislead Congress in making their estimates for the future support of the Sioux Indians.

The charge is made that the agency Indians are hostile, and that they have furnished ammunition and supplies to the Indians with Sitting Bull. When we remember that during a very considerable portion of this year there was a deficiency of provisions at all the agencies, and that Indians left with the knowledge and consent of the agents to procure food, we cannot believe that the hostiles received their supplies from agency Indians, nor do we believe that the Indians have procured their improved arms and ammunition at the agencies. There is water-navigation for 3,000 miles through this territory, and an unguarded border of several hundred miles along the Canadian frontier. So long as the Indians will sell buffalo-robes at a low price and pay two prices for guns, the greed of white men will furnish them. It is gross injustice to the agents and the Interior Department to accuse them of furnishing arms and ammunition for Indians to fight our Army and murder our citizens.

Of the results of this year's war we have no wish to speak. It is a

heart-rending record of the slaughter of many of the bravest of our Army. It has not only carried desolation and woe to hundreds of our own hearthstones, but has added to the cup of anguish which we have pressed to the lips of the Indian. We fear that when others shall examine it in the light of history, they will repeat the words of the officers who penned the report of 1868: "The results of the year's campaign satisfied all reasonable men that the war was useless and expensive. To those who reflected on the subject, knowing the facts, the war was something more than useless and expensive: it was dishonorable to the nation and disgraceful to those who originated it."

We hardly know how to frame in words the feelings of shame and sorrow which fill our hearts as we recall the long record of the broken faith of our Government. It is made more sad, in that the rejoicings of our centennial year are mingled with the wail of sorrow of widows and orphans made by a needless Indian war, and that our Government has expended more money in this war than all the religious bodies of our country have spent in Indian missions since our existence as a nation.

We are impelled, in this connection, to submit our views in relation to the management of Indian affairs. Until 1832, the War Department had the entire management of the Indians, without the machinery of the Indian Bureau. The chief duties were performed by post-commanders, subject to the Army rules in making disbursements. After a trial of this mode of dealing with Indians for half a century, the Hon. James Barbour, Secretary of War under President J. Q. Adams, frankly states, in an official document:

> That we have essentially failed, the sad experience of every day but too strongly testifies. It is now, therefore, that a most solemn question addresses itself to the American people, and whose answer is full of grave responsibility. Shall we go on quietly in a course which threatens their extinction, while their past suffering and future prospects so pathetically appeal to our compassion? The responsibility to which I refer is what a nation owes to itself, to its future character in all time to come. For next to the means of self-defense and the blessings of free government, stands, in point of importance, the character of a nation.

In 1832, an act was passed providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs; but, by order of the President, he was made subject to the Secretary of War, who prescribed rules and regulations for his government. The provisions of this act were so defective that, in 1834, a committee of Congress, who made an investigation into its affairs, declared that immediate revision was imperatively demanded. This report says "the system is expensive, inefficient, and irresponsible." In 1842, another committee of Congress examined the management of Indian affairs in the War Department, and said:

> The evidence is submitted as to the general management and condition of Indian affairs. It exhibits an almost total want of method and punctuality, equally unjust to the Government and the tribes to whom we have voluntarily assumed obligations which we are not at liberty to disregard. It will be seen that the accounts of millions of expenditures have been so loosely kept as scarcely to furnish a trace or explanation of large sums, and that others have been misapplied, so as to impose serious losses on the Indians and heavy responsibility on the Government; that in some books (the only record of these accounts) no entries have been made for a period of several years, and that where entries have been made, the very clerks who kept them could not state an account from them.

Notwithstanding this report, no change was made until 1849, when the bureau was transferred to the Interior Department. This transfer did not emancipate the bureau. It was left in a subordinate position, subject to the control of a Secretary who, whatever his ability and integrity and desire to discharge his duty to the Indians faithfully, has found it

impossible to devote that personal attention to Indian affairs which their importance demands.

If we trace the management of Indian affairs in the Interior Department since 1849, we find much to call for prompt action to remedy existing evils.

We submit that the remedy for these evils is not to be found by again placing the care of the Indians in the War Department. It had this duty for nearly three-quarters of a century, and during the whole period there is no page in the history of our Indian management upon which our recollection can linger with emotions of pleasure. We do not question the integrity of the officers of the Army. We concede to them the same ability and integrity which are to be found in all professions. No one will contend that, in order to insure integrity in the administration of the postal service, the land department, or the customs, it is necessary to remit these departments to the Army; and yet, if the claim be allowed in the management of Indian affairs, we can see no reason why every department should not be controlled by the Department of War. The generals who made the treaty of 1868 say, "If we intend to have war with them, the bureau should go to the Secretary of War; if we intend to have peace, it should be in a civil department. In our judgment such wars are wholly unnecessary, and, hoping that the Government and the country will agree with us, we cannot advise the change."

The habits and tastes of the officers of the Army are foreign to those patient labors which are necessary to lead a savage race to civilization. The officers of rank and experience who may, in some degree, be fitted for this work would not accept the trust, and we fear that this responsible position would be either intrusted to junior officers or to men who had been foisted into the Army as a reward for political services.

We cannot see that any reform will be secured by the removal of this bureau from one building to another. The same evils complained of in the agents of the Indian Bureau will follow in the agents of the War Department. The whole country was excited over the charges of fraud which were made against the civil agent at Red Cloud agency for the overestimate in weight in beef-cattle and other issues to the Indians. During our visit at this agency we witnessed an issue of beef made under direction of an officer of the Army, who was the temporary agent. The number of cattle issued was 153 and the average weight estimated was 954 pounds. This average attracted our attention, and after investigation and careful calculation by an experienced officer of the Army, it was believed that the actual weight did not exceed 786 pounds, making in this one issue a loss to the Indians and a gain to the contractor of 27,234 pounds of beef. We did not have the slightest doubt of the integrity of the officer acting as Indian agent. There were no scales, and we doubt whether the experience of this agent was such as to make him a competent judge of the weight of live cattle.

We are impelled to say that it is our unanimous recommendation that all of these Indians ought to be placed as speedily as possible in the care of civil agents.

We have no desire to criticise the strictly military operations of the Army; but we owe it to ourselves to express our deep sense of the wrong committed against friendly Indians by seizing their arms and ponies. While at Cheyenne River agency, the chiefs came to us and said that they had heard a rumor that the arms and ponies of friendly Indians were to be seized. They said this rumor had already caused many Indians to leave the agency. We knew that the civil agents and some

of the military officers had assured the Indians that those who had remained at the agencies should not be disturbed, and that they should be protected in their persons and property. We therefore promptly replied that they need have no fears, their property would not be taken. We felt that it was a wrong to this commission and to the friendly Indians to take from them their ponies and arms. The wrong was greater in that no inventory of the individual property was preserved, and we understand that the average price of the ponies sold at Laramie did not reach $5 each. This seizure was unjust, and, in view of the facts, cruel to the Indians. There is not wood enough at the agencies for the use of the Indians. In order to procure fuel for their families they are compelled to camp from ten to forty miles from the agency. They must travel this distance once in ten days or two weeks, at the most inclement season of the year, in order to receive rations. We fear that there will be the greatest suffering, even if some of them do not lose their lives. The least we can do is to repay these friendly Indians honestly for the full value of the property which was taken.

After long and careful examination we have no hesitation in recommending that it is wise to continue the humane policy inaugurated by President Grant. We believe that the facts will prove that under this policy more has been done in the work of civilization than in any period of our history. It has accomplished this one thing, that those who were placed in trust of the national honor did not receive their appointment as a reward for political service.

The great obstacle to its complete success is that no change has been made in the laws for the care of Indians. The Indian is left without the protection of law in person, property, or life. He has no personal rights. He has no redress for wrongs inflicted by lawless violence. He may see his crops destroyed, his wife or child killed. His only redress is personal revenge. There is not a member of either house of Congress who does not know that, even with all the influences of Christian civilization, schools, churches, and social restraints, there is not a community of whites which could protect itself from lawless violence under the same conditions; and yet we take it for granted that the superior virtue of a savage race will enable it to achieve civilization under circumstances which would wreck our own. In the Indian's wild state he has a rude government of chiefs and headmen, which is advisory in its character. When located upon reservations under the charge of a United States agent, this government is destroyed, and we give him nothing in its place.

We would especially call attention to the inadequate laws to punish white men for the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians. There is another fearful evil in the unlawful marriages of white men to Indian women. These unions are made after the customs of the Indians, and under their code they are regarded as valid. The law should declare that any Indian woman who thus lives with a white man is his lawful wife, and that the children of such union are legitimate.

The fact that the English government in Canada has expended no money in Indian wars since the American Revolution, has lost no lives by massacre, has had no desolated settlements, and that its Indians are to-day, as they have always been, loyal to the British Crown, is due to the fact that it has fulfilled its plighted faith, has given to its Indians personal rights of property and the protection of law, and has fostered Christian missions, and has placed over its Indians agents fitted for the task of guiding a savage race to civilization, and who generally hold their office during good behavior.

The greatest difficulty in the administration of Indian affairs is the inadequate salary of an Indian agent. He ought to be a man of ripe experience and of mature age, fitted to superintend the building of houses, the opening of farms, the care of schools, and all those mechanical arts which are necessary for the work of civilization. The agency is usually remote from civilization. The expenses of living are greatly increased. It is impossible for an agent to live with his family on his meager salary. The Department has lost some of its most valuable agents simply because they would not steal, and could not live on $1,500 a year.

Our Indian affairs should be managed by an independent department. It ought to have at its head one of the first men of the nation, whose recommendations would be heeded, and who, as a member of the Cabinet, could confer with the heads of the War and Interior Departments, and devise such wise and just plans as would equally protect the rights of the Indians and of our own citizens. We are painfully impressed with the fact that most of our Indian wars have not only been cruel and unjust to the savage, but have largely grown out of conflicts of jurisdiction between different departments of the Government. The head of the Department of the Interior is already burdened with five distinct bureaus, viz, Pension, Patent, Land, Education, and Indian. He cannot give to Indian affairs that patient attention which is necessary to success. The War Department, as its name indicates, is unsuited for the work of civilization. Officers of the Army are not fitted by inclination or training to teach Indian children to read and write, or Indian men to sow and reap. If by placing this bureau in an independent position we can save the fearful cost of one Indian war, it will be the wisest economy.

In conclusion, your commission respectfully urge that every effort shall be made to secure the ratification and faithful fulfillment of the agreement which we have made by direction of the Government with this hapless people. We entered upon this work with full knowledge that those who had heretofore made treaties with these Indians had seen their promises broken. We accepted the trust as a solemn duty to our country, to the perishing, and to God. The Indians trusted us. There were times when we trembled as we heard their earnest words of confidence and trust. Said a chief who signed this agreement, as he handed a pipe to our chairman, "Give this pipe of peace to the Great Father. When we give and another receives a pipe we regard it the same as when a white man swears on the Bible in court. If they do not speak the truth, evil will happen." We are confident that this agreement contains provisions which, if faithfully carried out, will save these Indians and redress some of the wrongs which furnish the darkest page of our history. It is an eternal law of the government of God that whatsoever a nation sows, that and nothing but that shall it reap. If we sow broken faith, injustice, and wrong, we shall reap in the future, as we have reaped in the past, a harvest of sorrow and blood. We are not simply dealing with a poor perishing race; we are dealing with God. We cannot afford to delay longer fulfilling our bounden duty to those from whom we have taken that country, the possession of which has placed us in the forefront of the nations of the earth. We make it our boast that our country is the home of the oppressed of all lands. Dare we forget that there are also those whom we have made homeless, and to whom we are bound to give protection and care?

We are aware that many of our people think that the only solution of the Indian problem is in their extermination. We would remind such persons that there is only One who can exterminate. There are too many

graves within our borders over which the grass has hardly grown, for us to forget that God is just. The Indian is a savage, but he is also a man. He is one of the few savage men who clearly recognize the existence of a Great Spirit. He believes in the immortality of the soul. He has a passionate love for his children. He loves his country. He will gladly die for his tribe. Unless we deny all revealed religion, we must admit that he has the right to share in all the benefits of divine revelation. He is capable of civilization. Amid all the obstacles, the wrongs, and evils of our Indian policy, there are no missions which show richer rewards. Thousands of this poor race, who were once as poor and degraded as the wild Sioux, are to-day civilized men, living by the cultivation of the soil, and sharing with us in those blessings which give to men home, country, and freedom. There is no reason why these men may not also be led out of darkness to light. If the men of past generations had reasoned as this generation reasons, none of us would rejoice in the blessings of Christian civilization.

A great crisis has arisen in Indian affairs. The wrongs of the Indians are admitted by all. Thousands of the best men in the land feel keenly the nation's shame. They look to Congress for redress. Unless immediate and appropriate legislation is made for the protection and government of the Indians, they must perish. Our country must forever bear the disgrace and suffer the retribution of its wrong-doing. Our children's children will tell the sad story in hushed tones, and wonder how their fathers dared so to trample on justice and trifle with God.

We herewith submit the agreement made with the Sioux, the speeches made in the several councils, and the letter of Gen. H. H. Sibley.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, *Chairman.*
H. B. WHIPPLE.
H. C. BULIS.
NEWTON EDMUNDS.
J. W. DANIELS.
A. G. BOONE.
A. S. GAYLORD.
SAM'L D. HINMAN,
Official Interpreter.

Attest:
CHARLES M. HENDLEY,
Secretary.

To the Hon. J. Q. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Report of the subcommission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December* 13, 1876.

SIR: Pursuant to the instructions of the commission designating two of its members to accompany a delegation of Sioux Indians from Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies to the Indian Territory, the undersigned proceeded to Omaha, where they were delayed for a short time for the Department to make the necessary provisions for the expenses of the delegation. E. A. Howard, having been employed by the commission to accompany us, was appointed disbursing-agent for the delegation; the clothing for the Indians was purchased, and we left for Red Cloud agency, where we arrived the 22d of October. A delay of a few days was required, as the military authorities would not allow the Indians to leave until Red Cloud and seventy lodges of his people had been deprived of their property and imprisoned. The delegation, equally divided between the two agencies, numbered ninety-four persons. Four of these were white men adopted into the tribe, and were employed, by request of the Indians, that they might have their

testimony of the country to be examined. The Red Cloud party left the agency the 27th; Spotted Tail, with his people, on the 28th; and they all reached Sidney, on the Union Pacific Railroad, November 2, where they received clothing for the journey, and left the same day on the cars for Wichita, Kansas, via Omaha and Kansas City, where they arrived the morning of the 5th. On the 8th, and as soon as transportation was procured, we started, following down the Arkansas River, to give the Indians a chance to see the large grain-fields on that stream, and reached Arkansas City the 10th. The next day, four miles south of this place, we entered the Indian Territory on what is called the "Fort Sill" road, and followed this to the "Abilene trail," or stage-road, which we kept to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency. From that agency we followed down the North Fork of Canadian River to Shawneetown; thence north to the Sac and Fox agency, and from there east to Muskogee, via Okmulgee, having traveled 364 miles in the Indian Territory. Our drives each day were short, and the Indians had ample time to see the country and do a little hunting. The course taken through the Territory was upon the suggestion of Superintendent Nicholson and by his recommendation. We were assured by parties engaged in the survey of the country that the portion between the ninety-seventh and ninety-eighth degrees of longitude was the most desirable to see and the most desirable for the location of the Indians.

The country in the vicinity of the Shakaska River, Turkey Creek, and North Fork of the Canadian possesses all the qualities necessary for agriculture and grazing. These streams and their tributaries are well supplied with good water, skirted with heavy timber ample for building purposes and fuel, with rich bottom-lands, bounded by a rolling prairie that is coated with the rich bunch-grass. The border of either of these streams and their surroundings presents some of the most beautiful farming-lands that can be found in any country, and for a small compensation to a people that have received so little for what they have yielded to the Government it certainly should be kept for the Indian. There are large oak-timber lands west of Turkey Creek, south of the stage-road, and north of the Cimarron River, and in places on the North Fork of the Canadian, extending back for miles. Good stone for building purposes and clay for brick may be found in many places in the country.

The delegation was composed of the best and most capable men of the two agencies: Spotted Tail, Red Dog, and Man-Afraid-of-his-Horse, as chiefs, and the others the principal councilors of the bands.

Red Cloud could not accompany the delegation, as he did not feel that he ought to leave his people in the condition they were when released from confinement. The Indians reported many lodges destroyed by the troops. In the case of these people the assurances of the commission seemed to have been entirely disregarded by the authorities in charge.

While traveling through the Territory, Spotted Tail took special pains to inform us that he was not pleased with anything that came within his observation, and his part of the delegation, with but few exceptions, were not disposed to express themselves in any other way. Many of the Red Cloud party were well pleased. Their chief said "his Great Father asked him to go and find a place where his children could live by cultivating the land. This was the country, and he should go back and tell his people so." The manual-labor school, of one hundred and twenty scholars, at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, was of more interest to them and gave them more pleasure than anything else seen on the journey. The boys and girls were well dressed, and not only attending school, but were performing the work on a farm and in the house, being prepared, the Indians thought, to live like whites. They manifested much interest in the progress of civilization among the Sac and Fox, and, when passing the Creek country, the delegation was received by these tribes with generous hospitality and a hearty welcome. When we were at Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek Nation, they were invited to the council-house by the Creek chief, where he made a very friendly speech to them. A copy of the same, as delivered, is herewith attached; also Spotted Tail's reply:

"To the Sioux, my brethren:

"I am well pleased to see you here in the Mus-koke Nation, brethren of the same race as ourselves. I was told a long time ago of my red brethren, the Sioux, that were living in the far Northwest. I had heard of the name of your tribe and of many of your leading chiefs. I have heard of your great men, great in war and great in council. I have heard of your trouble on account of the intrusion of white men on your reservation in search of gold. I have heard that the United States Government had determined to remove you from your present home, and, perhaps it might be, to this Indian Territory, to the west of us. When I heard that you might possibly come to this Territory, which has been 'set apart for the home of the Indians forever,' I was glad. I would like to have all our red brethren settled in this Territory, as we have provided in our treaty. We, the Creeks and Cherokees, have the same kind of title and patent for our lands from the United States, which guarantees this Territory to us for a home, under our own form of government, by people of our own race, as long as 'grass grows and water

runs.' And I think, therefore, we shall live forever on our lands. I should like—and I express the wish of our people—that every Indian tribe should come here and settle on these lands, that this Territory may become filled up with Indians, to the exclusion of others who may be inimical to our race and interests. We believe our right to our soil and our government, which is best suited to our peculiar necessities, would be safer if all our race were united together here. That is my earnest wish. Then I think the rising generation could be educated and civilized, and, what is still better, christianized, which, I believe, would be the greatest benefit of all. This would be to our mutual benefit and good. I know I express the minds of our people when I give you this welcome to our life of a higher civilization, which is better than the old life so long led by our race in the past."

SPEECH OF SPOTTED TAIL.

"My red brethren, we are glad to meet you and listen to your talk. We have come in peace to your country to see it for ourselves, as our Great Father has wished. White men gather all things together for themselves. When he gathers he don't want any one to take it away. My country is covered with gold. I have made a bargain with our Great Father to sell it, because the white men came to take it from us to get the gold. I don't know what I am to get for it yet. We have come here to see your country, and see if we will like it. I suppose in the bargain your Great Father gave you the logs to build your houses, and after that taught you to read, so you can talk. Our Great Father has not done so to us. He has not fulfilled his promises to us. We have passed through all the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country. We saw no good houses—all shanties; nothing but poor little ones. All the people are poor. My land is covered with gold, and I must have pay for it. I am looking at this country. When I get through I want to see my Great Father and talk with him, and then I can tell more about it."

Governor Ross and other Cherokees called on the delegation at Muskogee, and expressed to the chiefs a deep interest in the welfare of their people, and hoped they would decide to make the country they had visited their home to commence the work of civilization. These were the sentiments expressed by every one we met among these civilized people.

We left the delegation at Omaha in charge of Disbursing-Agent Howard, to proceed with them to their respective agencies on the 4th ultimo, to comply with your instructions to meet the commission in this city on the 9th.

Inasmuch as the country now occupied by the Sioux Indians does not possess lands on which they can ever expect to become self-supporting, we would respectfully recommend, providing these people decide after they get home to move down, that steps be taken at as early a day as possible looking toward the removal of those Indians represented by this delegation to the Indian Territory, believing that the best interests of Government and the Indians require their being placed where they may be able to support themselves. There is no question as to the disposition of these Sioux to labor, as the fact is well established in the progress made in civilization by the Santee, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Sioux of Dakota. They only want a fit place to cultivate the soil to show their ability and willingness to perform all the duties required for supporting themselves.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted.

J. W. DANIELS,
A. G. BOONE,
Commissioners.

Hon. G. W. MANYPENNY,
Chairman of Sioux Commission.

Articles of agreement.

Articles of agreement made pursuant to the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and for other purposes," approved August 15, 1876, by and between George W. Manypenny, Henry B. Whipple, Jared W. Daniels, Albert G. Boone, Henry C. Bulis, Newton Edmunds, and Augustine S. Gaylord, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, and also the Northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes, by their chiefs and headmen, whose names are hereto subscribed, they being duly authorized to act in the premises.

ARTICLE 1. The said parties hereby agree that the northern and western boundaries of the reservation defined by article 2 of the treaty between the United States and

different tribes of Sioux Indians, concluded April 29, 1868, and proclaimed February 24, 1869, shall be as follows: The western boundaries shall commence at the intersection of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude with the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska; thence north along said meridian to its intersection with the South Fork of the Cheyenne River; thence down said stream to its junction with the North Fork; thence up the North Fork of said Cheyenne River to the said one hundred and third meridian; thence north along said meridian to the South Branch of Cannon Ball River or Cedar Creek; and the northern boundary of their said reservation shall follow the said South Branch to its intersection with the main Cannon Ball River, and thence down the said main Cannon Ball River to the Missouri River; and the said Indians do hereby relinquish and cede to the United States all the territory lying outside the said reservation, as herein modified and described, including all privileges of hunting; and article 16 of said treaty is hereby abrogated.

ARTICLE 2. The said Indians also agree and consent that wagon and other roads, not exceeding three in number, may be constructed and maintained, from convenient and accessible points on the Missouri River, through said reservation, to the country lying immediately west thereof, upon such routes as shall be designated by the President of the United States; and they also consent and agree to the free navigation of the Missouri River.

ARTICLE 3. The said Indians also agree that they will hereafter receive all annuities provided by the said treaty of 1868, and all subsistence and supplies which may be provided for them under the present or any future act of Congress, at such points and places on the said reservation, and in the vicinity of the Missouri River, as the President of the United States shall designate.

ARTICLE 4. The Government of the United States and the said Indians, being mutually desirous that the latter shall be located in a country where they may eventually become self-supporting and acquire the arts of civilized life, it is therefore agreed that the said Indians shall select a delegation of five or more chiefs and principal men from each band, who shall, without delay, visit the Indian Territory under the guidance and protection of suitable persons to be appointed for that purpose by the Department of the Interior, with a view to selecting therein a permanent home for the said Indians. If such delegation shall make a selection which shall be satisfactory to themselves, the people whom they represent, and to the United States, then the said Indians agree that they will remove to the country so selected within one year from this date. And the said Indians do further agree in all things to submit themselves to such beneficent plans as the Government may provide for them in the selection of a country suitable for a permanent home, where they may live like white men.

ARTICLE 5. In consideration of the foregoing cession of territory and rights, and upon full compliance with each and every obligation assumed by the said Indians, the United States does agree to provide all necessary aid to assist the said Indians in the work of civilization; to furnish to them schools and instruction in mechanical and agricultural arts as provided for by the treaty of 1868. Also to provide the said Indians with subsistence consisting of a ration for each individual of a pound and a half of beef, (or in lieu thereof, one-half pound of bacon,) one-half pound of flour, and one-half pound of corn; and for every one hundred rations, four pounds of coffee, eight pounds of sugar, and three pounds of beans, or in lieu of said articles the equivalent thereof in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Such rations, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves. Rations shall, in all cases, be issued to the head of each separate family; and whenever schools shall have been provided by the Government for said Indians, no rations shall be issued for children between the ages of six and fourteen years (the sick and infirm excepted) unless such children shall regularly attend school. Whenever the said Indians shall be located upon lands which are suitable for cultivation, rations shall be issued only to the persons and families of those persons who labor, (the aged, sick, and infirm excepted,) and as an incentive to industrious habits the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may provide that such persons be furnished in payment for their labor such other necessary articles as are requisite for civilized life. The Government will aid said Indians as far as possible in finding a market for their surplus productions, and in finding employment, and will purchase such surplus, as far as may be required, for supplying food to those Indians, parties to this agreement, who are unable to sustain themselves; and will also employ Indians, so far as practicable, in the performance of Government work upon their reservation.

ARTICLE 6. Whenever the head of a family shall, in good faith, select an allotment of land upon such reservation and engage in the cultivation thereof, the Government shall, with his aid, erect a comfortable house on such allotment; and if said Indians shall remove to said Indian Territory as hereinbefore provided, the Government shall erect for each of the principal chiefs a good and comfortable dwelling-house.

ARTICLE 7. To improve the morals and industrious habits of said Indians, it is agreed that the agent, trader, farmer, carpenter, blacksmith, and other artisans employed or permitted to reside within the reservation belonging to the Indians, parties to this

agreement, shall be lawfully married and living with their respective families on the reservation; and no person other than an Indian of full blood, whose fitness, morally or otherwise, is not, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, conducive to the welfare of said Indians, shall receive any benefit from this agreement or former treaties, and may be expelled from the reservation.

ARTICLE 8. The provisions of the said treaty of 1868, except as herein modified, shall continue in full force, and, with the provisions of this agreement, shall apply to any country which may hereafter be occupied by the said Indians as a home; and Congress shall, by appropriate legislation, secure to them an orderly government; they shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and each individual shall be protected in his rights of property, person, and life.

ARTICLE 9. The Indians, parties to this agreement, do hereby solemnly pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to observe each and all of the stipulations herein contained, to select allotments of land as soon as possible after their removal to their permanent home, and to use their best efforts to learn to cultivate the same. And they do solemnly pledge themselves that they will at all times maintain peace with the citizens and Government of the United States; that they will observe the laws thereof and loyally endeavor to fulfill all the obligations assumed by them under the treaty of 1868 and the present agreement, and to this end will, whenever requested by the President of the United States, select so many suitable men from each band to co-operate with him in maintaining order and peace on the reservation as the President may deem necessary, who shall receive such compensation for their services as Congress may provide.

ARTICLE 10. In order that the Government may faithfully fulfill the stipulations contained in this agreement, it is mutually agreed that a census of all Indians affected hereby shall be taken in the month of December of each year, and the names of each head of family and adult person registered; said census to be taken in such manner as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may provide.

ARTICLE 11. It is understood that the term reservation herein contained shall be held to apply to any country which shall be selected under the authority of the United States as the future home of said Indians.

This agreement shall not be binding upon either party until it shall have received the approval of the President and Congress of the United States.

DATED AND SIGNED AT RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEBRASKA, SEPTEMBER 26, 1876.

GEORGE W. MANYPENNY.	[SEAL.]
HENRY B. WHIPPLE.	[SEAL.]
J. W. DANIELS.	[SEAL.]
ALBERT G. BOONE.	[SEAL.]
H. C. BULIS.	[SEAL.]
NEWTON EDMUNDS.	[SEAL.]
A. S. GAYLORD.	[SEAL.]

Attest:

CHARLES M. HENDLEY,
Secretary.

OGALLALLA SIOUX—CHIEFS AND HEADMEN.

Marpiya-luta, (Red Cloud,)	his x mark, seal.
Taxunke-kokipe, (Afraid-of-his-Horse,)	his x mark, seal.
Xunka-luta, (Red Dog,)	his x mark, seal.
Taopi-cikala, (Little Wound,)	his x mark, seal.
Waxicun-taxunke, (American Horse,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-kokipa, (Afraid-of-the-Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-yamni, (Three Bears,)	his x mark, seal.
Wakinyan-peta, (Fire-Thunder,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-luza, (Fast Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Kangi-ho-waxte, (Crow-with-a-good-voice,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-ayuwi, (Turning Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Itunkasan-waumli, (Weasel-Eagle,)	his x mark, seal.
Warpe-xa, (Red Leaf,)	his x mark, seal.
Ixta-peta, (Fire Eyes, or White Bull,)	his x mark, seal.
Pte-san-wicaxa, (Man White Cow,)	his x mark, seal.
Kangi-tanka, (Big Crow,)	his x mark, seal.
Tatanka-waxte, (Good Bull,)	his x mark, seal.
Xunkikyuha, (Sorrel Horse,)	his x mark, seal.
Itunkasan-mato, (Weasel-Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Wahukeza-nonpa, (Two-Lance,)	his x mark, seal.
Owe-xica, (Bad Wound,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-wankantu, (High Bear,)	his x mark, seal.

Tokicu, (He-Takes-the-Enemy,)	his x mark, seal.
Akicita, (Soldier,)	his x mark, seal.
Ite-glega, (Stupid Face, or Slow Bull,)	his x mark, seal.
Xunmanito-wankautu, (High Wolf,)	his x mark, seal.
Si-tanka, (Big Foot,)	his x mark, seal.
Wakinyan-ska, (White Thunder,)	his x mark, seal.
Xunki-to, (Blue Horse,)	his x mark, seal.

ARAPAHOES.

Black Coal,	his x mark, seal.
Crazy Bull,	his x mark, seal.
Little Wolf,	his x mark, seal.
Sharp Nose,	his x mark, seal.
Six Feathers,	his x mark, seal.
White Horse,	his x mark, seal.

CHEYENNES.

Living Bear,	his x mark, seal.
Spotted Elk,	his x mark, seal.
Black Bear,	his x mark, seal.
Turkey Legs,	his x mark, seal.
Calfskin Shirt,	his x mark, seal.

DATED AND SIGNED AT SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY, NEBRASKA, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876.

BRULÉ SIOUX.

Sinte-gleska, (Spotted Tail,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-luza, (Swift Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Nom-karpa, (Two Strike,)	his x mark, seal.
Wakinyan-ska, (White Thunder,)	his x mark, seal.
Heraka-najon, (Standing Elk,)	his x mark, seal.
Hi-toto, (Blue Teeth,)	his x mark, seal.
Baptiste Good,	his x mark, seal.
Kangi-sapa, (Black Crow,)	his x mark, seal.
Taxunke-wakita, (Looking Horse,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-ocin-xica, (Wicked Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Wamli-cikala, (Little Eagle,)	his x mark, seal.
Xunka-luta, (Red Dog,)	his x mark, seal.
Tacampi-to, (Blue Tomahawk,)	his x mark, seal.
Xunka-luza, (Fast Dog,)	his x mark, seal.
Miwatani-hanska, (Tall Mandan,)	his x mark, seal.
Hitunkasan-luta, (Red Weasel,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-wakan, (Sacred Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Muggins,	his x mark, seal.
Ixnalawica, (Only Male,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-can-wegna-iyaye, (Bear-in-the-wood,)	his x mark, seal.
Hobu, (Coarse Voice,)	his x mark, seal.
No Flesh, (Conica-wanica,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-wankantu, (High Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Wicampi-tanka, (Big Star,)	his x mark, seal.
Akan-ka-kte, (Killed-on-horse-back,)	his x mark, seal.
Ixta-ska-ska, (White Eyes,)	his x mark, seal.
Wamnionmi-akicita, (Whirlwind Soldier,)	his x mark, seal.
Wakinyan-cangleska, (Ring Thunder,)	his x mark, seal.
Wakinyan-wamli, (Thunder Eagle,)	his x mark, seal.
Xkeca-gnaxkinyan, (Crazy Mink,)	his x mark, seal.
Ho-waxte, (Good Voice,)	his x mark, seal.
Takudan-kokipe-xni,(Afraid-of-nothing,)	his x mark, seal.
Cante-peta, (Fire Hart,)	his x mark, seal.
Wapaswapi, (Roast,)	his x mark, seal.
Itecantku-ze, (Yellow Breast,)	his x mark, seal.
Maza-wanapinya, (Iron Necklace,)	his x mark, seal.
Sinte-gleska-holkxila, (Young Spotted Tail,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-wanagi, (Bear Ghost,)	his x mark, seal.
Xunka-ixlala, (Lone Dog,)	his x mark, seal.
Pte-sanwicaxa, (White Buffalo man,)	his x mark, seal.
Maz-ixta, (Iron Eyes,)	his x mark, seal.
Asanpi, (Milk,)	his x mark, seal.
Cetanwamli, (Eagle Hawk,)	his x mark, seal.

I certify that the foregoing treaty was read and explained by me and was fully understood by the above-named Indians before signing, and that the same was executed by the above Ogallalla Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes at Red Cloud agency on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1876, and by the Brulé Sioux at Spotted Tail agency on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1876.

SAML. D. HINMAN,
Official Interpreter.

Attest:
LOUIS BORDEAUX,
WILLIAM GARNETT,
WILLIAM ROLAND,
HENRY C. CLIFFORD,
Interpreters.

The foregoing articles of agreement having been fully explained to us in open council, we, the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the various bands of Sioux Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Standing Rock agency, in the Territory of Dakota, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained, with the exception of so much of article 4 of said agreement as relates to our visit and removal to the Indian Territory; in all other respects the said article remaining in full force and effect.

Witness our hands and seals at Standing Rock agency, Territory of Dakota, this 11th day of October, A. D. 1876.

LOWER YANCTONAIS.

Mato-nonpa, (Two Bears,)	his x mark, seal.
Tashunka-kokipapi, (He-fears-his-horse,)	his x mark, seal.
Waha, (Cotton Wood,)	his x mark, seal.
Hogan-duta, (Red Fish,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-gnashkinyan, (Mad Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Cokamti, (Camp in Middle,)	his x mark, seal.
Tatanka-wanagi, (Bull's Ghost,)	his x mark, seal.
Waonzoege, (Pantaloons,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-chitika, (Brave Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Can-icu, (Drag Wood,)	his x mark, seal.
Iyayog-manni, (Walk out of the way,)	his x mark, seal.
Igmu-sapa, (Black Wild Cat,)	his x mark, seal.
Akicita-cikala, (Little Soldier,)	his x mark, seal.
Canhpi-sapa, (Black Tomahawk,)	his x mark, seal.
Hahaka-maza, (Iron Elk,)	his x mark, seal.
Inyang-mani, (Running Walker,)	his x mark, seal.
Tashunka-witko, (Fool Dog,)	his x mark, seal.
Wanmli-napin, (Eagle Necklace,)	his x mark, seal.

UPPER YANCTONAIS.

Nasulan-tanka, (Big Head,)	his x mark, seal.
Shunkaha-napin, (Wolf Necklace,)	his x mark, seal.
Ishta-sapa, (Black Eye,)	his x mark, seal.
Tahinca-ska, (White Deer,)	his x mark, seal.
Tatanka-luta, (Red Bull,)	his x mark, seal.
Maga, (Goose,)	his x mark, seal.
Tacanonpa, (His Pipe,)	his x mark, seal.
Cante-witko, (Fool Heart,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-wakantuya, (High Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Tatanka-pa, (Bull Head,)	his x mark, seal.
Shunka-wanjila, (Lone Dog,)	his x mark, seal.
Nape-tanka, (Big Hand,)	his x mark, seal

UNCPAPAS.

Cetan-wakinyan, (Thunder Hawk,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-cuwiyuksa, (Bear Rib,)	his x mark, seal.
Tatoke-inyanke, (Running Antelope,)	his x mark, seal.
He-maza, (Iron Horn,)	his x mark, seal.
Wakute-mani, (Walking Shooter,)	his x mark, seal.
Akicita-hanska, (Long Soldier,)	his x mark, seal.
Wicasha-wakan, (Medicine Man,)	his x mark, seal.
Ishta-ska, (White Eye,)	his x mark, seal.
Zitkala-sapa, (Black Bird,)	his x mark, seal.
Nape-shica, (Bad Hand,)	his x mark, seal.
Wahukeza-luta, (Scarlet Lance,)	his x mark, seal.

BLACKFEET.

Peji, (John Grass,)	his x mark, seal.
Kangi-iyotanka, (Sitting Crow,)	his x mark, seal.
Cante-peta, (Fire Heart,)	his x mark, seal.
Zitkala-wankantuya, (High Bird,)	his x mark, seal.
Nata-opi, (Wounded Head,)	his x mark, seal.
Tashunka-luta, (Red Horse,)	his x mark, seal.
Cetan-luta, (Red Hawk,)	his x mark, seal.

Atte:
R. E. JOHNSTON,
Captain First Infantry, Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A., Acting Indian Agent.
W. D. WOLVERTON,
Surgeon, U. S. A.

I certify that the foregoing agreement was read and explained by me, and was fully understood by the above-named Sioux Indians before signing, and that the same was executed by said Sioux Indians at Standing Rock agency, Dakota, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1876.

SAML. D. HINMAN,
Official Interpreter.

Attest:
LOUIS AGARD,
WILLIAM HALSEY,
E. H. ALLISON,
Interpreters.

The foregoing articles of agreement having been fully explained to us in open council, we, the chiefs and headmen of the various bands of Sioux Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Cheyenne River agency, in the Territory of Dakota, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained, with the exception of so much of article 4 of said agreement as relates to our visit and removal to the Indian Territory; in all other respects the said article remaining in full force and effect.

Witness our hands and seals at Cheyenne River agency, Territory of Dakota, this 16th day of October, A. D. 1876.

SANS ARC.

Kangi-wiyaka, (Crow Feather,)	his x mark, seal.
Waanatan, (The Charger,)	his x mark, seal.
Cetan-gi, (Yellow Hawk,)	his x mark, seal.
Taku-kokipa-xni, (Fearless,)	his x mark, seal.
Wiyaka-luta, (Red Feather,)	his x mark, seal.
Ho-waxte, (Good Voice,)	his x mark, seal.
Ite-xujahan, (Scare the Hawk,)	his x mark, seal.
Waiglu-xica, (Man that Hurts Himself,)	his x mark, seal.
Tatanka-ska, (White Bull,)	his x mark, seal.
Pehin-xaxa, (Red Hair,)	his x mark, seal.

BLACKFEET.

Mato-ayuwi, (Turning Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Wakinyan-ska, (White Thunder,)	his x mark, seal.
Ixto-xakiya, (Red Arm,)	his x mark, seal.
Hehloga, (Yearling,)	his x mark, seal.
Pa-hoton, (Sounding Head,)	his x mark, seal.
Mahpiya-gleglega, (Striped Cloud,)	his x mark, seal.
Itoye-psunpsunla, (Awkward Face,)	his x mark, seal.
Maza-napin, (Iron Necklace,)	his x mark, seal.

TWO KETTLE.

Mato-topa, (Four Bears,)	his x mark, seal.
Cuwi-hla-mani, (Rattling Ribs,)	his x mark, seal.
Mawatani-hanska-hokxila, (Long Mandan's Son,)	his x mark, seal.
Can-haha, (The Log,)	his x mark, seal.
Tacanhpi-luta, (Red Tomahawk,)	his x mark, seal.
Wokaye, (Brings the Food,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-waaktonsya, (Forgetful Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Xung-gleska-sapa, (Black Spotted Horse,)	his x mark, seal.
Xunka-wanjila, (The Lone Dog,)	his x mark, seal.

Hehaka-ska, (White Elk,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-gleska, (Spotted Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Ptesan-wanmli, (White Cow Eagle,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-wanmli, (Bear Eagle,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-tanka, (Big Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Cetan-luzahan, (Swift Hawk,)	his x mark, seal.
Wamniomni-luzahan, (Swift Whirlwind,)	his x mark, seal.
Taxunke-kokipapi, (Afraid-of-his-horse,)	his x mark, seal.
Hebola-nonpa, (Good Thunder,)	his x mark, seal.
Peji-to, (Green Grass,)	his x mark, seal.
Zitkala-kinyan, (Flying Bird,)	his x mark, seal.
Taxunka-maza, (Iron Horse,)	his x mark, seal.
Ptesan-wicaxa, (White Cow Man,)	his x mark, seal.
Sinte-nonpa, (Two Tails,)	his x mark, seal.
Kinyan-axapi, (Flying Laughing,)	his x mark, seal.
Inyan-hanksa, (Long Stone,)	his x mark, seal.
Natala, (Head,)	his x mark, seal.
Xungleska, (Spotted Horse,)	his x mark, seal.
Xiyo-sapa, (Black Prairie Chicken,)	his x mark, seal.
Wakuwa-mani, (Walking Hunter,)	his x mark, seal.

MINNECONJOU.

Magaska, (Swan,)	his x mark, seal.
Magakxica, (The Duck,)	his x mark, seal.
Cante-wanica, (No Heart,)	his x mark, seal.
Cante-Wanica-wicahca, (Old Man No Heart,)	his x mark, seal.
Mahaka, (Standing Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Ixnawasanica, (The Half,)	his x mark, seal.
Xina-ska, (White Robe,)	his x mark, seal.
Canhpi-sapa, (Black Tomahawk,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-wankantuya, (High Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Winkte-nonpa, (The Keg,)	his x mark, seal.
Kankaca-luta, (Red Plume,)	his x mark, seal.
Hehanskaska, (Long Horn,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-waxte, (Good Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Tatanka-pahakan-najin, (Bull on the Hill,)	his x mark, seal.
Xiyo-hanska, (Tall Prairie Chicken,)	his x mark, seal.
Cetan-gleska, (Spotted Hawk,)	his x mark, seal.
Inyan-boslahan, (Standing Rock,)	his x mark, seal.

Attest:

CHARLES A. WIKOFF,
Capt. Eleventh Infantry.
LESLIE SMITH,
Capt., First Infantry, Bvt. Major, U. S. Army.

WM. FIELDER,
MARK WELLS,
Interpreters.

I certify that the foregoing agreement was read and explained by me, and was fully understood by the above-named Sioux Indians before signing; and that the same was executed by said Sioux Indians at Cheyenne River agency, Dakota, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1876.

SAML. D. HINMAN,
Official Interpreter.

The foregoing articles of agreement having been fully explained to us in open council, we, the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the Sioux Indians receiving rations and annuities at Crow Creek agency, in the Territory of Dakota, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained, with the exception of so much of article 4 of said agreement as relates to our visit and removal to the Indian Territory; in all other respects the said article remaining in full force and effect.

Witness our hands and seals at Crow Creek agency, Territory of Dakota, this 21st day of October, A. D. 1876.

LOWER YANCTONAIS.

Wanigi-ska, (White Ghost,)	his x mark, seal.
Wanmdi-sapa, (Black Eagle,)	his x mark, seal.
Wizi, (Old Lodge,)	his x mark, seal.
Najinyan-upi, (Surrounded,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-watakpe, (Attacking Bear,)	his x mark, seal.

Mato-wakuwa-wicaca, (Old Man Running Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-wakuwa-hokxina, (Young Man Running Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Katayapi, (Killed,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-wakokipe-xni, (Fearless Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-ska, (White Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Waksuyemani, (Returns From War,)	his x mark, seal.
Kasde, (Splits,)	his x mark, seal.
Cagu-ska, (White Lungs or Bear Ghost,)	his x mark, seal.
Wanmdi-wicaxa, (Eagle Man,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-cekiyapi, (They Worship the Bear,)	his x mark, seal.
Kangi-iawakan, (Sacred Talking Crow,)	his x mark, seal.
Cetan-koyagmani, (Walks With a Hawk,)	his x mark, seal.
Maga-bobdu, (Stormy Goose,)	his x mark, seal.
Wage-hunka, (Yellow Man,)	his x mark, seal.
Nakpa-wanjina, (One Ear,)	his x mark, seal.
Onspexni, (He Don't Know,)	his x mark, seal.

Attest:

HENRY F. LIVINGSTON.
FRANKLIN J. DE WITT.

EDW'D ASHLEY,
H. BURT,
ANTOINE LE CLARE,
Interpreters.

I certify that the foregoing agreement was read and explained by me, and was fully understood by the above-named Sioux Indians before signing; and that the same was executed by said Sioux Indians at Crow Creek agency, Dakota, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1876.

SAML. D. HINMAN,
Official Interpreter.

The foregoing articles of agreement having been fully explained to us in open council, we, the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the Sioux Indians receiving rations and annuities at Lower Brulé agency, in the Territory of Dakota, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained, with the exception of so much of article 4 of said agreement as relates to our visit and removal to the Indian Territory; in all other respects the said article remaining in full force and effect.

Witness our hands and seals at Lower Brulé agency, Territory of Dakota, this 24th day of October, A. D. 1876.

LOWER BRULÉS.

Maza-oyate, (Iron Nation,)	his x mark, seal.
Tatanka-wakan, (Medicine Bull,)	his x mark, seal.
Ptesan-wicakte, (White Buffalo Cow,)	his x mark, seal.
Xiyo-cikala, (Little Pheasant,)	his x mark, seal.
Tatanka-pa, (Buffalo Head,)	his x mark, seal.
Marpiya-inajin, (Standing Cloud,)	his x mark, seal.
Cante-wicuwa, (Useful Heart,)	his x mark, seal.
Mato-xake-hanska, (Long Bear Claws,)	his x mark, seal.
Ixna-wica, (Only Man,)	his x mark, seal.

Attest:

HENRY E. GREGORY.
I. D. DE RUSSY,
Captain Second Infantry, U. S. A.

ZEPHIR RENCOUNTRE,
H. BURT,
Interpreters.

I certify that the foregoing agreement was read and explained by me, and was fully understood by the above-named Sioux Indians before signing; and that the same was executed by said Sioux Indians at Lower Brulé agency, Dakota, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1876.

SAML. D. HINMAN,
Official Interpreter.

The foregoing articles of agreement having been fully explained to us in open council, we, the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the Sioux Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Santee reservation, in Knox County, in the State of Nebraska, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained, saving, reserving, and excepting all our rights, both collective and individual, in and to the said Santee reservation, in said Knox County and State of Nebraska, upon which we, the undersigned, and our people are now residing.

Witness our hands and seals at Santee agency, county of Knox, State of Nebraska, this 27th day of October, A. D. 1876.

SANTEE.

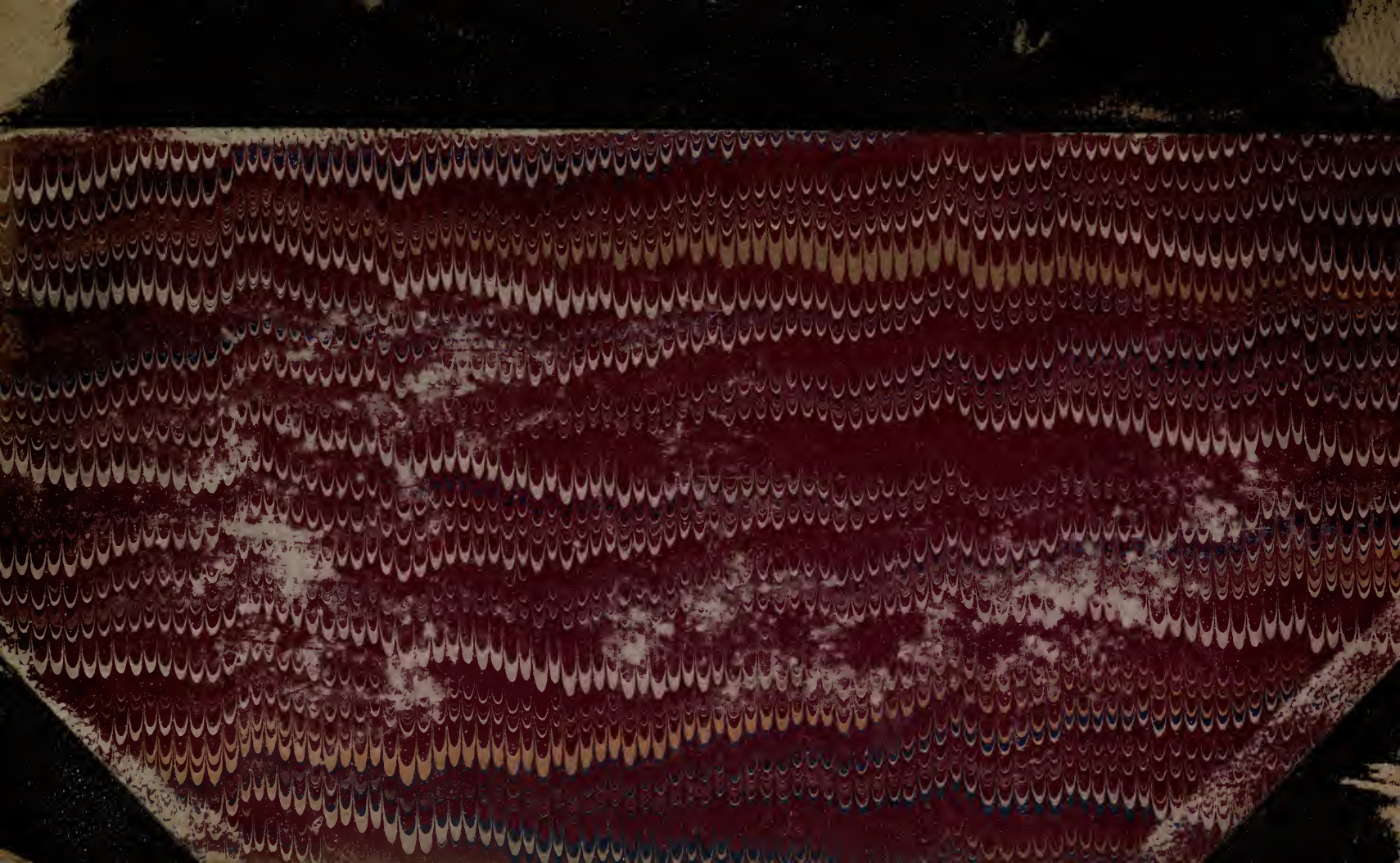
Joseph Wabashaw,	seal.
Hake-waxte,	his x mark, seal.
Wakute, (The Shooter,)	his x mark, seal.
Huxaxa, (Red Legs,)	his x mark, seal.
Marpiya-duta, (Red Cloud,)	his x mark, seal.
Wakaninihanku,	his x mark, seal.
Wamanonsa, (The Thief,)	his x mark, seal.
Star Frazier,	his x mark, seal.
Pepe, (Sharp,)	his x mark, seal.
Hehaka-maza, (Iron Elk,)	his x mark, seal.
Tunkanwaxtexte, (The Good Stone God,)	his x mark, seal.
Daniel W. Hemans,	seal.
Eli Abraham,	seal.
Geo. Paypay,	seal.
Artemas Ehuamani,	his x mark, seal.
James Paypay,	seal.

Attest:

CHAS. H. SEARING.
JOSEPH W. COOK.

CHARLES MITCHELL,
ALFRED L. RIGGS,
Interpreters.

I certify that the foregoing agreement was read and explained by me, and was fully understood by the above-named Sioux Indians before signing; and that the same was executed by said Sioux Indians at Santee agency, county of Knox and State of Nebraska, on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1876.

SAML. D. HINMAN,
Official Interpreter.

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